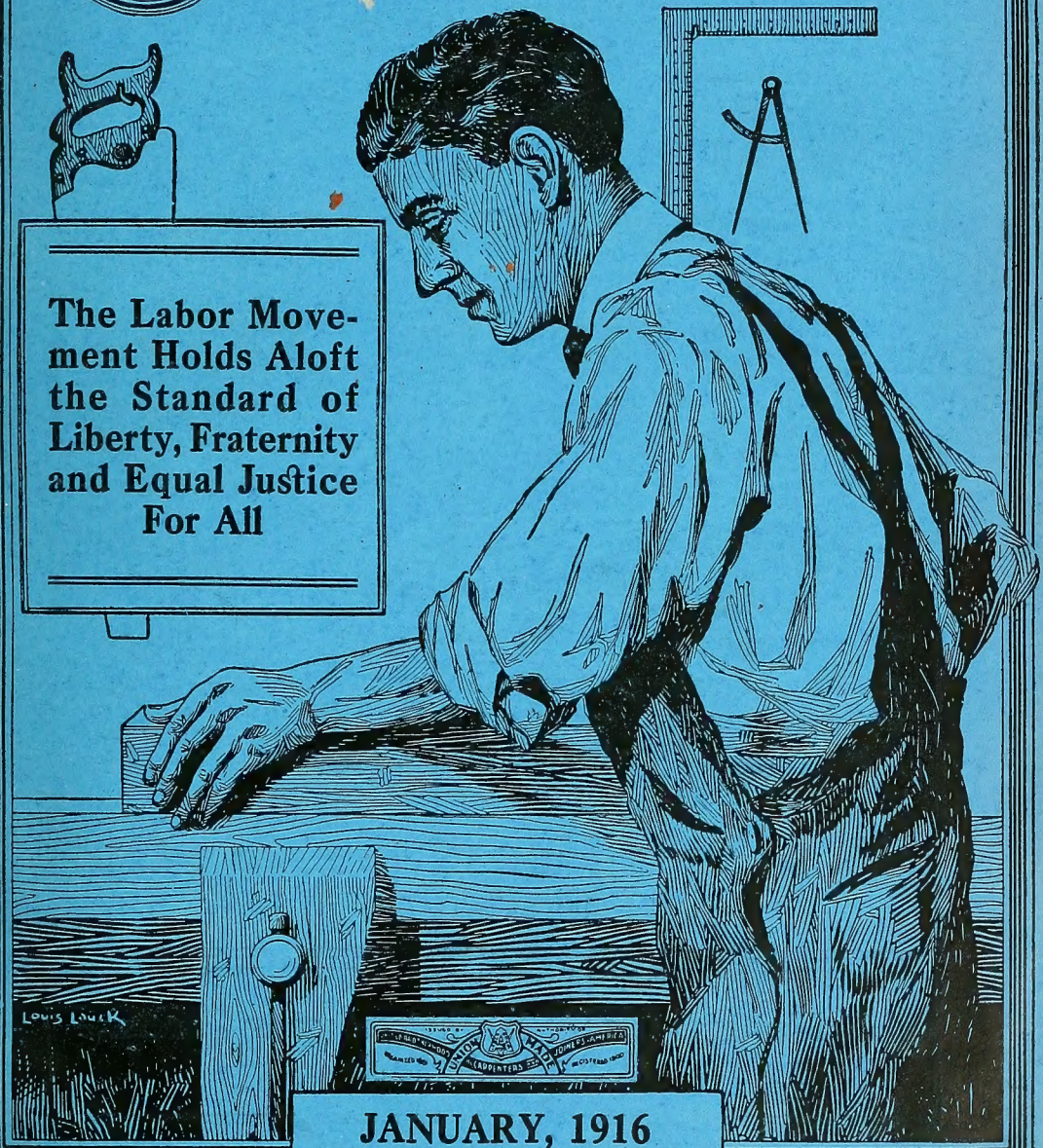
Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
Lyrasis Members and Sloan Foundation

http://www.archive.org/details/carpenter36unit

The CARPENTER



The Labor Movement Holds Aloft the Standard of Liberty, Fraternity and Equal Justice For All

JANUARY, 1916

Members of the Brotherhood!

Universal Levels are made for you by a Company composed of Union Carpenters and friends of Organized Labor. Universal Levels are sold to you on a basis of quality, not sentiment, they are the best mechanics' levels on the market,

BUT

Every tool carries the Union Label and the Universal is the only level you can buy that bears the trademark of Organized Labor.

THINK IT OVER!

If your dealer cannot supply you promptly we will. Better send today for our new folder of carpenters levels; you have never seen anything quite like it.

Factory 2512-14 W. Monroe Street

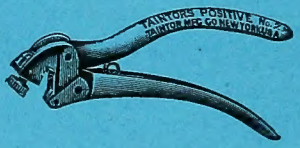
Universal Level and Tool Co.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

Officially Endorsed by U. B. of C. & J. of America

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

The Tool that Sets the Saw RIGHT



Your Tool Box is not complete without one. ¶Sold by leading hardware dealers. ¶Send for book, "CARE OF SAWS", free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. CO., 95 Reade Street, New York

Union Carpenter

Do you know anything about this "Mephisto" auger bit, the only Union made auger bit in this country and the only one carrying the Union label, and never any other name stamped on the bit. Remember the brand "Mephisto." If

Union carpenters do not always buy this bit with their label, why not, when the guarantee is, if you do not like it better than any other, get your money back.

For sale at all hardware dealers or write us.

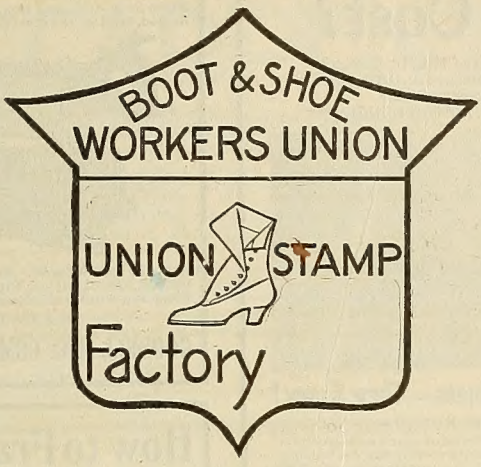
Full set fancy roll, $5.50.

W. A. Ives Manufacturing Co.

Wallingford, Conn.

U. B. Members Owe it to Themselves to Purchase Union-Made Tools

CARPENTERS' ATTENTION!



Union Shoes For Union Men

YOU, UNION MEN, have the power to uphold the Union idea in your DAILY PURCHASES.

You have the opportunity to build up and support Union principles and Union products.

Every Union man should INSIST ON UNION STAMP FOOTWEAR for himself and his family.

Shoes that bear the official seal of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are the ONLY UNION MADE SHOES.

Accept no excuse or substitute, but
DEMAND UNION STAMP SHOES.

Thus you are directly supporting those principles of Union labor which you are building up WITHIN YOUR OWN UNION.

Union shoes are quality shoes, made under ideal labor conditions by expert Union operators.

Dollar for dollar they are the best possible value in footwear and are made in a complete range of prices for all members of your family.

UNION SHOES FOR UNION MEN.

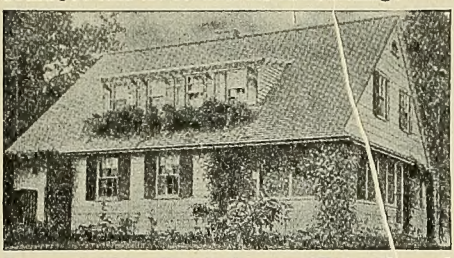
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Secy.-Treas.

What Will This House Cost?

Could you **estimate** the cost of this building?
Could you **draw the plans** for this building?
Could you **superintend its construction?**
Could you **take the contract** for this building?



Successful Men Don't Guess—They Know!

To succeed in any branch of the building business you must have a complete knowledge of plans and specifications. You must be able to estimate closely the cost of material and labor. Guessing won't do—you must *know*. This knowledge is what makes successful *foremen, superintendents* and *general contractors*. This knowledge means money—thousands of dollars—to any builder—to you!

Learn at Home *Your spare time is enough* to master these subjects by our new, easy, quick method. The same expert instructors who are so successful with hundreds of men in our Day and Evening Classes will guide you to a larger success. These instructors are among Chicago's leading Architects, Engineers, Estimators and Contractors. *They* prepare your instruction matter; *they* examine and approve your work. *They* are themselves in charge of real work—big work—and know exactly the training you need!

A Practical Course For

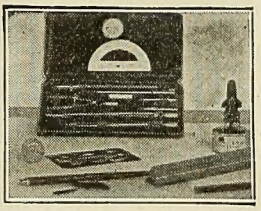
Carpenters

Foremen, Superintendents, Contractors and all other men in Building Lines

Plan Reading, Estimating

Architectural Drawing, Contracting, etc.

Any man in the building lines can save many times the cost of this course on one job alone



This elegant $15 outfit and all the blue print plans furnished FREE with instructions in Plan Reading, Estimating and Drawing.

Mark "X" opposite work in which you are interested. Without obligation on you we will send full information.

- ☐ Architectural Drafting
- ☐ Builders' Course
- ☐ Estimating 1070
- ☐ Plan Reading
- ☐ House Planning
- ☐ General Contracting
- ☐ Building Superintendence
- ☐ Structural Steel Drafting
- ☐ Sheet Metal Drafting
- ☐ Reinforced Concrete
- ☐ Machine Drafting
- ☐ Surveying

Name .....

Address .....

Town ..... State .....

College or Home Study Course .....

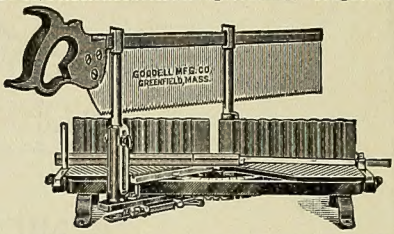
Chicago Technical College

1070 Lake View Building, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

GOODELL MITRE BOX—MADE OF STEEL

Parts Cannot Break Like Brittle Cast Iron

First in Quality and Improvements—Steel Truss Frame or Bed, Cold Rolled Steel Corrugated Back, Wrought Steel



Lever or Saw Support. Automatic Detents for Holding up Saw. Steel Bottom Plates with Angular Serratures. Long Saw Guides and Many Other Features.

Send For New Circular F.

GOODELL MFG. COMPANY, Greenfield, Mass.

How to Frame a House

By Owen B. Maginnis

A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising wooden houses in accordance with the best practice. It also includes an easily understood system of roof framing and shows the framing methods employed in connection with brick buildings. The author presents a very interesting and useful chapter on rustic carpentry and joinery, and a chapter on miscellaneous framing, which contains valuable suggestions and will give assistance in meeting unusual problems. A chapter on house moving is of great value, 169 engravings and simple text.

Contents: Biographical Sketch of Owen B. Maginnis. Chapter 1, Balloon and Braced Frame Houses. Chapter 2, How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House. Chapter 3, Framing Roofs. Chapter 4, Rustic Carpentry and Joinery. Chapter 5, Miscellaneous Framing. Chapter 6, How to Move a House. Chapter 7, Practical and Valuable Information for Carpenters and Framers. **Cloth, Price $1.50.**

Mail cash in registered letter, post-office or express order, or check to obtain book to

OWEN B. MAGINNIS
191 Beach Street, City Island, New York City

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

All communications regarding advertising space in The Carpenter should be addressed to John Morrison, advertising manager, 25 Third Avenue, New York City.

Volume XXXVI—No. 1 Established in 1881 | INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1916 | One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

Toward Labor's Goal!

A New Year begins, let us take courage, brothers,
Let us gain inspiration from victories achieved;
Turn our thoughts to the future—leaving failure to others
Who are lacking in courage—who have never believed
That the toilers, whose labor has fashioned the world,
Could at last realize that in union there's strength—
And go forward undaunted, 'neath one flag unfurled,
With ideals attuned and with purpose unbent.

Ah! 'tis glorious to work for a cause so resplendent,
Which is bringing the sunlight of youth to the earth,
Which leaves no stone unturned to make all independent
And which strives with insistence and might to insert
In the minds of the millions who toil for a living
An implicit belief in their strength, power and might,
So that they may, at last, without fear or misgiving
See their dreams realized in the triumph of Right!

—P. J. DOYLE.

THE VETERANS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

(By Frank Duffy.)

OLD age creeps on us in spite of everything we can do to ward it off. When gray hairs appear the services of a man as a rule are no longer required. He is looked upon as one fit for the scrap-heap; his usefulness in the world is at an end. At least, that is usually the way "Big Business" looks at it. But it is not very pleasant for a man in the prime of life to be told his usefulness is at an end and I do not agree with those who say "gray hairs are a sign of weakness and inferiority and a mark of decay." Nor do I agree with them when they say that "a man has reached his limit and has gone beyond his best at thirty-five or fifty years of age.

Cato learned Greek at eighty; Sophocles
Wrote his grand Oedipus and Simonides
Bore off the prize of verse from his compeers,
When each had numbered more than four score years.
And Theophrastus at four score and ten
Had but begun his "Characters of Men."
Chaucer, at Woodstock with the nightingales,
At sixty wrote the "Canterbury Tales."
Goethe, at Weimer, toiling to the last,
Completed "Faust" when eighty years were past.

There is no doubt about it, the aged should be respected. We should look up to them with devotion, admiration and confidence. Their life has not been barren of knowledge. They have had experience in Life's drama; they have passed through vicissitudes of all kinds in their time. They have known gladness, happiness, contentment, prosperity, have had their share of sorrow and sadness, remorse and discontent, hunger and poverty. Their knowledge has been gained in the the school of experience, therefore their advice and counsel should be worth something and should be heeded.

Old people or those of mature age do not reach hasty conclusions nor rush headlong into extravagances. They think before they act, they counsel reflection, they advise deliberation in all matters. They act the part of the balance wheel of stability in all things. It has been well said: "Old men for direction, discretion, instruction, counsel, advice, wisdom; young men for life, ambition, gayety, impetuosity, war, etc." So you see both young men and old have their place in the world. But let it be remembered that the aged should be respected at all times.

There is a story told which illustrates the reverence the ancient Spartans felt for the aged. Into one of the greatest amphitheatres of Greece, filled to the gates with a throng assembled to witness the athletic games so popular in those far-away days, an old man went one day. Every seat was taken. One hundred Athenian boys sat on one side; as many Spartan boys sat on the other side. Seeing the old man the Athenian boys, true to their instructions, rose and uncovered their heads, but not one went so far as to offer him his place. The old man then turned toward the Spartan boys. All arose, and bowing low, each proffered his seat, whereupon the Athenian lads burst into prolonged applause. The old man paused, smiled, and bowing, said: "The Athenians know what reverence for old age is; the Spartans show that reverence."

In old age men should not be thrown on the scrap-heap as useless outcasts of society. They have their place in the world and can accomplish much. Some one may say: "It is too late." But we reply:

"Nothing is too late
Till the tired heart shall cease to palpitate."

The gray-haired men of the labor movement above all others should be respected. They fought the battles of Life years ago so that we might enjoy better things and better times; they stood solidly for the right to organize, for shorter hours of toil, for better pay, for better working conditions, for pro-

tection of the home, for the education of the children, for a better manhood, for a more beautiful womanhood, for a better childhood; they stood for every reform that had any merit in it, and all with the object in view of making this world better than they found it. These veterans of the labor movement deserve all the credit and all the praise we can bestow upon them. Yes, more than that, we should see that they are properly taken care of in their declining days. We should establish a pension fund for them and in this manner, if in no other, repay them in part for the good they have done for us in their time. Thus we would be giving them the respect they deserve and are entitled to after holding life-long membership in our organization.

LABOR, WAR AND PEACE

(By Richard Hazelton.)

A PHILOSOPHICAL college professor writing in one of the current monthly magazines states that the cause of the calamitous world war now raging is due to the fact that the economic development of mankind has outstripped the moral development, nations having grown richer without becoming wiser and juster in a corresponding degree.

Whatever may be thought of this doctrine—which to the writer seems a very correct diagnosis of the European war malady—few can have failed to observe that the period in Europe immediately preceding the war presented many striking characteristics. It was, for example, a time of great contrasts. It was at once a time of great prosperity for the few and of great poverty for the many. Great luxury flaunted itself on the one hand, while great squalor and misery were apparent on the other. A strong current of unrest smouldered beneath the surface which threatened to burst forth into a vast conflagration, and did actually find an outlet in labor troubles and bitterly contested strikes in the more democratic countries.

In this swirling vortex of change and unrest and readjustment, the labor movement was one of the few constructive forces which gained in strength and branched out in development. The wage earners in the various nations learned at last that their interests were identical and that they had all to gain and nothing to lose by standing solidly together. Thus the spirit of internationalism among the workers grew and was fast becoming a reality. Thinking men and women instinctively felt that the world was on the eve of great happenings (as it surely was!) and, had it not been for the war catastrophe, great social changes most likely would have taken place.

As it is, the progress of the world and the struggle to bring about a full measure of justice and harmony in human relations and to bring order out of industrial chaos has been arrested by the spirit of militarism, and thus baffled and oppressed by the spectacle presented, we can only clutch at the assumption that we are in the midst of changes greater than our finite minds anticipate, the trend of which we can only conjecture.

Of one thing we may be sure, the European conflict will affect social as well as national relationships though whether for good or ill remains to be seen. It has been said, for instance, that the war will revolutionize European society. That the constant commingling of all classes, royalists and republicans, conservatives and liberals, autocrats and socialists, in the trenches and in the field for such long periods, the friendships which have sprung up mingled with mutual acts of self-sacrifice and heroism, will go far toward breaking down all the artificial barriers of caste and class and work wonders for the spread of democracy throughout Europe.

Such a consummation would be some

consolation at least for the millions of lives which have been sacrificed to appease the Moloch of War, for the realization of universal democracy in Europe would be an event worthy of the millennimum. Perhaps, destiny will compensate Europe for her sufferings in this way by welding the various classes in a firm bond of brotherhood and a solid identity of interests, who knows?

This thought, also, is one that should give us pause, for were Europe's political and industrial woes to be solved by the great war Europe might become in time the land of democracy and the United States the home of industrial autocracy. Indeed, the situation which has faced us in recent months is not very much dissimilar to that which faced Europe before the war. We have had our unrest, our poverty and unemployment, our feudal wars. In this connection, Colorado, West Virginia, the Calumet region of Michigan, Paterson, N. J. and Lawrence, Mass., come to mind. Of the distribution of wealth, we know from the recent report of the Industrial Relations Commission that the "rich," two per cent of the people, own sixty per cent of the wealth of the country; that the "middle class," thirty-three per cent of the people, own thirty-five per cent of the wealth, and that the "poor," sixty-five per cent of the people, own only five per cent. Investigations also made into the condition of American laborers show that they have little to boast of over their European brothers.

Thankful as we are then that we have not been forced into the horrors of war and that we are one of the leading neutral nations of the world, the contemplation of the millions of lives lost and the havoc of rapine, death and desolation that is sweeping through the belligerent nations should have a steadying effect on the citizens of our land, quickening their social conscience and making them more responsive to the call of duty—duty to their country, to themselves, and to their fellow men.

Another analogy to European conditions prior to the war is found in the fact that the American labor movement has been one of the most potent forces heretofore in putting humanitarian ideals to the forefront, insisting on the sacredness of human life and the right of every man to a decent livelihood. It has pointed out with singular force what it believes to be the main cause of national discontent and the major source of the international hatred, mistrust and jealousy which have so long plagued the world—faulty economic and industrial conditions, escape from which forces the rulers of such countries to infringe upon the rights of other nations.

Thus the labor movement stands as our greatest bulwark against entering into an unjust war, a war of oppression. It believes in the taking of adequate safeguards for national defense, but a war of conquest, of aggrandizement, of revenge is hateful to it. The ploughshare, not the sword, is its natural weapon, and it would like to see the latter relegated to the scrap-heap if it were possible for mankind to outgrow the armed appeal to force as a last resort and final argument.

There is present in the minds of many men interested in the American labor movement today the thought that if, perhaps, it is Europe's destiny to have its political and industrial wrongs of centuries settled by physical force, may it not be ours to right the economic and industrial wrongs that have crept into American life by moral and mental force; by a clash of wills, by agitating for our rights, and by a concerted move on the part of the great mass of the people, the wage earning millions, for justice.

The trade unions are admirably fitted to form the nucleus of such a movement today, in fact, they have been working toward that end since their inception, although the full measure of their activity has been circumscribed somewhat by the apathy and indifference of a portion of the workers who have failed to realize the benefits to be obtained from organization. That has not prevented the labor movement, however, from in-

creasing its power and prestige year by year, until today it has an influence on the national life worthy of its high ideals and aspirations.

Indications are not wanting that it will make progress and extend its sphere of influence in the coming years but to achieve results really worthy of such a movement the close co-operation and help of each and every trade unionist is necessary. Each one of us must do his duty as a trade unionist and stand up for the principles which he has obligated himself to support. Each one must acquaint himself with the numerous national issues with which the labor movement is concerned and carry the torch of unionism to those workers who are yet unorganized. By this means we can hasten the day when the labor movement shall have reached its highest expression, when it shall bring about standards of life and living compatible with life in the twentieth century and the greatest well-being of the workers. And may we not expect that then, and only then. true peace shall dawn upon our land, and upon the earth and the fullness thereof, a peace, obtained not through strife but through reason; born, not of the havoc of war, but of the triumph of right and justice.

WORK FOR WINTER WEATHER

(By E. H. Clark.)

ONE of the most pleasant and profitable pastimes for profit among the crafts, is the employment of your otherwise idle hours during the winter months in the manufacture of fossil and recent ideas in furniture. When the time for continuous outdoor work is past the majority of us are anxious to find something lucrative to get by on while the cold season has its inning.

While tearing out old construction at any time in the past, were you ever impressed with the thought of the large amount of material in oak, poplar, walnut, ash and other woods which were long ago used unsparingly? Occasions are numerous when boards of this kind can be had for a very reasonable sum, and, rightly and skillfully used, they will furnish you a handsome return for your labor.

In following this class of work, the carpenter is very fortunate who has a comfortable shop or room in which to work during the cold weather, and has a sure way to meet expenses, which is far better than that gripping despair which is so embarrassing, and which is so prone to confront many of us. There is always a demand for well-made home-made furniture everywhere. Do not be afraid you cannot dispose of your product, if creditably made. A fellow in our town, who is clever in the use of tools (and yet no more so than thousands of others) made a china cupboard last winter. It took him ten days, working at will, to complete it. The material, lumber, hardware, glass, varnish, etc., cost him not in excess of $10.00. Much of his lumber he acquired at very little expense from old houses that were torn down. It was a beautiful piece of furniture, with inside enamelled in white. It was profitable work for him, besides being intensely interesting.

Chairs, library tables, book-cases, etc., and complete sets of porch furniture can be made out of perfectly good stuff, which, in many cases, would be cut up for kindling or nailed up for hog houses, by people who would not appreciate its value. With the application of your careful labor, this material can be put into shape at a handsome profit. It finishes beautifully, and another very important advantage is, that when you make a good joint it will "stay put," for it has been seasoned for ages and is perfectly set. Some of the finest lumber I ever saw came out of old cupboards and presses in houses of long ago. Haven't you seen those boards, wide

and heavy, thick and thin, perfectly dry and in good condition? Of course, you have. The possibilities of this kind of material in furniture making are unlimited. I have in mind some old poplar church pews which had to give way to a modern pattern. They were made fifty-five years ago, the backs 1⅛ inches by 16 inches, the bottoms 1¼ inches thick and the apron pieces one inch thick. When dressed the boards showed clear and as yellow as gold! What wonderful things we made out of them!

Fancy prices are willingly paid for articles made from old-time, well preserved material in oak, poplar, black walnut, ash and cherry.

Furniture made from such stuff is solid—no veneering, no sham! Why should it not command a good price? It is such a pleasure to work it, and any handy workman can make useful articles which will well repay him, besides having the assurance that he has made something worth while. The above mentioned man who made the china closet, has a fine display of furniture in his home, practically all handmade. It is a feast for the craftsman's eyes, and is well worth twice the money the corresponding pieces would have cost in the general run of furniture stores.

Another feature of this class of stuff is the fact that water will not damage it like the veneered, unseasoned articles. The floods of 1913 proved this. Cheap stuff was ruined, but where a piece of real furniture was found, a little varnish or paint restored it to almost as good as new. Money cannot buy, in stock, such timber as was used fifty or seventy-five years ago. Therefore I would say to the average carpenter: Keep a sharp look-out for good old lumber and use it in making articles of household use which will yield you a welcome piece of money during the winter, when you can't work outdoors. Every carpenter runs across such material occasionally. Don't let it get away from you. It is valuable. Many are doing this—why not more. There is always a market for this stuff. Try it out this winter. It will afford you many a dollar which you might not otherwise be able to earn. Better to have a sure way of making expenses than to exist precariously, hoping for "something to turn up." The making of home-made furniture affords a happy combination—profit and pleasure.

AN OPINION OF STRIKES

(By Gabriel Edmonston.)

I HAVE received a letter from Brother Thomas Phillips of Santa Barbara, California, commenting on my letter in the June number of The Carpenter in which he pertinently asks if "strikes are an obsolete weapon comparable to the stone axe of the Neolithic age," why use them at all?

Brother Phillips might be answered very briefly by the reply that "we do not yet know of anything better." Arbitration and conciliation (also profit-sharing to a limited extent) have been tried but they have not proved an efficacious preventive of industrial wars and the strike is still resorted to.

Not many centuries ago some religious enthusiasts, who imagined themselves possessed of devils, cruelly flagellated their own bare backs with the idea that by this method they could drive out the evil spirit. The remedy would have been more effective if applied to their heads. The self-inflicted punishments of the strikers, to my mind, bear close analogy to that of the flagellants of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The stone axe of prehistoric man was an ideal weapon that placed him on fighting terms with the man-eating brutes that disputed with him the supremacy of the land. His desires for a better weapon led to the discovery of the mode of heating, melting and tempering copper and later of iron and which finally gave him control and made man absolute

master of the earth and paved the way to pastoral life and eventually civilization. The strike was not the primitive weapon of over-burdened labor, but rather replaced the bloody revolutions that had preceded its introduction.

My object in condemning the strike as old and obsolete was to start a discussion among ourselves that might lead to something better. I have for several years been impressed with the idea that the future has in store for us industrial peace that will be the invention of trades unionism rather than that of commercialism. We have had nothing handed to us. The right to organize for our craft protection was a mooted question forty years ago. Even the Church was then on a different side. The eight-hour work day was not won by appealing to the law-making powers. We made that law ourselves and will enforce it. Skilled labor owes allegiance to its calling that is second only to its duty as citizens and we are in duty bound to use our best endeavors to place it on the highest pinnacle of gainful occupations.

THE STATUS OF BRITISH TRADE UNIONISM

(Address of Fraternal Delegate E. Bevin, member of the British Dock Workers Union, at the A. F. of L. Convention.)

FRIENDS, in every country there is the vulture class. You must have them in America. Human instinct does not exist in that class; they have become so sordid that nothing appeals to them. I mean the man who says, Here is a war, I can become a millionaire, grovel, you dogs, in the dust. Patriotism to them is in a speech upon a platform and looking for political honor. Patriotism with us means not merely love of country; I want to say that many years ago I decided that my patriotism should be love of class, which I think is a much higher patriotism. However, we had this vulture class. They immediately began to rob the women and children of the very men who had gone to fight; we had to fight them, but they were strong; they were strong in the nation; they were strong in the state department. In order to stop their machinations and their exploitations, the labor movement had to come to the rescue. In spite of the great financial stress of England at the present moment the labor movement has increased the cost per soldier from £100 per annum to £250 per annum; that means an increased allowance to his wife and children, an increase in the food of the soldiers and improvements in his clothing, better equipment that is being brought about to make his life as comfortable as possible, that is an increase from £100 to £250 per head per annum of those now under arms, and we don't regret it. I would double it if I could. If kings and nations are to have war, the more expense that war is the less they will have of it. I want you to appreciate that. One gentleman in talking of conscription—a man who had fought us very bitterly in the transport trade—said: "If we only had conscription in Britain we could save so many millions per year." War then would merely be a pastime for them. They would be home while the other fellow was getting killed. The labor leaders told Premier Asquith, "If you will take over the means of living and prevent an increase in the cost of living, we will not ask you for an increase in wages." He failed to accept our offer. We determined to maintain that standard of living that we had prior to the war while any one else was making a cent out of the war. I think our policy is right, and it is just, and it is in accord with the best traditions of our movement.

And that is the reason of the great South Wales strike. When the cabinet minister went down to settle the strike he gave the miners what they asked for before the strike commenced. The

sensible politician would have given it at first and thus avoided the strike, because if it was just and fair after the strike it was just as just before the strike commenced. You know what they thought. They thought because the men were out fighting, because the trenches were filled with miners from South Wales, because the minds of the men were filled with the suffering, loss and death and rapine of war, that they would be able to trade upon that fact and make their profits and keep the men in the mine. The miners have worked loyally and honorably since their concessions have been granted. I am very pleased, friends, the men took the attitude they did, because there was a time not many years ago when the employers would have succeeded, but they cannot succeed now. The man who is making money out of the war is being regarded in the old country as a man only fit to be socially ostracized. People shun him. In the old days it would have been, "He is a clever man; my word, he was smart," and he would have been made a peer, but today, and it is the greatest hope of the world when the great mass of humanity begins to look upon the so-called upper classes, as my friend Tillett says, the dirty classes—because they never wash themselves and have to hire us to do it for them—when the so-called upper classes are socially ostracized, when it is felt and felt quite seriously that a man's money is made by robbing the little children of the man who is fighting in the trenches.

Another thing that has become known as a result of this war was the tremendous power, and influence of the great international armament ring. Pardon me, Mr. Chairman, for interfering with your politics, but when I have been reading your papers the articles are so much like those we read that it seems almost as if they were written by the same man. However, that armament ring was international in character. The British ring was represented upon the Krupp directorate and the Krupp directorate was represented on the British ring. The shots that were made and fired in the Dardanelles and sunk our ships were made by British capital in Turkey. I said I wanted to tear the mask off, and I want to do it. It has a bearing on the whole of the working class movement. If you will read the diplomatic utterances of all the nations there is not a particle of evidence to show that either nation tried to get the grasp of the trouble; but all of them were arguing "if you support this country will you refrain from supporting that country? If you do this, will you do that?" And the diplomacy of Europe for the last fifteen years has been the manipulation of balances to satisfy the ambition of kings, and I am sure that the people of Europe will soon have to choose between the despotism of kings and the triumph of democracy.

The seeds of war are sown in courts; the policy is then developed by the financier and the great productive concerns, diplomats being their tools, and you cannot go on making fireworks without letting some of them off. And these works are so distributed all over the world. In spite of the war, the value of the human has been recognized, the concept of the wonderful value of the human form. The people are beginning to realize that the loss of limb, the destruction of brain, cannot be replaced by science. Science cannot replace an eye, cannot make a finger or produce one drop of blood in this greatest piece of mechanism of all nature.

The genius of labor is also being recognized and conceded by the greater mass of the people of the world. As I crossed your Rockies I thought of the wonderful development of labor, how it had burrowed into the bowels of the earth to bring forth the mineral, bridged the mighty chasms, pursued the stars and conquered the air, mastered the elements and harnessed the forces of nature for its uses and pleasures. No king or court has ever rendered to civilization one tithe of the service the early pioneer family rendered in crossing to this

(Continued on Page 52.)

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all Letters and Money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

51

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1916

Where the Broadest Latitude Is Allowed

In no other human organization is freedom of thought, liberty of opinion and latitude of expression tolerated to the extent allowed in the labor movement. In the latter, the views of all men are respected and no attempt is made to change the bent of their minds or mould their opinions other than to awaken them to the consciousness of their collective strength in the industrial field and to teach them how best to direct that strength toward overcoming industrial ills. It does not exercise a censorship over a man's religious or political beliefs, nor dictate how long or how short he may wear his hair. It accepts each man as he is, on the broad moral plane of ordinary citizenship, and, as long as he fulfills the obligation he has taken to comply with the rules of the organization of his craft, he is entitled to all the benefits which co-operation with his fellow unionists may bring him.

Expressive of the foregoing thought, an editorial in a recent issue of the International Molders' Journal is worthy of repetition. It says:

> Trade unionism is the collective action of workmen in a craft or industry in the industrial field. To unite workmen so that they will co-operate together willingly it has always been essential that all questions of a personal, religious or partisan political nature should be eliminated, for the discussion of such subjects cannot fail to cause division and bitterness of feeling. When a worker becomes a member of a trade union he is not called upon to waive or set aside any religious or political views which he may hold; he is asked no question as to his nationality, his religious convictions or his political beliefs. He is furthermore guaranteed that these will never be matters for consideration by his trade union in the future. If this were not so, a great number of workmen would refuse to become trade unionists.
>
> If the trade union movement was to endorse any political party; if they were to favor any nationality; if they were to approve or condemn any religion, it would immediately divide the trade union into warring camps, and accomplish what many employers are striving to bring about—division in our ranks.

Furthermore, it may be said that unscrupulous employers, filled with hatred toward trade unionism and casting about for a means of reducing its power, do not hesitate to use the insidious poison of race, religious and political prejudice to divide and conquer.

That they have never attained any measure of success in such a propaganda is due to the sound principles upon which the labor movement is based and its insistence upon freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of expression, contingent, of course, upon due allegiance to obligations taken as trade unionists.

Our critics are wont to tell us that the philosophy of trade unionism is a materialistic philosophy but all who are translating that practical philosophy into terms of every-day life, and gaining concrete advantages from it, know better—they know that the labor movement is shot through and through with the idealism of human brotherhood and that though its feet follow the path of toil its head is among the stars, dreaming

of the day when injustice and inhumanity shall have ceased to be a factor in human relationships.

* * *

Clearing the Industrial Jungle

Apart from the matters of vital interest to our organization which came up at the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L., and which are discussed in detail in the reports of the U. B. delegates published in this issue, innumerable matters bearing upon the progress of the labor movement as a whole were transacted at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of labor's parliament.

The proceedings throughout and notably the discussions dealing with jurisdictional controversies were spirited but whatever heat or bitterness may have been displayed was purely on the surface, for, beneath it all, the opposing delegates manifested a willingness to secure a settlement of their disputes by the most peaceable means available thus laying the groundwork for some tangible advances toward overcoming jurisdictional and other difficulties.

As in past conventions the subject of industrial unionism as against the present form of craft organization was brought forward as was also a resolution in support of the legislative method of promoting the eight-hour day in private employment. In each case a prolonged controversy ensued which ended with the delegates voting down both propositions. It is also worthy of notice that while these two issues have been the main source of contention among the delegates in recent years, causing many heated debates in which personalities were indulged in, there was a disposition on both sides at San Francisco to be less acrimonious and to debate the subjects on their inherent merits or demerits alone.

Labor's growing importance as an influential factor in national life was reflected in a number of ways in the proceedings, notably so with regard toward the European war and the subject of national preparedness. As regards the war, the convention, while reiterating the principle that peace in any relationship can only be secured when justice prevails, went on record as being willing to take advantage of every opportunity to plan for peace in a constructive way and also voted in favor of an international labor conference to be held when the terms of peace are being discussed so that the rights of the workers in all the nations shall be safeguarded.

The question of unemployment was given much attention and formed the basis of a lengthy debate at the seventh day's session. Two resolutions were adopted on the subject. One urged the municipalities to provide food and shelter for the men out of work and the other provided for the appointment of a committee to investigate the status of the unemployed and the vagrancy laws of the various states. The personnel of this committee is as follows:

John P. White, United Mine Workers; T. W. McCullough, Typographical Union; John Williams, Steel Workers; Matthew Woll, Photo Engravers; Charles L. Baine, Boot and Shoe Workers; Paul Scharrenburg, Seamen; D. D'Alessandro, laborers, P. F. Casey, Glass Blowers, M. Donoghue, Plumbers.

The convention voted to ask each and every trade unionist to contribute one hour's pay on January 27, President Gomper's birthday, to the relief of the Danbury Hatters whose homes and savings were attached to satisfy judgments in the notorious Loewe case.

A resolution urging the advisibility of introducing the initiative, referendum and recall into the affairs of the A. F. of L., was rejected after a spirited debate, President Gompers taking the floor in opposition to it. He began by mentioning his endeavors toward conducting the affairs of the labor movement upon the principle of democracy by the membership of the organization and told of his support of the referendum etc., in the Cigar Makers' Union. But speaking from the standpoint of expediency upon the question of the business of the A. F. of L., he said:

"Here we have been in session nearly

two weeks. We are crowded with work. We have to meet by committees and meet at evening sessions, and in many instances we finally refer subjects for further consideration and action to the Executive Council and to special committees for consideration during the time between conventions. I wonder how much understanding of all the elements involved in the 161 resolutions introduced in this convention, and the nearly one hundred different subjects referred to this convention and reported by the Executive Council, could be discussed and understood and voted upon intelligently and comprehensively by the membership during the year? How much attention could the membership of the unions give the questions affecting their immediate interests? The proposition—I was going to stimatize it as absurd, but I will not—it is ill-considered * * * * There is not in all the world a federation of labor which conducts its affairs or elects its officers by the initiative and referendum."

The Executive Council's report on the subject of strike-breaking agencies in the guise of detective agencies and employment offices was concurred in and support urged toward the enactment of legislation curbing their activities. The work of the Industrial Relations Commission was endorsed by the convention and Chairman Walsh and the labor members who composed it were praised for their judgment and determination "which brought to light many wrongs and injustices that might otherwise have been concealed or overlooked."

Other matters of moment favorably acted upon by the convention included the following: endorsement of the non-partisan tariff commission plan; approval of Congressman Lewis' bill providing government telegraph ownership; better laws governing workmen's compensation and employers' liability were favored; legislation was urged to abolish speeding-up systems in all government departments; the creation of an American merchant marine was favored; the Executive Council was instructed to work for the rigid enforcement of the Seamen's bill and determination was voiced to use every possible means to secure the acquittal of John R. Lawson of Colorado. The unit system of industrial education in the public schools was also favored.

On the subject of providing a legal defense fund the convention adopted the report of the committee to the effect that in their judgment the creation of such a fund would be unwise and that the best method of dealing with the matter was to meet the situation from time to time as it confronted the workers. The position of the A. F. of L. with regard to immigration restriction was affirmed and the literacy test urged. The subject of the organization of the 3,000,000 or more migratory workers was also discussed and it was ruled that central bodies be authorized to take an active part in the work.

A striking phase of the deliberations of the convention was that there was manifested a tendency toward greater co-ordination among the closely allied branches of industry. This revealed itself in a determination to insist that the closely allied crafts unite and place under one jurisdiction men following a given line of work. As an instance of this may be noted the growing disposition in recent years to place all teamsters under jurisdiction of their own organization. This in the eyes of many ultimately presages our nearest approach to true industrial unionism consistent with preserving the standard integrity of the basic crafts.

Taken together, the thirty-fifth annual convention of the A. F. of L., apart from the justice or injustice of its awards in jurisdictional and other questions, showed in its deliberations that the labor movement is achieving a sureness of purpose and a grasp on industrial affairs that augurs well for the future. Labor's future is in its own hands. In its own way and in its own time the knotty problems of industrial autonomy will be worked out satisfactorily.

The Carpenter

Union Labor and the Fair Wage Clause

At the fourth annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of the U. B., held last June at Niagara Falls, Ont., considerable dissatisfaction was expressed with the workings of the fair wage clause, which is required by the Dominion Government to be inserted in all government contracts. Though ostensibly adopted as a means of protection for the workers and the contractor who desires to be fair, several years experience has shown that in its present form it is possessed of innumerable drawbacks and deficiencies which enable it to be used as an instrument detrimental to the interests of many Canadian trade unionists.

For instance, in districts not more than fifty per cent organized, the insertion of the current rate of wages usually works a hardship upon union men because the wages of the unorganized are as a general rule below that of their union fellow workers. Under the circumstances, the fair wage clause lowers the average current rate for the district to less than the minimum union rate, thus making it impossible for the union worker to be employed on a government job.

Considerable difficulty has also been experienced in times of depression in getting workers to report violations of fair wage conditions, owing to the power of the employer to discriminate against such a worker, thus placing a premium upon dishonesty on the contractor's part, all of which has led to a growing desire for an amendment of the law which shall prevent contractors using the fair wage clause to pay lower than the union scale in any locality.

To this end, therefore, a petition addressed to Premier W. H. Hearst and the members of the cabinet of the Ontario government was drawn up at the Niagara Falls convention and was subsequently endorsed by the provincial executives of the building trades organizations, calling attention to the indefinite shape of fair wage clauses at present and urging their proper standardization.

A deputation of building tradesmen presented the petition to the Provincial Government authorities on November 17, the main features of which are as follows:

Whereas, the Minister of Public Works, the Hon. Findlay MacDermid, has given instructions that all contracts let under his supervision shall contain a fair wage clause; and

Whereas, such fair wage clauses are at present in an indefinite shape, we therefore recommend for your consideration the following, which such fair wage clauses should be made to cover:

The fair wage clauses should be made part of the signed contract.

The contractor to pay the union rate of wages for all classes of labor, and work only the hours recognized by the union. No overtime to be worked, only when for the protection of life or property, and then only by the written permission of the engineeer or some other responsible authority in charge of the job. When such overtime is worked, the regular overtime rates to be paid, as this is the only way to effectively curtail unnecessary overtime.

The contractor to keep his payroll and time sheets open for the inspection of the authority appointed to see to the fair carrying out of the contract.

No payments to be made to the contractor on account of work done, where complaints have been found to be justified of violations of fair wage conditions, until same have been satisfactorily adjusted.

All work connected with the contract to be covered by the fair wage clauses.

The government should make it the duty of the clerk of the works, or appoint some other officer constantly on the job to see to the fair carrying out of the fair wage clauses, and immediately report same.

The wages and hours of each class of labor should be posted in a prominent place on the work, where anyone seeking work would easily see same.

Contractors found guilty of persistently violating fair wage regulations shall be debarred from further opportunity of securing work from the government, therefore be it

Resolved, That we appreciate the action of the minister of public works, and the acknowledgment thereby of your government in the principle of protection to the worker, and also to the contractor who desires to be fair, and therefore ask that this action be made law, with the incorporation of the suggestions incorporated in clauses "a" to "h," either by a short bill in the house, or by order in council, and should not be limited to one department, but should be broad enough to cover all work done, either by contract or day labor, and in any way, directly or indirectly, financed by the Provincial government.

In requiring standardization, the Ontario trades unionists are not taking a stand in opposition to the fair wage regulation but are merely striving to make it in truth what it was intended to be, a means of protecting the workers by guaranteeing them a fair i. e., an adequate living wage. In the localities where organization is strong the fair wage clause has been of much benefit

and, through the efforts of trade unionists, city and town councils, school authorities and, in many instances, independent bodies, such as church trustees, and so forth, have made it a practice of inserting fair wage schedules or regulations of such nature in their contracts and with good results.

The objection, therefore, of the Ontario trades unionists is directed solely against the indefiniteness of the fair wage schedules when applied in different localities and the need of standardizing them, and it is our earnest hope that the Provincial government will comply with the wishes of our Canadian brothers and make the union scale the standard rate of wages everywhere.

The Question of Art in Industry

A most encouraging sign of the times from the educational standpoint is the growing desire on the part of many educators to give greater attention to the practical arts and trades and to co-operate with bona-fide, skilled artisans in order to obtain the highest standard of practical efficiency from vocational courses.

The vocational education law now in force in the state of Indiana has been serviceable in this direction and as a result of it the educational system of the Hoosier state is undergoing a marked, though not a revolutionary, change.

An instance of the rapprochement that is taking place between educators and trade unionists, in the interest of practical art and trade training in Indiana, was disclosed during the convention of the Indiana Teachers held in October last when, at a meeting of the allied arts section, General Secretary Duffy, replied to Dr. R. J. Leonard, of the Indiana University, the latter having spoken on "Art for Vocations."

General Secretary Duffy, in the course of his remarks, said:

If I had not been invited to attend this meeting, I would consider myself an intruder. I am not a teacher, I am a carpenter. I agree with all that has been said here today on art—art in industry and art in the trades. I can assure you the wage workers are taking more interest in education now than you are aware of. I am pleased to learn that the teachers of our state are getting away from the old method and the old system of education. I am more than pleased that they are getting out of the old rut in which they plowed so long, turning neither to the right nor to the left, but following the old curriculum to the letter. It is pleasing to us to know that you are taking up the new system and the new method of education and that you are willing to put the law recently passed by our Legislature into force and effect, by giving our boys and girls an education that will better fit them for the occupations they want to follow in life when they become men and women.

We feel, however, that you are dilatory and backward in some respects and in some instances in putting this law into effect. We feel that you are afraid of us, or, in other words, that you are afraid of your jobs. You think we will take them from you, but let me say that with the development, growth and progress of our nation, bringing with it more work, more business, more industry, you have nothing to fear from us.

You talk of art in industry, art in trade, art in vocation. We have art everywhere. We have it in nature, we have it in the fields and in the laborer who works in the fields, we have it in literature, in music, in painting, in printing, in the trades. We have it in carpentry. Look at the great columns, the pilasters, the floors, the doors, the furniture made by members of our organization, and you find it there. In the past we did not have time to bother with it. We were too busy during the last few centuries in hewing a nation out of the wilderness. We are practically a new nation. With us it was a case of "live," a case of bread and butter, of having a roof over our heads for shelter. We did not have time for anything else. It was a case of "hurry up" and "rush," and not of art. We had no time to consider art, but now things should be different. We are willing to help you, to aid you, to assist you, to co-operate with you in any way we possibly can in putting this sort of education into effect.

Some of you get the impression, to use a phrase of the street, that we are "butting in," in your affairs. We do not want to "butt in." As wage workers we want to co-operate with you to make education a success. However, we know you of old and we also know how you felt towards us in the past. We are not interfering. If you want to learn the carpenter trade we will teach it to you, but if we want an education, we must come to you for it. Let me say you can have our help, our assistance, our co-operation for the asking. In this way we can make this nation the greatest on the face of the earth. It is that now, but by co-operation we can make it still greater.

In this day and age, a system of

vocational training that has not the active support and co-operation of the trade union movement cannot possibly achieve any appreciable measure of success. It is bound to fail for it cannot be forced upon the wage earners or their children. On the other hand, with close co-operation between the educational and the labor elements, what may not be accomplished in the interest of education, art and national prosperity?

Art in industry has no greater ally and champion than the trade union movement. In order to flourish and develop true art needs all that the labor movement has struggled and fought to obtain for the workers of the nation—self-supporting wages, working conditions in conformity with normal standards of living, proper environment and adequate leisure for rest, recreation and advancement. Given these essential elements and with proper educational facilities, both theoretical and practical, such as are being established by far-seeing men and women today, the industrial arts will develop and find expression in a degree never before reached in human history.

* * *

The Labor Forward Movement

The progress of the labor movement is measured by practical results, increase in membership, increase of finances, increase in the wages paid and in the better working conditions obtained by the wage earners. As a factor in the industrial advancement of the workers it could not well be otherwise and trade unionism has a splendid record of achievement to show as a result of organization and solidarity.

But practical results—essential as they are—are not the only goal of the movement of the toilers. They constitute, as it were, the fortified base from which may be carried on the great struggle for human liberty, for the greater spread of democracy and the liberation of oppressed humanity.

Some union men are inclined to minimize the value of idealism, to regard it with distrust as something which is apt to lead the workers away from material results, and which could very well be sacrificed in the interest of expediency. And yet, were it not for the lofty idealism which permeates the movement of the workers, its record of achievement would be far less than it is today and the wholesome sense of unity and solidarity which idealism breathes would be lacking.

Observation of the workings of our own organization shows the truth of this. For instance, a local which devotes all its energies to the attainment of practical results and which fails to impress its members with devotion to the cause of labor and to bring home to them the great work that the labor movement is doing in the interest of humanity and liberty and better standards of living, cannot hope to attain the same measure of success as the local which in achieving practical results does not overlook the value of idealism as a factor in trade union development.

The absence of this class conscious spirit usually results in a drying up of the sources of that enthusiasm which makes for accomplishment. The stimulus or incentive which would carry the workers on to greater organized effort is missing and the net results are that there are some locals—happily, not many—where a cynical indifference and a stagnant attitude of mind have replaced the enthusiasm, the aggressiveness and devotion to duty which are the mainspring of progress.

The affairs of such a local are conducted in a perfunctory manner and as a rule its members seem to think that they have little in common other than the combined ability to guard against a reduction in the wage scale. Instead of being an aggressive constructive force for good, they are merely on the defensive, content to hold on to former gains and their organizing power is nil or nearly nil.

As a means of overcoming the spirit of indifference wherever it exists and for the purpose of galvanizing latent energy into action no better medium can

be found than that of the "labor forward movement," which, during the past year, has become a popular factor in the extension of trade unionism. These movements have been of great benefit wherever they have been launched and the success achieved has been sufficient to win the commendation of the executive council of the A. F. of L., in its report to the San Francisco convention.

Such movements generate an enthusiasm and infuse new life into unionism in the localities where they are launched. They renew wavering devotion to the cause of labor and furnish the stimulus required for further effort and accomplishment. In the words of the A. F. of L. Executive Council report, the activities develop enthusiasm in the workers' cause, they unfold great opportunities for aggressive action, they equip men to defend the philosophy of trade unionism, they solidify the ranks of those who toil, and they invariably result in an increased trade union membership.

Our members should support the "labor forward movement" idea and strive to launch it in every district where organization is weak. Delegates to central labor bodies can do much to further the idea and bring it into favor. The more activity of this kind that there is generated the greater will be the power and influence of the labor movement.

* * *

A. F. of L. Departments

In addition to the convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., a report of which appears in this issue of the Journal, the metal trades, mining and label trades departments held very successful conventions in connection with the A. F. of L. convention at San Francisco during the month of November.

The officers elected in each case for the ensuing year are:

Metal trades — President, James O'Connell, Machinists; secretary-treasurer, A. J. Berres, Pattern Makers; first vice-president, J. W. Kline, Blacksmiths; second vice-president, J. A. Franklin, Boilermakers; third vice-president, J. R. Alpine, Plumbers; fourth vice-president, J. J. Hynes, Sheet Metal Workers; fifth vice-president, J. F. Valentine, Iron Molders; sixth vice-president, W. W. Britton, Metal Polishers.

Union label trades—President, J. W. Hays, Typographical; secretary-treasurer, T. F. Tracy, Cigar Makers; first vice-president, Jacob Fischer, Barbers; second vice-president, T. A. Rickert, garment workers; third vice-president, A. McAndrew, Tobacco Workers; fourth vice-president, Matthew Woll, Photo Engravers; fifth vice-president, Joseph Proebstle, Brewery Workers.

Mining Department — President, James Lord, United Mine Workers' Union; secretary-treasurer, Ernest Mills, Western Federation of Miners; executive board, Frank Hayes, United Mine Workers' Union; Joseph D. Cannon, Western Federation of Miners; John Williams, Iron, steel and Tin Workers.

* * *

Americanizing the Immigrant

The value of the labor unions as an instrument for instilling into the minds of immigrants true ideals of American citizenship is, perhaps, more apparent today than ever before. In every American trade union will be found foreign born citizens who have benefited mentally, morally and materially from association with their native fellow citizens and who have found inspiration in the fraternal spirit which unionism radiates.

Truly, no other agency can compare with the unions in revealing to the immigrant the spirit of America and in developing in him the capacity for self-government. The truth of this assertion will be found if we compare the immigrant who has had the opportunity to join a union with his compatriot employed by one of the big corporations that deny their men the right to organize. The difference is practically that between a free man and a serf. The one sees in the labor movement an outlet for the idealism which he has brought with him from the less democratic countries of the old world and so rises in the scale of citizenship, while the other, enmeshed in a web of industrial despotism, with no apparent outlet for dreams and aspirations, embittered and ill-treated, sinks low in the scale of citizenship.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 278 Keel St., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of the Delegates to the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

San Francisco, Cal., November 22, 1915.

To the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Brothers—The Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in the California Building of the Panama Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Cal., at 10 o'clock Monday morning November 8, 1915, with President Gompers in the chair.

Addresses of welcome were made by the governor of the state, the mayor of the city, the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Exposition and others.

The remainder of the sessions were held in Eagles' Hall.

Three hundred and forty-one delegates were present as follows: 86 national and international unions, number of delegates, 222, number of votes, 18,825; 24 state bodies, number of delegates, 24, number of votes, 24; 63 central bodies, number of delegates, 63, number of votes, 63; 24 trade and federal labor unions, number of delegates, 24, number of votes, 44; 6 fraternal organizations, number of delegates, 8; number of votes, 3. Total number of delegates, 341, total number of votes, 18,959.

Owing to the death of Brother Kirby, General President Hutcheson acted in his stead. First General Vice-President Cosgrove remained at the General Office to attend to the business of the General President in his absence and to supervise the work of the organizers. Brother D. A. Post acted in Brother Cosgrove's place. The other five delegates elected at our Indianapolis Convention were present.

Each and every delegate took an active part and an active interest in the work of the Convention.

Brother Hutcheson served on the Executive Council's Report Committee; Brother Duffy served on the Organization Committee; Brother Metz served on the Label Committee; Brother McCarthy served on the Law Committee; Brother Howlett served on the Education Committee; Brother Post served on the Building Trades Committee; Brother Swartz served on the Ways and Means Committee,

The report of Secretary Morrison showed receipts as follows:

Balance on hand September 30, 1914	$102,492.81
Receipts from all sources	$271,625.53
Total income	$374,118.34
Total expenses for past year.	$303,985.95
Balance on hand September 30, 1915	$ 70,132.39

Note: in the total expenses for the year is included $40,500.00 paid on Headquarters Building at Washington, D. C.

Two hundred and twelve charters were issued as follows: 1 international union, 1 state body, 44 central bodies, 40 federal labor unions, 126 local trade unions. The total membership of the A. F. of L. for the year 1915 was 1,946,347.

The report of the Executive Council was a very comprehensive one and dealt with many subjects of vital interest to the labor movement.

We herewith quote matters from that report affecting our own organization—the Committees to which these matters were referred—the report of said Committees thereon and the action of the Convention on same.

Carpenters — Sheet Metal Workers — Building Trades Department

The report of the Philadelphia Convention on the dispute between the carpenters and the sheet metal workers and the relations of the carpenters to the Building Trades Department, was very complete and gave a number of documents.

In accord with that report a conference consisting of three delegates from the carpenters, three from the sheet metal workers and three other delegates appointed by President Gompers, was held during the convention.

The Conference Committee reported that they had considered the problem very carefully but had not been able to secure an agreement between the two interested organizations, although the conference had been helpful in that it had developed the realization of a strong community of interest between the two organizations. The Conference Committee recommended that the President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the President of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, the President of the Building Trades Department and the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to investigate the work in dispute and continue conferences for the purpose of securing a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty between the two organizations. This recommendation was adopted by the Convention.

A conference was held by the members of this Committee in New York City in January, when it was decided that the investigation should be made in Chicago, Cleveland, Jamestown, N. Y., and New York City, starting from Chicago on February 3. The Committee secured information as to the manufacture and the erection of metal trim and secured the opinions of many manufacturers and constructors upon the matter of the erection of metal trim.

After that investigation a meeting was held at Washington for the purpose of securing an adjustment, but no agreement was reached. Since the conference had no power or authority to render an award, its work was necessarily limited to suggestions, proposals and efforts to reach an agreement mutually satisfactory. President Kirby expressed himself as willing to make a compromise based upon an equitable adjustment and subject, of course, to the approval of his General Executive Board. President Hynes insisted that the entire metal trim work belonged to the sheet metal workers, and was not willing to consider any compromise.

During the year efforts have continued to secure the re-affiliation of the carpenters to the Building Trades Department. The great obstacle in the way of securing that result is the unsettled dispute betweeen the carpenters and the sheet metal workers.

A conference between the representatives of the two organizations concerned was held during the September meeting of the Executive Council, but again these representatives were unable to reach any adjustment of the difficulty.

It was agreed that President Gompers and President Williams submit a report upon this matter to the Executive Council. The report is as follows:

Washington, D. C., October 20, 1915.

To the officers and delegates to the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, per the Executive Council:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—The special Committee appointed by President Gompers during the Philadelphia Convention of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of bringing about an agreement between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the International Alliance of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers on the jurisdictional dispute over the question of the manufacture and erection of hollow metal trim, made the following recommendation to the convention:

"The Committee recommends that, for the purpose of bringing about an agreement between the two organizations, the President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the President of the International Alliance of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, the President of the A. F. of L., and the President of the Building Trades Department be instructed to investigate the work in dispute and to continue the confer-

ences, to the end that an amicable and satisfactory agreement be reached between the two contending organizations."

This recommendation the Convention adopted.

This Committee met in New York January 6 and 7, 1915. All members of the Committee were present.

At this meeting we agreed upon the scope and method for conducting the investigation and the cities and places to be visited to best learn all the processes of the manufacture of hollow metal trim, in order to visit as many buildings in the different cities as time and opportunity would permit where hollow metal trim was being erected.

We began the investigation on February 3, in Chicago, with all the members of the Committee present. Two sheet metal shops were visited on this day and the Committee was shown certain parts of hollow metal trim in process of manufacture. A number of other sheet metal shops were inspected the next day, and it was agreed that the visits and investigations practically covered all the shops in Chicago engaged in the manufacture of hollow metal trim. The Committee found that all the men working in these shops were members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union

While in Chicago, the Committee was unable to inspect the erection of any hollow metal trim, owing to the fact that there was no building then in process of construction in Chicago in which hollow metal trim was being erected.

The Committee left Chicago on the night of February 4, for Cleveland, Ohio, and there visited a new school that was being built in which a certain amount of metal trim was being installed; namely, door frames and doors. The men engaged in erecting the work in this school were members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union.

The Committee left Cleveland for Jamestown, and there thoroughly inspected and investigated the manufacture and fabrication of hollow metal trim and metal doors in all its many processes to the finished product.

As far as the Committee was able to discover, the majority of the men working in the largest plant, engaged in the work of manufacturing and fabricating this material, did not belong to any union, but the painting or enameling of this hollow metal trim was done by members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

From Jamestown the Committee went to New York, and on February 8 visited a very large office building in process of construction in that city, known as the Equitable Building. Virtually every part of the work known as hollow metal trim and doors was being erected in this building; in fact, there was to be very little wood finish used on this job; therefore this particular building was the best example (that is, with regard to quantity) that the Committee had an opportunity of inspecting during this investigation of the process and methods used in the erection of hollow metal trim and doors. The work in dispute on this building was very carefully and thoroughly inspected and investigated. The Committee found that all the men engaged in the erection of hollow metal trim and doors on this building were members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This ended the investigation of the material itself in its manufacture and fabrication and the methods used in the erection of the material.

We availed ourselves of every opportunity to find out both from the men engaged in the manufacture and fabrication and the men engaged in the erection of this material, the length of time they had been working at this class of work. In the erecting part of this work we invariably found that the men had been selected for their own peculiar ability and had, in a sense, to learn how to handle this material, and that the work had the characteristics of a specialty.

The Committee arranged to open the conferences on this subject on March 2, and on that date met in conference with all the members present at A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington. The conference was continued the next day. The entire subject of the dispute was considered and discussed, the late President Kirby and President Hynes presenting briefs and other documentary evidence. At the end of the conference it was agreed that the Committee would meet again at the call of the chairman, to continue the conference in order to effect the end desired and hoped for by the A. F. of L.

The entire Committee met in Washington on September 22, when efforts were again made by us to carry out the letter and spirit of the recommendation concurred in by the Philadelphia Convention.

Our investigation of the manufacture and fabrication and the erection in the building of hollow metal trim and doors was conducted by us in as thorough and practical a manner as time and opportunity permitted and in an impartial and unbiased manner. We desire at this time to commend the spirit of friendliness and the fairness with which President Hynes and the late President Kirby conducted their part of the investigation and conferences. However we were unsuccessful in bringing about any agreement.

At the request of the representatives of both organizations concerned, as well as our own, several manufacturers and employers engaged in the manufacture and erection of hollow metal trim submitted briefs as to the extent of the work, its classification, both in manufacture and erection, and the judgment each expressed as to the jurisdiction under which the work should properly come.

In each of the cities we visited, representatives of Sheet Metal Workers' Unions and

Carpenters' Unions gave the Committee every opportunity and facility to make a thorough investigation and study of the subject.

It will be observed that the resolution of the Philadelphia Convention conferred upon the undersigned no more power than "to investigate the work in dispute and continue the conferences to the end that an amicable and satisfactory agreement be reached between the two contending organizations." This we have done, and it is doubtful whether the Committee has the power to do more than to submit either recommendations or expression of opinion and judgment.

It has been urged that by reason of the dispute in regard to the erection of metal trim that a new organization should be organized covering this class of work. The representatives of both the carpenters and the sheet Metal Workers object to this proposition, and we prefer not to give it our endorsement. But we submit that if a new organization of the workers in this class of erection ought not to be and is not formed, both organizations should be willing to meet the situation in a spirit that will conserve the best interests of the men, avoid unnecessary conflict in the labor movement, and eliminate a controversy involving employers who desire to live in reciprocal relations with organized labor. In our conference with the late President Kirby, and President Hynes, it was claimed by the latter and freely admitted by the former, that there are not any members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners who are engaged in the manufacture of hollow metal trim doors and sash.

With these purposes in view, we express our best judgment as to the course which should be pursued:

1. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners should relinquish all claim to the manufacture of hollow metal trim doors and sash. Also that there is very little dispute as to the fact that the members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union all or nearly all perform this class of work.

2. We believe that the two organizations should reach an agreement by which the men engaged in the erection of hollow metal trim and doors may belong to either organization with provision of the right of interchange of cards.

3. That the organizations should arrange so that members availing themselves of the right to interchange cards may upon returning to their original work, rejoin the organization of the trade at which they are employed, and be placed in such beneficial standing as they enjoyed upon leaving the one organization for the other.

4. That under such an arrangement every encouragement be given to the end that hollow metal trim, doors, and sash shall be manufactured under union conditions.

We recommend that if the judgment and opinion we herein express meet with the approval of this convention, that the President of the A. F. of L. and the President of the Department be authorized and directed to continue their efforts for the purpose of their consummation.

Fraternally submitted,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.
THOMAS J. WILLIAMS,
President Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Referred to the Committee on Building Trades and reported on as follows:

Your Committee commends the report of President Gompers and President Williams and recommends to this Convention the adoption of the report and the suggestions contained therein, in the hope that this deplorable fight shall be taken off of the buildings and adjusted amicably by the organizations that are parties to this controversy.

This brought forth a long and animated discussion in which the merits of the controversy were gone into in detail, but when put to a vote the report was defeated and the following adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a Committee of five representing international unions, of which he (the President) shall be a member, with instructions that this Committee of five attend the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and endeavor to get them to recede from the position they have taken in respect to this claim of jurisdiction; and

Resolved, That in the meantime the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issue to the various international unions, State federations of labor and central bodies the information, directing their attention to the fact that the jurisdiction claims of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have not been granted by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and

Resolved, That this Convention call upon the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners not to place in force or operation, pending the convening of their Convention, the claims that they have set forth in their Journal, which have been read to this Convention.

Carpenters and the Building Trades

General Secretary Frank Duffy of the Carpenters notified President Gompers that the Carpenters' District Council of Indianapolis made protest against the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. on the ground that the Indianapolis Building Trades Council had unjustifiably and illegally fined the Carpenters' District Council of Indianapolis for certain alleged violations of rules and that an appeal from that decision would be made by the Carpenters' District Council of Indianapolis to the Executive Coun-

cil of the A. F. of L. The officers of the Building Trades Department were advised of this action of the Carpenters' District Council of Indianapolis and asked to appear before the Executive Council at its September meeting to make whatever statement they desired in the case.

At that meeting it was decided that inasmuch as the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department had declared that they had no jurisdiction in the case because the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was not affiliated to the Department, the appeal of the Carpenters was sustained and the Indianapolis Building Trades Council was directed to pay back to the Carpenters' District Council the money which the carpenters had paid under protest.

Although the carpenters are not affiliated to the Building Trades Department, their local unions have continued to have the privilege of representation in the local Building Trades Councils.

President Gompers with Secretary Spencer of the Building Trades on the occasion of the funeral of the late President James Kirby of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, appeared before the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood and urged reaffiliation of the Brotherhood with the Department.

It is earnestly hoped that the carpenters will shortly resume their responsibilities to the organized labor movement and become reaffiliated with the Building Trades Department. United action is necessary for the maintenance and progress of our voluntary organizations.

This was referred to Committee on Building Trades and reported on as follows:

Upon that portion of the Executive Council's report under the above caption, your Committee commends the action of the Executive Council and the efforts of President Gompers and the officers of the Departments in their efforts to have the carpenters reaffiliate with the Building Trades Department.

The report of the Committee was adopted by the Convention.

Dock Builders of New York City

We regret very much to report the differences that have arisen in regard to the dock builders of New York City and vicinity.

There were in that city two organizations of dock builders, one known as the Independent Dock Builders and the other as Municipal Dock Builders' Union 13041. The independent dock builders had formerly been Dock Builders' Union 12429, which had been chartered as a federal union by the American Federation of Labor, March 19, 1907. This union, however, was suspended January 1, 1910, for failure to pay dues. Later the organization was revived and conducted independently. On July 7, 1910, the A. F. of L. granted a charter to the dock builders who did the dock building for the New York City Department of Docks and Ferries. These workers were under civil service rules. The organization was known as Municipal Dock Builders' Union. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America made complaints against the Independent Dock Builders of the city of New York, charging that they were infringing on the jurisdiction of the carpenters and that they were an independent organization not affiliated with the A. F. of L., and yet recognized by the Central Federated Union of the city of New York with representatives in that body.

The situation was investigated and conferences were held between the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the dock builders of New York City, the Central Federated Union and the A. F. of L., and it was decided that the dock builders ought to become a part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. As the result of these conferences there was a general agreement that the dock builders ought to become a part of the carpenters' organization.

An agreement was drawn up to adjust the difficulties that prevented an immediate amalgamation of the dock builders with the carpenters. This agreement contained the conditions under which the carpenters would agree to receive the dock builders in their organization. An effort was then made to unite all the dock builders of the city of New York into one organization, in accord with the decision of the Executive Council that there should be but one organization of dock builders in the city. The Municipal Dock Builders' Union refused to agree to this amalgamation, and they were joined by the seceders from the other organization. However, the organization that was formerly known as 12429 agreed to the terms that the carpenters had presented, became part of that organization and are now known as Dock and Pier Carpenters' Union 1456. Every effort was then exercised to have the Municipal Dock Builders conform to the decision of the A. F. of L., and come under the jurisdiction of the carpenters' organization. Many conferences were held in which representatives of all parties concerned participated.

In accord with the rules and the decision of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., President Gompers then notified the dock builders' Union 13041 that it should become a part of Dock and Pier Carpenters' Union 1456 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on or before June 15, 1915, or the charter of the union would be withdrawn. As the organization still maintained its stubborn resistance to authority, the charter was revoked. In accord with this action of the A. F. of L., the Central Federated Union of the city of New York expelled the representative of the Municipal Dock Builders' Union from membership in that organization.

The trade union movement found it necessary

to dissociate itself from this organization in order to maintain the autonomy and independence of the principles upon which the international trade unions of America are founded, particularly as it applies to the original claims of international unions' jurisdiction. Local trade and labor organizations are organized where there are no international unions of the trade and are affiliated directly to the A. F. of L., but when the work which these local unions do comes under the jurisdiction of an international or a national, then they become affiliated to the proper national or international organization. Every opportunity was afforded for the presentation of any reasonable complaint or grievance which the Municipal Dock Builders wished to present, with the assurance that every such complaint would be investigated with opportunity for redress. Notwithstanding this the Municipal Dock Builders refused to comply with the requirements and decision of the A. F. of L. Efforts were continued to secure the compliance of the Municipal Dock Builders with the decision of the A. F. of L., and their amalgamation with the Dock and Pier Carpenters' Union No. 1456.

However, in the meanwhile, charges were entered against them by other workers, that they were taking the places of the dock and pier builders when these workers had gone out on strike. The situation was further complicated by the fact that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers granted a charter to the Municipal Dock Builders' Union. The attention of the officers of the organization was called to the unwarranted character of their action and to the fact that never at any time during all the years that the dock builders' matter has been under discussion, had the bridge and structural iron workers ever taken any part in the matter or uttered one word claiming that the Dock Builders' Union of New York should become part of their international union. Their attention was called to the further claim that it was not the time to raise rival claims for jurisdiction and issue a charter to men when those men were on the opposite side to another Dock Builders' Union which was engaged in a struggle.

The action of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in granting a charter to the Municipal Dock Builders of New York City was to have been considered by us at our September session, but since the Convention of the Structural Iron Workers was held in San Francisco at the same time, it was impossible for them to have representatives appear in behalf of their claims. However, we telegraphed to the Convention urging them to revoke the charter recently granted to the dock builders of New York City while a strike was on. We stated that if the Convention would comply with our request, then further consideration of the entire matter would be deferred for adjustment at the San Francisco Convention. However, the delegates to the Convention of the Structural Iron Workers declined to comply with the request of the Executive Council. Therefore, a hearing was granted to the representatives of the carpenters who entered a protest against the action of the Structural Iron Workers.

In view of the refusal of the convention of the Structural Iron Workers to revoke the charter of the Municipal Dock Builders, President Gompers was authorized to send a second telegram to the convention emphasizing the statement already made, and bringing to their attention the fact that the Municipal Dock Builders' Union had held a charter from the A. F. of L. for more than five years, during which time the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers entered no claim for jurisdiction, and that the charter of the Dock Builders' Union had recently been revoked for failure to comply with trade union ethics.

The whole matter is referred to the convention, for consideration, and for such action as may be deemed advisable.

This was referred to the Committee on Building Trades and after a hearing lasting a day and a half it was referred to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., as the iron workers claimed they did not have a chance to be heard by that body when the matter was considered at the September meeting held in Washington, D. C.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 19, 1915.

To the officers and delegates of the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greetings—At the request of the Convention's Committee on Building Trades, as well as that of the officers and delegates of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, the Executive Council held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of hearing the officers of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers relative to the report which we submitted to this convention under the caption, "Dock Builders of New York City," in the Executive Council's report.

In our report attention is called to the fact that a local union directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor had not only violated trade union ethics but refused to comply with the decision of the Executive Council and that therefore the charter of that local union was revoked and that within a few days thereafter the International Union of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers issued a charter to that local union.

This fact is presented for consideration. A local union holding charter directly from the American Federation of Labor is as much under the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L. as is a local union of any trade to the jurisdiction of its international organization. When an international union shall revoke the charter

of one of its local unions under the laws of the International Union it is unfraternal and un-trade union-like conduct for any other international trade union to issue a charter to such a local union.

Local unions chartered by the A. F. of L. are in the same relative position and what is true as trade union ethics and conduct between international and international union must of necessity apply in the case cited.

During our September, 1915, session at Washington and while the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers were holding their convention in San Francisco we telegraphed twice, urging the convention not to rivet the case hard and fast so as to make it difficult of adjustment and we urged that the entire matter be left open so that the officers and delegates of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in attendance at this convention might confer with us for the purpose of reaching a conclusion advantageous and just, not only to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers but to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and also to the American Federation of Labor, as such.

Our request was answered by a decided and emphatic negative. In addition to the hearing to which we have referred, that is of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers before the Executive Council yesterday, President Gompers, at the invitation of the Committee on Building Trades of this convention, was invited to appear before that committee before whom the matter was amply set forth.

We make this report to this convention and suggest that it be referred to the Committee on Building Trades for their consideration and action.

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JAMES O'CONNELL,
D. A. HAYES,
JOS. F. VALENTINE,
JOHN R. ALPINE,
H. B. PERHAM,
FRANK DUFFY,
WILLIAM GREEN,
FRANK MORRISON,
JOHN B. LENNON,
Executive Council.

Upon the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the above caption the Committee reported as follows:

Your Committee on Building Trades recommends to this convention that the President of the Federation be empowered to appoint a committee of three to make a thorough investigation of the status of the Dock Builders in New York City relative to the chartering of a local by an affiliated organization, while said charter had been revoked by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and we further recommend that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be requested to suspend the charter granted by them in New York City, known as Local 177, pending this proposed investigation.

This report caused another long debate and was adopted by the Convention.

Carpenters—Railway Carmen

Resolution No. 23 brought to the attention of the Philadelphia Convention the protest of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, against the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, on account of alleged infringement by the latter organization upon the jurisdiction of the Carpenters.

No conference having previously been held between the two organizations upon the dispute, the convention decided that one be arranged by the President of the American Federation of Labor with a view to reaching an adjustment.

A conference was held with representatives of both organizations in attendance. No results were accomplished, however, and at the subsequent meeting of the Executive Council, we decided that the dispute should be referred to the Executive Officers of the Carpenters and Railway Carmen with the request that they continue the effort to reach some mutually satisfactory basis of agreement upon the disputed jurisdiction. Pursuant to this action correspondence was held with the officers of both organizations, and while at the writing of this report we are unable to state that any progress has been made toward an adjustment, we are nevertheless hopeful that continued effort and conferences may lead to a satisfactory solution of their differences.

Referred to the Adjustment Committee and was reported on as follows:

Your committee finds that owing to illness in the family of the President of the Carmen's organization he was unable to attend this convention, and by mutual consent the Carpenters and Carmen have agreed to a postponement for the time being, in order that a conference may later be held by representatives of the organizations at interest.

We recommend that this request be granted.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Machinists—Carpenters

The Philadelphia Convention adopted Resolution 152, which instructed the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to discontinue all infringements upon the jurisdiction of the Machinists in the work of making, repairing, erecting, assembling or dismantling machinery in machine shops, buildings, factories or elsewhere where machinery may be used.

In connection with the work upon the Panama-Pacific Exposition complaints were made that the Millwrights, members of the United

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, were erecting and assembling machinery on the Exposition grounds. The complaint was submitted to us for a decision. In conformity with the action of the Philadelphia Convention, we declared that the erection and assembling of machinery came properly under the jurisdiction of the Machinists' organization.

A similar controversy between the Machinists and Carpenters occurred in Chicago, and it was decided also in that instance that Resolution 152 should be applied.

Referred to the Adjustment Committee and was reported on as follows:

Your committee finds that the action of the Philadelphia convention as provided for in Resolution No. 152 of that convention has not been carried into effect by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and we find further that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has extended its jurisdiction without the consent of the A. F. of L. or by conferences and agreement with affiliated organizations, per instructions setting forth the claims of jurisdiction by the President and Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, published in the October, 1915, "Carpenter," the official publication of the organization, which we herewith present to the convention to be made a part of the report of this committee.

Your committee recommends that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be and are hereby instructed to discontinue all jurisdiction claims to work over which other affiliated organizations have been conceded jurisdiction, or jurisdiction over work which has not been conceded to it by the conventions of the American Federation of Labor or its Executive Council.

We further recommend that failure on the part of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to discontinue its encroachment upon the jurisdictional rights of other affiliated organizations and failure to carry out this decision, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners shall stand suspended until such time as this decision is complied with.

This report brought forth much discussion in which the Jurisdiction Claims of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as published in our official Journal, The Carpenter, for the month of October, 1915, were presented and read. The final action of the Convention on this matter follows:

Resolved, That the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee of five representing international unions, of which he (the President) shall be a member, with instructions that this committee of five attend the convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and endeavor to get them to recede from the position they have taken in respect to this claim of jurisdiction; and

Resolved, That in the meantime the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issue to the various international unions, State Federations of Labor and central bodies the information, directing their attention to the fact that the jurisdiction claims of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have not been granted by the convention of the American Federation of Labor; and

Resolved, That this convention call upon the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners not to place in force or operation, pending the convening of their convention, the claims that they have set forth in their Journal which have been read to this convention.

Resolution No. 84.—By Delegate J. M. Gavlak, of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America:

Whereas, A substitute material for slate and tile, known as asphalt slate shingle, is and has taken the place of slate and tile on roofs of buildings; and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have and continue to contend for the erection of this material to roofs of buildings, which work rightly belongs and comes under the jurisdiction of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, and not to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be and are hereby instructed by this Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor to refrain from infringing on the jurisdiction claims of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, and cease from applying the asphalt slate shingles to buildings.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment and considered in conjunction with Resolution No. 85.

Resolution No. 85.—By Delegate J. M. Gavlak, of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America:

Whereas, The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are and have trespassed on the jurisdiction rights of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America in erecting or applying asbestos slate shingles to roofs of buildings; and

Whereas, At the Seattle Convention of the Building Trades Department an agreement was formulated between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners or their Executive Officers, and the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, which was later withdrawn by the Executive Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; and

Whereas, The International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America has entered into a satisfactory agreement over the work in

question, "Asbestos Slate Shingles," with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners that was enforced by the said organization during its existence, and until the amalgamation of the two carpenters' organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be and are hereby instructed to discontinue the infringement of the jurisdiction of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America; and be it further

Resolved, That the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor stand instructed to render every possible assistance to enforce the intent of this resolution.

Your committee recommends that Resolution No. 84 and No. 85 be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to arrange for a conference between the parties in interest within sixty days after the adjournment of this convention for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the complaints.

The Convention concurred in the report.

Resolution No. 106.—By Delegate John Kean and T. V. O'Connor, of the International Longshoremen's Association:

Whereas, The International Longshoremen's Association has for many years been, and still are issuing charters to the pile drivers, dock builders, crib and breakwater workers; and

Whereas, The International Longshoremen's Association claims absolute jurisdiction over the pile drivers, dock builders, crib and breakwater workers; and

Whereas, The claims of the International Longshoremen's Association are being disputed by both the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates representing the International Longshoremen's Association to the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor be and are hereby instructed to secure a ruling as to which International organization these workers properly belong to.

Referred to the Committee on Building Trades and reported on as follows:

In the matter of the jurisdictional dispute between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the International Longshoremen's Association, as contained in Resolution No. 106, your committee recommends that the representatives of the three organizations enter into conference upon the call for said conference by the President of the American Federation of Labor at as early a date as possible, in an endeavor to bring about a mutual satisfactory adjustment of the matter contained in this resolution.

The report was adopted.

Resolution No. 149.—By James P. Holland, Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

Whereas, The Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity is a party to the controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the United Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, the following is submitted to the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco, California, as materially bearing upon this case between L. U. 1456 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Local Unions 40 and 52 of the United Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union.

The Independent Dock Builders' Union, for many years affiliated to the Central Federation of Greater New York and Vicinity, changed its name to Dock and Bulkhead Builders' Union. Prior to the Seattle Convention of the American Federation of Labor, attempts at various times were made by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who claimed jurisdiction over this work to induce the Dock and Bulkhead Builders' Union to become a part of their organization as a local union. In this effort the American Federation of Labor rendered great support by threatening the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity with revocation of its charter if the Dock and Bulkhead Builders' Union were not dissociated. At the Seattle Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1913 a conference was held between representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, officers of the American Federation of Labor and Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity, and an agreement reached whereby the Dock and Bulkhead Builders' Union should become a local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Following the Seattle Convention many conferences were held in Greater New York, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity, Dock and Bulkhead Builders and General Organizer Frayne attending. The Dock and Bulkhead Builders finally agreed to become a local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and became known as Pier and Dock Carpenters Local Union 1456.

During this time the Civil Service dock builders employed by the city of New York, and known as the Municipal Dock Builders' Union, held a charter from the American Federation of Labor, and were represented in the Central

Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity. Their representatives had been invited to the conferences and had attended. They objected to becoming connected with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Conferences were held with their representatives and those of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity and inducements offered to them to join L. U. 1456 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, but all without success. The Municipal Dock Builders instead started to branch out, conspired to disrupt L. U. 1456 and accepted as members others than were employed as dock builders. L. U. 1456 ordered a strike for recognition by the Contractors' Association, and for better union conditions, and the Municipal Dock Builders filled their places below the wage scale and hours of labor. For this gross violation of union principles the American Federation of Labor revoked their charter, and the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity expelled them. All of those proceedings, inclusive of the conference held at Seattle, were duly reported to the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity, and by it conveyed through its weekly official printed report to every affiliated union, including L. U.'s 40 and 52 of the United Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union. In all of this time these locals 40 and 52, did not interfere in this procedure, or claim jurisdiction over either the Dock and Bulkhead Builders' Union or the Municipal Dock Builders, nor did the United Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, file any such claim over pile driving. Hence, the organized labor movement of Greater New York was disagreeably surprised to find that the United Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union had granted a charter to the Municipal Dock Builders, in the face of the fact that a component part of the American Federation of Labor, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, were engaged in a bitter struggle to obtain union conditions for their L. U. 1456.

Local Unions 40 and 52 of the United Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union was duly notified of this unwarranted violation of trades union principles and requested to appear before the General Executive Committee and show cause for their action. Failing to respond, both L. U.'s 40 and 52 were expelled by the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity according to Article 1, Section 56, of its Constitution. We assume that L. U.'s 40 and 52 were instructed in the premises by the United Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union; therefore,

Resolved, That since the United Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union has violated every ethic of the American labor movement, and antagonized the basic structure of the American Federation of Labor, we, therefore, pray that this Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor dissociate the United Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union until such time as they revoke the charter of the Municipal Dock Builders, or what is now designated to be L. U. 171.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

This resolution was considered with the dock builders and iron workers' controversy in New York.

Building Trades Department

It is with extreme regret that your committee feels called upon to draw the attention of the convention to the fact that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have not reaffiliated with the Building Trades Department.

In the opinion of your committee the understanding was general at the Philadelphia convention when Article 15 was proposed for adoption that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners would, in line with all other organizations eligible to membership in the several departments of the American Federation of Labor seek reinstatement in the Building Trades Department. That the organization in question has failed to observe the recognized law of the American Federation of Labor has occasioned surprise, and it is our opinion that this convention should go on record most emphatically declaring that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall, without further delay, reaffiliate with the Department to which they are logically and rightfully eligible.

Your committee concurs in the report of the Building Trades Department in expressing the belief that the building trades as at present organized in the Department has been helpful to the American Federation of Labor, and if the work already accomplished is to be continued in the future it can only be by and through the active co-operation of all the organizations that rightfully and promptly belong to the Department.

It is therefore our opinion that this convention direct the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to immediately reaffiliate with the Building Trades Department.

This report was concurred in by the Convention.

The present officers of the A. F. of L. were re-elected for the ensuing year and Baltimore, Md., selected in which to hold the 1916 Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
JNO. A. METZ,
P. H. McCARTHY,
A. J. HOWLETT,
D. A. POST,
A. M. SWARTZ.
Delegates.

Report of Delegates to the 9th Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

To the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Brothers—In conformity with the orders of the 35th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., held in San Francisco, and which closed on November 22, 1915, directing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to reaffiliate immediately with the Building Trades Department, your delegates who attended the A. F. of L. Convention held a conference to discuss this important matter.

The members of our General Executive Board were wired to by General President Hutcheson and when their replies were received it was the consensus of opinion that we should obey the orders and mandates of the A. F. of L. Convention.

The matter afterward to be submitted to our entire membership for affirmation.

The seven delegates who attended the A. F. of L. Convention were appointed by General President Hutcheson to represent the U. B. in the Building Trades Department. When we presented our credentials they were severely contested by the sheet metal workers, the machinists, the iron workers and the electrical workers. However, after a long debate we were seated.

Nineteen organizations were represented by fifty-seven delegates.

The convention was held in Civic Center Auditorium. It opened on November 23, and lasted five days.

The report of Secretary Spencer showed the financial standing of the department as follows:

Balance on hand August 31, 1914	$ 7,998.08
Receipts from all sources...	15,280.55
Total income	23.278.63
Total expenses for year...	18,756.80
Balance on hand September 1, 1915	$ 4,521.83

The following resolutions of special interest to our organization were introduced, referred to proper committees, reported back and acted on by the convention:

Resolution No. 7—By Matt Commerford, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers:

Whereas, The Tampa decision of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor conceding the manufacture and erecting of hollow metal trim and doors to the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance, has worked a hardship and caused innumerable strikes and controversies all over the country, costing the organizations involved, as well as other trades of the building industry, thousands of dollars from the time that decision was rendered up to the present moment; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention awards the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance the manufacture of hollow metal trim doors and sash, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America the erection of same; and be it further

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America co-operate with the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance in organizing the plants where this material is manufactured.

Referred to Resolution Committee and reported on as follows:

Your committee spent a considerable portion of its time on this resolution and was divided in its opinion as to the final disposition. It was not the desire of the committee to bring in minority and majority reports, but the committee was divided so that if a report was brought into the convention it would necessarily be a divided report. Not caring to do that the committee recommended that the subject matter be placed at the disposal of this convention for final action and turns it back to this body without recommendation.

The following substitute was submitted for the committee's report and on roll call was adopted by a vote of 35 for, to 5 against:

'In view of the fact that the decision of the Building Trades Department rendered by the convention of that body held at Tampa, Fla., 1909, with regard to the controversy between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance, over the question of hollow metal trim and doors, has failed to adjust this dispute, and as a consequence much disorder, loss of time and money has been inflicted upon both organizations in dispute, as well as upon the building trades generally, as a remedy for existing conditions it is recommended that this Department adopt the provisions contained in this substitute for the committee's report, to the end that the dispute in question between the organizations herein mentioned may be terminated and relief offered not only to the members of the organizations in dispute but to the building trades generally who are concerned and involved, as well as to the public and fair-minded contractors who have suffered their share in a dispute with which they had

no concern, the following is offered as a substitute for the committee's report:

"Resolved, That this convention shall annul the Tampa decision of the Building Trades Department in the controversy between the Carpenters and Sheet Metal Workers over the manufacture and erection of hollow metal trim and doors; and be it further

"Resolved, That the officers of the Department be instructed to use their best efforts in conjunction with the committee to be appointed by the A. F. of L. to draw up an agreement along the lines laid down in Resolution No. 7, as presented to this convention, so that the controversy between the Carpenters and Sheet Metal Workers may be adjusted."

Resolution No. 17—By Simon O'Donnell, United Association Plumbers; James O'Connor, O. P. & C. F. I. A.; Matt Keefe, I. U. S. E. and J. V. Moreschi, I. U. H. C. & B. L.:

Whereas, The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was in its creation intended to be composed of trades legitimately known as building trades, and representing the building trades industry of our country, and

Whereas, The International Association of Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers are seated in the aforesaid Building Trades Department and are not known or recognized as building trades, and

Whereas, If we are to have a successful and complete Building Trades Department this Department must be composed only of building trades in order that our Department may be a Building Trades Department in reality as well as in name, therefore be it

Resolved, by this, the 9th Annual convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor that the aforesaid International Association of Machinists and the Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers are not building trades and are not eligible for membership in the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and be it further

Resolved, by this 9th Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor that the beforementioned International Association of Machinists as well as the Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers be declared unseated in this Department.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions and was concurred in. This brought forth a long and animated debate. On roll call the Machinists and Boiler Makers were suspended from the department by a vote of 42 to 23. The delegates immediately left the hall.

Chicago Building Trades Council—Revocation of Charter

At the Atlantic City session of your Executive Council an unusually large delegation appeared and requested the revocation of the charter of the Chicago Building Trades Council on the ground that an agreement had been negotiated with the building contractors of Chicago, the terms of which were repugnant to the unions represented by the delegation referred to. The claim was emphatically made that the laws of the Department were ignored and violated by the Council in question by forcing the said agreement on the affiliated organizations and by the suspension of such unions that refused to adopt the general agreement or enter into contractual relationship with employers in compliance with its terms and provisions.

The Building Trades Council did not accept the invitation tendered to be present at the hearing; nevertheless due consideration was given, in the executive session which immediately followed, to the correspondence that had been previously submitted in defense of the Council.

After a prolonged discussion on the general subject, the following motion prevailed:

"That unless the so-called 'uniform form of agreement,' which is found to be in direct conflict with the laws of the Department as entered into by and between the Chicago Building Trades Council and the Building Construction Employers' Association of Chicago, is abrogated by the Chicago Building Trades Council on or before the 21st day of June, 1915, the charter of the Chicago Building Trades Council shall be and is hereby revoked."

Shortly following the date fixed by the Executive Council for the decision to become operative an appeal was taken by the Chicago Building Trades Council to the American Federation of Labor, and in turn transmitted to the Department, against the revocation of the charter as per the decision of the Executive Council. In acknowledgement of the appeal to President Gompers, the Department made inquiry whether the said appeal would, in his judgment, act as a stay in the issuance of a new charter, should one be applied for prior to a review of the case by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Before a reply to our inquiry had been made an application for a new charter was received on behalf of local unions of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers and International Association of Machinists. Consideration of the general subject was held in abeyance, awaiting the advice of President Gompers, which was received under date of July 28, and which is herewith quoted:

"Office of the American Federation of Labor.
"Washington, D. C., July 28, 1915.

"Mr. Wm. J. Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer,
"Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.,
"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"Your favor of July 26 came duly to hand. In it you ask whether the appeal of the Chi-

cago Building Trades Council against the decision of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department will act as a stay until the matter of the appeal shall have been decided by the Executive Council.

"Replying thereto permit me to say that as a fundamental principle, when a decision shall involve the very life of a human being, or the organized entity of a body of humans, a justfiable and lawful appeal must necessarily act as a stay of execution of the decree.

"In addition let me say that in view of the situation as it exists in the Building Trades Unions of Chicago, if there were no law upon the subject, the exigencies of the situation would impel me to hold that at least in this instance the execution of the decision of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. should be held in abeyance until the appeal has been decided.

"With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

(Signed) "SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President American Federation of Labor."

The action on the appeal as made by the Chicago Building Trades Council to the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor, is contained in the following communication from President Gompers:

"Office of the American Federation of Labor.

"Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1915.

"Mr. Wm. J. Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer,
"Building Trades Department,
"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"At the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor held during the week beginning September 20, 1915, the appeal of the Chicago Building Trades Council from the decision of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department in regard to the revocation of the charter of the Chicago Building Trades Council, came before us for consideration.

"The Executive Council decided that inasmuch as it had ordered a stay of the order of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department and that the charter of the Chicago Council is still in existence, that no injury could be done to the Building Trades Department by their deferring decision in regard to this matter at present so that the whole subject might be acted upon by the Building Trades Department at its next convention.

"It was decided, therefore, by the Executive Council that a letter should be addressed to the Convention of the Building Trades Department reviewing the whole case and that the Chicago Building Trades Council be advised to take an appeal to the Convention of the Building Trades Department. You are requested, therefore, to regard this as an official notification of the opinion of the Executive Council and to advise me later as to what action shall be taken by the convention of the Building Trades Department.

"With kind regards, I remain,

"Fraternally yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President American Federation of Labor."

Since being notified that a letter will be addressed to the convention reviewing the entire case herewith referred to, it is the opinion of your Council that the same should be referred to the Committee on Executive Council's report, together with all other documents bearing on the subject.

The committee reported as follows:

Your committee recommends non-concurrence in the action of the Executive Council in the matter of revocation of the charter of the Chicago Building Trades Council and instead we recommend the following:

That this Building Trades Convention recommend to all affiliated International organizations that they instruct their respective local unions that they refrain from renewing such agreements upon their legal expiration so long as they contain such a clause, namely, the so-called "3rd cardinal principle," which reads as follows: "That there shall be no restriction of the use of any manufactured material, except prison made." And your committee further recommends to international organizations that they request their respective local unions who are not now affiliated with Chicago Building Trades Council to affiliate.

A motion was made and seconded to adopt the report of the committee, and after an extended discussion the report was adopted.

President McClory of the Iron Workers, President Hynes of the Sheet Metal Workers and President McNulty of the Electrical Workers opposed and voted against our re-affiiliation with the Building Trades Department, so when the election of officers took place we saw to it that these gentlemen were not re-elected. The officers of the Department now are as follows:

President, Thos. J. Williams, Tile Layers; First Vice-President, Geo. F. Hedrick, Painters; Second Vice-President, Jno. Donlin, Plasterers; Third Vice-President, Wm. J. McSorly, Lathers; Fourth Vice-President, D. D. Alessandro, Laborers; Fifth Vice-President, Wm. L. Hutcheson, Carpenters; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. J. Spencer, Plumbers.

The convention adjourned Saturday

afternoon, November 27, to meet in Baltimore, Md., in 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
P. H. McCARTHY,
JNO. METZ,
C. J. HOWLETT,
D. A. POST,
A. M. SWARTZ.

Delegates.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February, and March, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all local unions of the U. B. Accompanying it are six blanks for the F. S., three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February, and March and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the G. O.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this Journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Unions Chartered in November

Hyde Park, Mass.
Thetford, Mines, Quebec, Can.
Fall River, Mass.
Westbrook, Me.
Bend, Ore.
Camden, Me.
Total, 6 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Abilene, Tex.
Albany, N. Y.
Alton, Ill.
Amherst, N. S., Can.
Arcadia, Fla.
Asheville, N. C.
Ashland, Ky.
Athens, Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Aurora, Ill.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Barre, Vt.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Bay City, Tex.
Beacon, N. Y.
Beaver Valley, Pa.
Belleville, Ill.
Berlin, Ont., Can.
Billings, Mont.
Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Bisbee, Ariz.
Bismark, N. D.
Blackwell, Okla.
Bloomington, Ill.
Boise, Idaho.
Boone, Ia.
Boston, Mass.
Brainerd, Minn.
Brenham, Tex.
Brownwood, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, O.
Carneys Point, N. J.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Central City, Ky.
Charleston, S. C.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Cleveland, O.
Clinton, Ia.
Cincinnati, O.
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, O.
Concord, N. H.
Concordia, Kan.
Conway, Ark.
Commerce, Tex.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Corsicana, Tex.
Cullman, Ala.
Danville, Ill.
Dayton, O.
Decatur, Ill.
Denison, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.
Dixon, Ill.
Drumright, Okla.
Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth, Minn.
Eau Claire, Wis.
E. Palestine, O.
Edmonton, Can.
El Centro, Cal.
Electra, Tex.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
El Paso, Tex.
Escanaba, Mich.
Evansville, Ind.
Fargo, N. D.
Fond du Lac, Wis.
Fort Hauchuca, Ariz.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Fort Myers, Fla.
Fort Smith, Ark.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Framingham, Mass.
Fremont, Neb.
French Lick, Ind.
Fresno, Cal.
Fulton, N. Y.
Galesburg, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.
Gardner, Mass.
Gary, Ind.
Geneva, N. Y.
Goldfield, Nev.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Granite City, Ill.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greeley, Colo.
Greenwich, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hamilton, O.
Hammond, Ind.
Hannibal, Mo.
Hazelton, Pa.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Holyoke, Mass.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Huntington, W. Va.
Hutchinson, Kan.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Ilion, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Jasonville, Ind.
Jefferson City, Mo.
Joliet, Ill.
Joplin, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Kincaid, Ill.
Kissimmee, Fla.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Kokomo, Ind.
Laconia, N. H.
Lansing, Mich.
Lakeland, Fla.
Lakeworth, Fla.
Leadville, Colo.
Lewiston, Idaho.
Lewiston, Mont.
Lexington, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.
London, Ont., Can.
Long Beach, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Macon, Ga.
Marietta, O.
Marquette, Mich.
Marshalltown, Ia.
Maryville, Tenn.
Mason City, Ia.
Medicine Hat, Can.
Medina, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mendota, Ill.
Miami, Ariz.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Minneapolis, Minn.
Mobile, Ala.
Montreal, Can.
Morris, Ill.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Mount Carmel, Ill.
Mowbridge, S. D.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Newark, O.
New Bedford, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Castle, Pa.
New Canaan, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News, Va.
Newport, R. I.
New York City.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Northampton, Mass.
North Bend, Ore.
Norwalk, Conn.
Norwood, O.
Oakland, Cal.
O'Fallon, Ill.
Ogden, Utah.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Neb.
Ossining, N. Y.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Palestine, Tex.
Paragould, Ark.
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Parsons, Kan.
Passaic, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Peekskill, N. Y.
Peoria, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Palm Beach, Fla.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Pottsville, Pa.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Pueblo, Colo.
Quincy, Ill.
Racine, Wis.
Reno, Nev.
Red Banks, N. J.
Regina, Can.
Richmond, Cal.
Richmond, Va.
Robstown, Tex.
Roachdale, Tex.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rockford, Ill.
Rock Springs, Wyo.
Roundup, Mont.
Salem, Ore.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Diego, Cal.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
San Francisco, Cal.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Savannah, Ga.
Schnectady, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Sellersville, Pa.
Shreveport, La.
Sioux City, Ia.
Smithtown, L. I.
Souderton, Pa.
South Omaha, Neb.
South Bend, Ind.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Springfield, O.
Stamford, Conn.
Steubenville, O.
St. Augustine, Fla.
St. Catharines, Ont.
St. Cloud, Minn.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
St. Petersburgh, Fla.
St. Louis, Mo.
Superior, Wis.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa, Fla.
Teague, Tex.
Temple, Tex.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Titusville, Fla.
Toronto, Can.
Trenton, N. J.
Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Urbana-Champaign, Ill.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, Tex.
Vincennes, Ind.
Waco, Tex.
Walla Walla, Wash.
Washington, D. C.
Waterbury, Conn.
Watertown, N. Y.
Watertown, S. D.
Wauchula, Fla.
Welland Canal Zone.
West Frankfort, Ill.
West Palm Beach, Fla.
White Plains, N. Y.
Whitney, Tex.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Winnipeg, Can.
Worchester, Mass.
Yonkers, N. Y.

Celebrates 30th Anniversary

The 30th anniversary banquet of L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y., which was held in the Utica Labor Temple, Wednesday night, November 24, had a rare thanksgiving flavor and proved an occasion of mingled pleasure and inspiration for the union carpenters of the city. It opened with a substantial turkey dinner and plenty of refreshments followed by a program of music and oratory which sent the members of L. U. 125 to their homes in the early hours of Thanksgiving morning well pleased with their evening's enjoyment.

Alderman A. M. Dickinson, president-elect of the common council, was a guest at the banquet and delivered an address. Other speakers during the evening were the veteran member Sidney A. Dobbins and Brothers William Humphrey, James Cox and Clinton Hall. Brother Hall traced the history of the local from its inception on November 25, 1885, organized by the efforts of D. P. Rowland, P. J. McGuire and E. F. Garvin, and commented on its successful standing today. The committee in charge of the banquet consisted of Thomas E. Ryan and W. E. Brown.

California

'Twixt the seas and the deserts,
'Twixt the wastes and the waves,
Between the sands of buried lands
And ocean's coral caves;
It lies not East nor West,
But like a scroll unfurled,
Where the hand of God hath hung it,
Down the middle of the world.

It lies where God hath spread it
In the gladness of His eyes,
Like a flame of jeweled tapestry
Beneath His shining skies;
With the gleam of waving meadows
And the hills in golden chains,
The light of leaping rivers,
And the flash of poppied plains.

Days rise that gleam in glory,
Days die with sunset's breeze,
While from Cathay that was of old
Sail countless argosies;
Morns break again in splendor,
O'er the giant, new-born West,
But of all the land God fashioned,
'Tis this land is the best.

Suns and dews that kiss it,
Balmy winds that blow,
The stars in clustered diadems,
Upon its peaks of snow;
The mighty mountains o'er it,
Below, the white seas swirled—
Just California stretching down
The middle of the world!—

—John S. McGroarty.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING NOVEMBER, 1915

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
25268	Frederick Schofield	25	8	2	Fracture of skull	$300.00
25269	James Delaney	26	9	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
25270	Geo. D. Maccubbin	29	27	5	Hamatura (Stone in bladder)	300.00
25271	Frank H. Oestrich	36	4	2	Streptococcaemia	200.00
25272	Michael Kinch	49	2	11	Organic heart disease	200.00
25273	Mrs. Rose Weinmann	58	19	5	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
25274	Fred Schmucker	58	7	8	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
25275	J. W. Brown	106	11	6	Abscess of lung	125.00
25276	Mrs. Emma M. Wray	142	6	7	Carcinoma of breast	75.00
25277	Timothy J. Cantwell	167	9	5	Nephritis	300.00
25278	John L. Henderson	171	13	6	Gastro-enteritis	300.00
25279	Herman Zibell	182	16	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
25280	Leonhard Derleth	309	20	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
25281	Arthur Nadeau	351	8	5	Carcinoma of spine	300.00
25282	Mrs. Wilhelmina Hickey	972	6	1	Nephritis	75.00
25283	Fred Grabner	1016	2	6	Fracture of neck	200.00
25284	Mrs. Theresa J. Ritter	1243	11	3	Cancer of stomach	75.00
25285	David D. Webster	1247	9	11	Nephritis	75.00
25286	Mrs. Anna Hampe	1252	1	6	Typhoid fever	50.00
25287	E. A. Morgan	1428	10	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
25288	Mrs. Emily M. Lundeen	1483	9	1	Cancer	75.00
25289	Mrs. Almida R. Wall	308	4	11	Inflamation of kindneys	75.00
25290	Mrs. Mary Kennedy	478	12	5	Nephritis	75.00
25291	Gottlieb Nunnemann	567	23	4	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
25292	Mrs. Arnettie C. Thorp	688	7	5	Nephritis	75.00
25293	John Wolf	1345	5	5	Crushed chest and fractured hip	300.00
25294	Mrs. Katie Brown	5	25	5	Transverse myelitis	75.00
25295	Wm. Olsen (Dis.)	478	5	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
25296	Mrs. Margaret M. Izatt	33	2	5	Pulmonary embolism	50.00
25297	Mrs. Annie Jane McClatchie	105	2	6	Tuberculosis	50.00
25298	Mrs. Hulda Lundquist	113	13	4	Fatty degeneration of heart	75.00
25299	Mrs. Honora Cotter	176	22	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
25300	Wm. Winkler	242	14	5	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
25301	Chas. Bader	242	10	6	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25302	Samuel M. Dismukes	345	2	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
25303	Orrin M. Reeves	1247	5	8	Scrofulosis	300.00
25304	Fred Arnold	1379	3	5	Tubercular peritonitis	200.00
25305	Wm. Hill	11	27	11	Apoplexy	300.00
25306	Mrs. Katherine S. Thuesen	22	9	1	Tricuspid insufficiency	75.00
25307	Hans Herold Schnipper	22	13	2	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
25308	Wm. Gronewald, Sr.	47	16	6	Fall from scaffold	300.00
25309	Wm. Coulter	181	12	5	Carcinoma of bladder	125.00
25310	Mrs. Rena Readen	283	2	11	Pneumonia	50.00
25311	Joachim Piehl	522	29	5	Myocarditis	300.00
25312	Mrs. Jane T. Mulholland	1243	12	..	Cancer	75.00
25313	Frank C. Morrill	1704	10	2	Cardiac dilatation	300.00
25314	Mrs. Hallie S. Randlett	1704	5	10	Asthema and cardiac failure	300.00
25315	Wm. Johannes	1	21	5	Pneumonia	300.00
25316	Mrs. Emma Crispell	62	25	5	Bright's disease	75.00
25317	R. A. Nye	1089	5	3	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
25318	Wm. Gunzel (Dis.)	291	29	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
25319	Chas. B. Cox (Dis.)	1925	6	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
25320	Valentine Henning	1784	8	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
25321	Mrs. Louise C. Evans	1211	4	3	Cancer of stomach	75.00
25322	Alois Frohlich	309	20	8	Myocarditis	247.00
25323	Mrs. Clara P. Bottom	26	9	3	Cancer of stomach	75.00
25324	Frederick Tanner	27	6	..	Diabetes	300.00
25325	Joseph Wittner	54	15	11	Milary tuberculosis	300.00
25326	J. F. Love (Dis.)	62	9	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
25327	Bartholomew Sullivan	83	29	2	Cancer of throat	300.00
25328	Mrs. Maggie Hansell	133	3	..	Appendicitis	50.00
25329	Harry Gardner	504	1	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
25330	Franz Pfrenndschuh	476	17	6	Carcinoma of colon	300.00
25331	George Huebner	567	25	6	Nephritis	300.00
25332	Mrs. Kate Miller	578	26	7	Asphyxiation (Fuel gas)	75.00
25333	Mrs. Jennie A. Crook	599	15	8	Carcinoma of uterus	75.00
25334	Mrs. L. H. Wright	1224	6	2	Dilatation of heart	75.00
25335	Andrew Erickson	1497	4	1	Tuberculosis	200.00
25336	Wm. M. Welch	1671	2	3	Heart failure	50.00
25337	Arthur P. Douglas	1671	1	..	Typhoid fever	50.00
25338	John J. Taylor	1776	11	8	Drowning	300.00
25339	Mrs. Bertha A. Newell	1	8	7	Tuberculosis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
25340	Francis McMahon	26	19	..	Uraemia (Nephritis)	300.00
25341	Daniel Faust	37	25	4	General debility due to old age	300.00
25342	Paul Schludecker	60	17	8	Auto-intoxication	300.00
25343	Edward Salisbury	78	5	5	Dilated and hypertrophied heart	75.00
25344	Mrs. Lila Boughman	136	2	4	Tuberculosis	50.00
25345	Henry Bowles	142	17	..	Acute dilatation of heart	300.00
25346	Albert L. Welch	142	4	3	Carcinoma of the pancreas	200.00
25347	Robert Farrell	219	17	..	Bronchitis	300.00
25348	Mrs. Alice E. Sutherland	586	15	3	Myocarditis	75.00
25349	Mrs. Ida F. Nonemaker	601	14	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
25350	Mrs. Mamie R. Yearly	631	6	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
25351	Mrs. Alphonsine P. Beaudry	825	8	5	Embolism	75.00
25352	Mrs. Hannah M. Ginder	847	14	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
25353	Albert Haywood	1045	13	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
25354	Mrs. Catherine McDonald	1393	11	10	Phthisis	75.00
25355	Duncan H. McGilvray	1410	9	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
25356	Mrs. Freida Geitz	1922	5	9	Valvular disease of heart	75.00
25357	John W. Slinger	1852	2	9	Heart failure	200.00
25358	Charles Smith	11	1	5	Automobile accident	200.00
25359	Mrs. Elizabeth Ray	11	6	5	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
25360	Harry Johnson	34	4	4	Asphyxia by submersion	200.00
25361	Louis Krauss	42	20	7	Mitral rejurgitation	300.00
25362	Mrs. Alfred Nelson	58	8	2	Appendicitis	75.00
25363	Wallace W. Cummings	72	3	9	Gas poisoning	50.00
25364	Proux Michael	96	13	9	Cirrhosis of liver	125.00
25365	J. E. Holtzman	122	10	3	Peritonitis	300.00
25366	Mrs. Martha Hager	122	6	2	Pulmonary embolism	75.00
25367	R. C. Head	132	15	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
25368	Mrs. Jane Hannah	177	14	5	Broncho pneumonia	75.00
25369	John Pfaustiel	238	6	6	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
25370	Mrs. Josephine Collins	273	2	1	Nephritis	50.00
25271	E. E. Spoor	281	11	..	Hardening of spinal cord	300.00
25372	Mrs. Rosa Roll	300	1	11	Tuberculosis	50.00
25373	R. B. Rogers	384	2	..	Heart failure	200.00
25374	Conrad Raab (Dis.)	391	30	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
25375	Mrs. Lucy Becker	464	14	10	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
25376	Mrs. Nellie E. Smith	483	4	5	Epilepsy	75.00
25377	Mrs. Sarah C. Thorp	530	11	3	Diabetic coma	75.00
25378	Mrs. Mattie Kreinbrook	556	1	2	Cancer of uterus	50.00
25379	Warren R. Prescott	625	3	1	Valvular heart disease	50.00
25380	Harry W. Wilcox	701	3	4	Accident (Gas explosion)	50.00
25381	Frank P. Patterson	716	23	5	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
25382	Mrs. Anna H. Sachtler	746	4	..	Heart disease	75.00
25383	Wm. E. Schwartz	841	12	..	Heart failure	300.00
25384	Roderick McDonald	885	14	..	Fall off staging	300.00
25385	Peter Johnson	948	3	..	Accident	50.00
25386	Frank M. Meays	956	2	3	Broken back (Caused by fall)	200.00
25387	E. E. Rougier	1015	11	11	Carcinoma of bladder	300.00
25388	David S. Conrad	1089	16	2	Uremic poisoning	300.00
25389	Eben Orser	1115	5	7	Meningitis	300.00
25390	Eelix Schludermann	1366	5	8	Carcinoma of head of pancreas	300.00
25391	Parker H. Westcott	1704	10	2	Nephritis	300.00
25392	John Kirsch	1784	8	9	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
25393	Wm. E. Brown	2	16	..	Septicaemia	300.00
25394	August Rost	2	17	5	Nephritis	300.00
25395	Henry S. Doyle	26	12	8	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
25396	Chas. E. Riney	64	5	7	Fracture of skull	75.00
25397	Joseph Beausoleil	134	7	8	Nephritis	300.00
25398	Dennis Kavanagh	219	19	8	Nephritis	300.00
25399	J. L. Williams	526	7	2	Accidental injuries	300.00
25400	Henry P. Schacht	567	18	4	Fracture of skull	300.00
25401	Mrs. Mary J. Evernham	750	4	7	Uremic coma	75.00
25402	Wm. H. Cole	927	13	10	Suicide (Pistol shot in brain)	300.00
25403	Wm. H. Daub	1055	8	..	Railroad accident	300.00
25404	Edward F. Donegan	1247	6	2	Angina pectoris	75.00
25405	Henry Kloth	1	28	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
25406	Fred DeBourcy	4	3	4	Broken back (Scaffold broke)	200.00
25407	James P. Emery	10	25	6	Tuberculosis	125.00
25408	Benj. F. Adams	44	6	4	Peritonitis	300.00
25409	Geo. Young	158	25	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
25410	Howard M. Murray	198	10	10	Jaundice	300.00
25411	Mrs. Hattie Navin	199	14	6	Sarcoma	75.00
25412	John W. Carse (Dis.)	246	11	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
25413	J. A. McCulston	300	15	7	Broncho-pneumonia	125.00
25414	Mrs. Bertha Ketterer	309	5	5	Endocarditis	75.00
25415	R. J. Kemp	729	8	7	Carcinoma	300.00
25416	J. C. Duncan	943	2	3	Lobar pneumonia	200.00
25417	Orville Dexter Dawson	1049	5	10	Tubercular pleurisy	300.00
25418	Frank Ellithorp	1107	11	8	Apoplexy	300.00
25419	John S. Simmons	1665	11	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
25420	Mrs. Margaret J. McGuire	1805	2	..	Gastritis	50.00
25421	Alexander Muster	17	11	8	Carcinoma	125.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
25422	Mrs. Jessie L. Robertson	43	32	11	Myocarditis and nephritis	75.00
25423	John Rapp	47	25	5	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
25424	Daniel Labitude	52	15	..	Nephritis	300.00
25425	Mrs. Rose Konkle	643	13	7	Uremia	75.00
25426	Alanson A. Hoyt	927	13	6	Valvular heart disease	125.00
25427	James I. Case	1010	3	..	Typhoid fever	50.00
25428	Julius Ogren	1048	1	2	Mitral rejurgitation	200.00
25429	Samuel A. Gibson	1265	13	2	Heart trouble	125.00
25430	Albert Fredericks	1456	11	6	Pneumonia	300.00
25431	Mrs. Elizabeth B. Wenn	1678	3	5	Childbirth	75.00
25432	Mrs. Elizabeth Reipe	4	16	6	Dilatation of heart	75.00
25433	Mrs. Ella S. Wiggans	52	5	6	Puerperal eclampsia	75.00
25434	Mrs. Hattie Nelson	72	4	6	Uterine hemorrhage	75.00
25435	Carl K. Pierson	100	9	..	Tuberculosis	300.00
25436	C. W. Marshall	103	3	4	Tuberculosis	200.00
25437	Albert S. Snook	119	13	11	Nephritis	300.00
25438	Carl Erickson	181	3	2	Fracture of humerus	200.00
25439	John Lindelof (Dis.)	181	23	7	Accidental injuries	400.00
25440	Chas. K. Horne (Dis.)	239	5	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
25441	John Craig (Dis.)	247	27	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
25442	Wm. W. Albee	299	13	5	Nephritis	125.00
25443	Wm. Lindsay	326	13	5	Pulmonary embolism	300.00
25444	Henry Breshaber (Dis.)	334	15	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
25445	J. P. Langlois	361	24	3	Heart disease	300.00
25446	Mrs. Alfreda Johnson	361	18	5	Nephritis	75.00
25447	Chas. H. Carr	595	7	..	Myelogenous leukaemia	300.00
25448	Mrs. Esther A. Bishop	624	14	4	Meningitis	75.00
25449	Mrs. Margaret K. Hampstead	780	3	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
25450	A. L. Long	916	10	5	Pernicious anemia	125.00
25451	Mrs. Alberta E. Ferrel	1055	4	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
25452	Joseph H. McMullen	1441	5	7	Typhoid fever	300.00
25453	Gust Anderson	1709	11	6	Heart failure	300.00
25454	Wm. F. Stoddard	1	22	6	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
25455	Ernest Threde	1	5	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
25456	Mrs. Jessie V. Whitney	308	11	4	Uremic poison	75.00
25457	Mrs. Jennie G. Onderkirk	418	6	1	Meningitis	75.00
25458	Milion Roumanitsch	415	3	3	Tuberculosis	200.00
25459	Mrs. Bessie E. Fraser	1393	4	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
25460	Arthur Hubert	1610	4	4	Embolism	200.00
25461	Michael J. O'Brien	42	8	..	Broncho pneumonia	300.00
25462	John W. Hunter	241	14	5	Pneumonia	300.00
25463	Barney Snirle	242	18	4	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
					Total	$38,822.00

Full beneficial claims	$28,347.00
Semi-beneficial claims	2,150.00
Wife's claims	4,325.00
Disability claims	4,000.00
Total	$38,822.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR NOVEMBER, 1915

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
2810	Mrs. Elizabeth Farkas	309	1	9	Not filed within 6 months	$ 50.00
2812	Chas. Ludwig	179	6	..	3 months' arrears	300.00
2814	Alex. Wenstrom	483	9	5	Alcoholism	300.00
2815	Mrs. Albertina Oberg	1456	3	5	6 months (Suspended)	75.00
2816	A. J. Worthen	104	..	2	Not 1 year a member	.....
2817	H. F. Sargent (Dis.)	310	12	..	Physical disability	400.00
2818	Mrs. Helene L. Dube	1775	4	3	3 months' arrears	75.00
2819	Mrs. Mary B. Hart	281	11	7	6 months (Suspended)	75.00
2820	Wm. Kruse	262	3	2	3 months' arrears	200.00

Casual Comment

May the New Year be a prosperous one for the members of the U. B. of C. & J. of A.

* * *

Don't forget that this is convention year—and the place, Fort Worth, in Texas.

* * *

It is campaign year also—and the open season for the politician and political promises.

* * *

Political issues are all very well but the main concern of all wage earners should be industrial issues.

* * *

Every individual effort in organizing work helps to build up your organization and indirectly helps you.

* * *

Every union man worthy of the name, who can afford to do so, should help the victimized Danbury Hatters on January 27.

* * *

The organized workers will not miss one hour's pay on that day for the cause is assuredly a worthy one.

* * *

In selecting January 27, Sam Gompers sixty-sixth birthday, as the date for contributing to the hatters, a fine compliment was paid the A. F. of L. president.

* * *

Perhaps if Henry Ford in recent years had kept in closer touch with the labor movement his visit to Europe might have been productive of greater results.

* * *

However, if he did not get the soldiers "out of the trenches by Christmas," he made an attempt to do so and we do not feel disposed to quarrel with Ford or anyone else for trying.

* * *

An international labor conference to be held at the time the terms of peace are being discussed by the representatives of the belligerent nations seems a likely possibility.

* * *

A gathering of such a nature would show that the international solidarity of labor is not an empty dream and that, despite the torrent of blood that has been shed, trades unionists of the world "are brothers all for a' that."

* * *

The U. B. delegates came back from the A. F. of L. Convention at Frisco in fine trim and seemed well pleased with the result of their activities at the annual parliament of labor.

* * *

The proceedings of the Building Trades' Convention, as the report of our delegates shows, plainly demonstrates that our organization could "come back" with characteristic vim and energy.

* * *

The Building Trades Department, as now constituted, is truly representative of the building industry and should in future prove a harmonious and impartial factor in furthering the mutual interests of the affiliated crafts.

* * *

The unraveling of the tangled skien of jurisdictional disputes is a matter requiring patience, tact and forbearance. They spring from the efforts of the organized crafts to obtain the fullest expression of industrial freedom.

* * *

Falsehood is the chief weapon used by the shipping interests in their fight against the seamen's law but it has not availed them much. The justice of the seamen's cause has proved unassailable.

* * *

No greater setback to a policy of national preparedness on the part of thinking people could be found than the fact that the armament ring is maintaining a richly endowed lobby at Washington.

National preparedness acceptible to the nation must be free from all taint of self-interest or personal gain such as the present activities of the armament manufacturers seem to give it.

* * *

The growth of trade union influence in the navy yards is seriously worrying "American Industries," the organ of the National Manufacturers' Association, but worry as they will, they have little chance of curbing it.

* * *

W. J. Bryan's suggestion that good roads are more essential than dreadnaughts is by no means far-fetched. Good roads are of great military value in land operations. Besides they would develop large areas of uncultivated land and provide much employment in their construction.

* * *

There are many indications that the present "prosperity" which we are supposed to enjoy is not the genuine article. For a great many wage earners' conditions are about the same, while foodstuffs, clothing, rents, etc., are still trending upward.

* * *

As of old, the few are the chief beneficiaries of the "prosperity that is here" while it reacts with hardship upon the many. Only through proper industrial readjustment and redistribution, brought about through the spread of trade unionism, can satisfactory standards of living be obtained for the workers.

* * *

According to Frank D. Commerford, one of the attorneys for the fifty-four labor men indicted in Chicago upon charges of extortion, conspiracy, etc., "the indictments represent a campaign launched by employers designed to crush organized labor in the building trades industry." In the light of various "frame-ups" against labor men in the recent past, trade unionists will readily believe it.

* * *

The strike is labor's last resort and should be used only when every other means of redressing wrongs and grievances have failed and, even then, with due deliberation. Organized labor's power lies not in the mere act of striking but in the potential ability, financially, numerically and otherwise, to be able to strike and strike effectively.

* * *

The second annual convention of the Louisiana State Council was held at Lake Charles, La., November 1 and 2, and its proceedings augurs well for the organization in that state. The officers' report showed that despite a dull year a strong organization was maintained. Plans were also laid by the delegates for effective work during this year.

* * *

The union carpenter is second to no other trade unionist when it comes to the question of supporting the union label of the various trades, but strange to say, he is rather weak when it comes to supporting the label of his own organization. Some members will go out of their way to buy a union hat, union shoes or other wearing apparel but will erect material coming from non-union sources without a murmur.

* * *

We have reached a stage of development today where it becomes a vital necessity that every effort be made to support and push the U. B. label. This cannot be done effectively without the co-operation of each and every member of the organization in conjunction with a concerted movement for the purpose of putting the U. B. label on the product of every shop and factory in the country.

* * *

It does not seem inopportune at the beginning of 1916 to extend congratulations to the various Ladies Auxiliaries organized in the last two years. The zealous interest for the cause of labor which the officers and members of these bodies have manifested is most encouraging and should form an incentive for the organization of others in the near future. May a greater measure of achievement, success and prosperity be the portion of the ladies in the year we have entered upon.

The Carpenter

The tendency on the part of some local unions to look with indifference upon the matter of affiliating with their State Council is something that should not be allowed to grow. Besides being detrimental from the standpoint of unity and cohesion, it should be realized that a State Council cannot properly fulfil its functions unless all the locals and District Councils in the state are affiliated. A concerted effort should be made in every state to bring the isolated locals into line.

* * *

According to the report of Secretary-Treasurer Reid of the International Union of Timber Workers, that industry is on the eve of a boom unparalleled in history. A canvass of lumber and shingle manufacturers brought out the fact that there had been an advance in lumber prices in the last two months from $1.00 to $3.00. The manufacturers now claim to have complete control of the markets which heretofore have been dominated by the brokers and retailers. Also mills that have been idle for one or more years are resuming operations.

* * *

The big strike waged in the Arizona copper mines at Clifton, Morenci and Metcalf where 5,000 employes suspended work on September 11, to enforce the wage scale paid in other parts of the state for similar work and for the right to organize was remarkable for the fact that the governor's office was not used to demoralize or defeat the strikers. The sheriff of the district also adopted a sane and sensible attitude, being more concerned about keeping the peace than breaking the strike. A strike of such proportions without strife and bloodshed is something very unusual these days.

* * *

States and municipalities as guardians and trustees of the people's money have a perfect right to prescribe the conditions under which it will permit public work to be done and are free to limit or forbid the employment of aliens on such public work, according to the ruling of the United States Supreme Court when it upheld the constitutionality of the New York anti-alien labor law on November 29. The effect of the ruling will not, we regret to say, be greatly felt in New York state, as the legislature amended the law last year after the court of appeals upheld its constitutionality.

* * *

If the national child labor bill presented to the present Congress is successful a great step will have been taken to wipe out the evil. It was introduced on December 6, the opening day of the Congress by Representative Edward Keating and its terms deny the privileges of interstate commerce to products made by the labor of children. It is natural to expect, of course, that the bill will meet with bitter opposition from the reactionary element in Congress and a lobby of powerful influence is being maintained in Washington to prevent its becoming law.

* * *

According to the report of Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor emigration to the United States in 1915 was the lowest in twenty years. During the fiscal year, the report shows that the total number of immigrant aliens fell from 1,218,480 in the previous year to 326,700 in the period ending June 30, last. Of those admitted 52,982 were under fourteen years old; 244,472 were from fourteen to forty-four years old, and 29,246 were forty-five years old and over. Immigrants over fourteen years old who could neither read nor write numbered 35,057.

* * *

A recent issue of Collier's Weekly tells of a speech, admirably short and to the point, delivered last winter in the New York legislature at the time the cannery fanatics were busy endeavoring to obtain a seven-day week for their employes. They brought up the usual interminable and innumerable arguments of greed to support their contention, but a Tammany man named Al Smith beat their measure with this eighteen word address: "Nowhere have I read in the Bible," he said, " 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it Holy—except in canneries.' "

Correspondence

Action of the A. F. of L. Convention on the Hatters' Case

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1915.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Will you give an hour? Not an hour to read this, but an hour of your labor in a righteous cause, on Hatters' Day, January 27, 1916?

The plight in which the hatters of Danbury, Connecticut, find themselves arouses the concern and the sympathy of all the workers as well as of all liberty-loving citizens of America. The Danbury Hatters have performed a service of historic importance in the struggle for industrial freedom.

Efforts of employers in America to keep their workers in subjection have been particularly heartless and unrelenting. They have used all their power and influence economic, political and particularly the courts. The legal theory that has enabled the employers through the courts to restrict the industrial freedom of their employes was based upon a concept that labor power was a commodity and that employers possessed rights derived from a kind of ownership of the labor power of their employes and "vested rights" derived from the right to do business. This principle was the basis for flagrant abuse of the injunctive writ and for interpretation of anti-trust law to apply to voluntary organizations of workers associated for the establishment of better conditions of work and for the maintenance of their personal rights and freedom.

When this abuse of the injunctive process and perversions of trust laws became so frequent and so dangerous as to menace the very existence of organizations of workers, the organized labor movement sought for cases pending in the courts that could be used as test cases to establish clearly through a decision from the highest court of the land whether there was judicial sanction for this principle which classified labor power as a commodity and which had been used to restrict efforts of workers to better conditions of life and work.

Organized labor could not, of course, begin to institute such cases. We had to wait until the cases were brought against our movement and select those which presented the fundamental principles involved.

Two cases were found illustrative of most flagrant injustice. They were the contempt cases against Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, and the suit that the so-called "Anti-Boycott Association" through D. E. Loewe and Company brought against the hatters of Danbury, under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

During the early period of the case before the courts, the United Hatters of North America bore all the legal expenses involved. Then the membership of the entire organization throughout the country was involved in a great strike in which every available dollar of the organization was expended, and expended with victory resulting. It was during the time when the United Hatters of North America was in financial embarrassment that the American Federation of Labor was appealed to, and the A. F. of L. then assumed the financial obligation of meeting every expense of the case before the courts, involving the amount of $98,756.02.

Twice the case was before the Supreme Court of the United States: In 1908, on a writ of certiorari, the Supreme Court held that Sections 1, 3 and 7, of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act were applicable to the case and to all organizations of wage earners organized not for profit, but for the securement of higher wages, a shorter work-day and better working conditions, that is for human welfare; and again when the case came before the court upon the appeal from the decision of the Federal District Court, on January 5, 1915, when the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a final decision upon this case which had been pending in the federal courts for more than eleven years.

That decision reaffirmed the legal fiction that human beings, wage earners, could be legally classified in the same category with commodities, control over which was to be regulated by the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Under this decision, the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, which was intended for the protection of the citizens of the United States, could be utilized as an instrumentality for depriving them of their rights as free men and women and for denying them control over their own labor power, a control inseparable from their personalities and from their living bodies.

Should such a decision prevail, they could not maintain this freedom as workers or as citizens.

However, in the course of this case, legal opinions were given which established clearly the judicial attitude toward organizations of workers and the legal rights of workers. These decisions established the basis necessary for demanding and securing remedial legislation, which should remove human beings from the purview of trust laws and for changes in injunction procedure, so as to insure to the workers their rights as free men and women and to differentiate clearly between human rights and rights derived from the ownership of property.

Before the final decision of the Supreme Court was handed down in the hatters' case, there was enacted into law the labor provisions of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, which declare:

That the labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.

In addition to declaring formally the difference between labor power and articles and commodities to which trust laws properly apply, the Clayton Act limits and regulates the uses of injunctions and forbids their use for purposes against which the workers had so long and so justly complained. Thus the hatters' case has been of incalculable service to all the wage earners of the country, establishing their rights and securing opportunities necessary for their protection and the continued betterment of industrial relations.

But as a result of the last decision of the Supreme Court, many of the hatters of Danbury, Connecticut, find themselves in dire distress, for, in addition to deciding the principle against which they contended, the court also reaffirmed the award of damages against them. The award was for three-fold damages and interest accruing on that amount and costs, amounting in all to something over $300,000.

During the early history of the case, the bank deposits and the homes of these members of the Danbury Hatters' Union were attached to insure payment of any award that the court might fix. During the more than eleven years that the case had been pending, some of the members of this union have died. The survivors were always and are now under the burden of imminent loss of their little savings and their homes, and suffered in mind and in body, and so have their dear ones and those dependent upon them.

It must be understood also that the suit was brought against members of the Hatters' Union who had reached ripe old ages, ages ranging from sixty to eighty years. They were selected by Loewe simply because they had some little savings, some ownership in their modest homes. Because of their ages and enforced indigent condition, made indigent by the attachment, every device was planned that their condition might be relieved.

It is a matter of common information that the framers of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law Act did not intend that law to apply to the normal activities of wage workers. This fact augumented the injustice of the decision against the Danbury hatters and the award of threefold damages and interest thereon. The Danbury hatters were the innocent victims of the government, due either to the fact that the Congress of the United States had not been able to write plainly into law its intentions, or to the fact that the judiciary had misinterpreted the law enacted by Congress. Whether the fault lay with Congress or with the judiciary, the consequences of the fault ought not to fall upon the Danbury hatters. The contentions of organized labor in this matter were manifestly strengthened by the action of Congress in enacting the labor sections of the Clayton Act. Therefore, the hatters presented to Congress a petition asking for a special appropriation for the payment of this award that thereby the government should assume the consequences of the mistake, made either by Congress or by the judiciary.

The representatives of the A. F. of L., and of the hatters' organization, and members of the Danbury Hatters' Union appeared before the house appropriation committee in behalf of this petition. However, the committee failed to report the appropriation to the House.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L., realizing the awful plight in which these aged Danbury hatters were thus placed, reported these matters to the San Francisco Convention. The convention authorized and instructed the Executive Council to send out a notice and an appeal—which is hereby made—to all international and national unions, to all local unions, and to state, county and city central bodies urging all members of organized labor to contribute their earnings for the second hour of any shift worked on Thursday, January 27, 1916, to the relief of their fellow-workers—the aged Danbury hatters. That date was selected as particularly appropriate, because it is the birthday of the President of the American Federation of Labor, who has given a lifetime

of devotion to the cause of labor and humanity.

The Danbury hatters did not falter in that which they did for the benefit of all organized labor and for all of the workers of the country. They did their duty; they made the test and upon them has fallen the consequences of the injustice of the then existing conditions. All other workers participate in the benefits which have grown out of their struggle, and it is but just that they should also help to relieve the victims. If the Danbury hatters or the Hatters' organization were left to bear the full weight of the burden, it will mean to them great suffering and great hardship. Every member of organized labor is urged to do his duty in this matter and to bear his share in the common struggle to establish industrial justice.

Members of local unions should pay their contributions to their local secretaries, who should send the sum total collected to the Secretary of the A. F. of L., who will receipt for the same and promptly forward it to Mr. Martin Lawlar, Secretary, United Hatters of North America, who will use the money for the exclusive purpose of relieving the hatters who were made the victims of the greed and rapacity of the so-called "Anti-Boycott Association" and Loewe, the Danbury hat manufacturer. Mr Lawlor will publish a complete list of all contributions received and the payments made and to whom paid.

In order to perform our whole duty and to manifest our entire appreciation and sympathy with the hatters of Danbury in their plight it is particularly fitting that special meetings of central bodies and local unions should be held before, upon or approximately near to January 27, 1916, that local unions and central bodies impress upon the members of organized labor their duty to—

Contribute the wages of an hour's labor, the second hour of the workday or shift of January 27, 1916.

That the contribution of that hour's wages be made promptly and that the same be transmitted to Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L., Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

Meetings for the purposes indicated might be held with fitting exercises to help bind the organized toilers of America more closely together with bonds of fraternity, sympathy and mutual helpfulness and a greater determination to struggle unitedly on for the dawn of a better day among the toilers of America.

Men and women of labor, give an hour —an hour of your labor—in a most righteous cause.

Fraternally yours,

SAM GOMPERS,
President,
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary,
JAMES DUNCAN,
First Vice-President,
JAMES O'CONNELL,
Second Vice-President,
D. A. HAYES,
Third Vice-President,
JOS. F. VALENTINE,
Fourth Vice-President,
JOHN R. ALPINE,
Fifth Vice-President,
H. B. PERHAM,
Sixth Vice-President,
FRANK DUFFY,
Seventh Vice-President,
WILLIAM GREEN,
Eighth Vice-President,
JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer.

Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

Mayor Thompson and the Chicago Strike

Editor The Carpenter:

In the November issue of our Journal appears an article about Wm. Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago. In said article, it is stated in so many words, that he was the man who settled our recent strike. As this statement is misleading I am instructed to inform you of the facts in the case.

It is a fact that he made several unsuccessful attempts to induce the Carpenter Contractors' Association to arbitrate the differences. But while we were at all times willing to arbitrate, the other side stubbornly refused, until toward the end, when they realized that we had them beaten because we had about 600 signatures of independent contractors as well as members of their own association to our independent agreement. Then it was that they persuaded the material dealers to come to their assistance and the latter informed us that they would stop the delivery of all building material unless we made an agreement with the Carpenter Contractors' Association. They presented to us, through the Carpenter

Contractors' Association, a proposition offering to arbitrate the points in dispute between the contractors and us, and a conference for that purpose was requested from which the contractors would be excluded. Not knowing to what extent this threat of stopping the delivery of building material might amount to, it was decided at a meeting of the District Council that a committee of one member of each L. U. of the outside carpenters meet these material men and it was at this meeting that our present agreement was formulated.

Fraternally yours,

WM. H. BRUENING, R. S.

L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the November issue of our Journal, "The Carpenter," appears an article, headed "A Friendly Official," which gives much praise to W. H. Thompson, mayor of Chicago, in regard to his friendly attitude towards organized labor.

The cornerstone to Mayor Thompson's record as a friend of labor was laid when he induced the streetcar men to arbitrate their grievances. But it must be borne in mind that on the previous night the city council passed an ordinance that every motorman and conductor must have two weeks' training before he could be employed, thus eliminating the strike breaker. This ordinance was introduced by a Socialist alderman who is also a union man and to whom the credit of settling the street car strike rightfully belongs.

It is easily understood that the press exaggerated the services of the mayor and gave him all the credit, though he did do nothing but his duty as the highest official of the city.

It was, again, the press that suggested that Mayor Thompson should offer his services in bringing a settlement in the carpenter strike, because it was shown by the decision of the first carmen's arbitration board, how easy it was to get the best of the workingmen by arbitration. Mayor Thompson urged both sides to arbitrate, but the employers took no notice of him and the carpenters did not take much notice of him, either, because they were strong enough to win without Thompson's interference. When the strike was finally settled, it was because the outside carpenters agreed to drop the "material clause" and not on account of the mayor.

It must be admitted, however, that, although Mayor Thompson was not the leading spirit in the settlement of those two strikes, he acted at least not in opposition to the interest of the workingmen. His true attitude towards organized labor became known by the stand he takes in the present garment workers' strike.

The garment workers of Chicago are on strike for the very principle Mayor Thompson is declared to be a great believer in—arbitration. All the strikers asked for from the beginning and even before they started the strike was a fair chance to arbitrate. Did Mayor Thompson offer his services? Did he stand up for the principle of arbitration? He did not. The city council created a committee to urge the clothing manufacturers to arbitrate and made Mayor Thompson a member of that committee. Did Mayor Thompson undertake any steps in the interest of the workingmen whose interest he has at heart so much? Again he did not. The city council passed an ordinance to revoke the licenses of the special policemen who are used by the manufacturers to slug the strikers into submission. Mayor Thompson delayed the enforcing of the ordinance and asked for a legal opinion on that measure. All the civic clubs and even the Ministers Association begged Mayor Thompson to offer his services in arbitrating the strike, but Mayor Thompson only said: "Let the strikers go home for a week and behave and I will consider the matter."

The garment workers are striking for a living wage and are worthy of the support of every citizen, but so far they have felt only the strong hand of the mayor by permitting the police force to

be used in the interest of the manufacturers and giving no protection to the strikers at all. The result is that two of their men have been murdered already and a great many injured. All the violence is committed by hired sluggers, but Mayor Thompson tells the strikers to go home and behave for a week.

When a short time ago an important matter came up in the city council and the Chicago Federation of Labor decided to attend the meeting they found the council chamber stuffed by supporters of the Thompson administration and were refused admittance.

Another illustration how Mayor Thompson serves the interests of the people is his action in closing the saloons on Sundays. He accomplished this by digging up a law that was made some fifty years ago and never enforced. Mayor Thompson, the great believer in arbitration, who stands for the rights of the people, never thought for a minute that the people might like to have a say in the matter, which took away the means of making a living from a good many workingmen.

I could go on and cite some more of Mayor Thompson's actions opposed to the interests of labor and the welfare of the people, but I think those few examples will be sufficient to convince every union man that his interests are not well taken care of by Mayor Thompson.

I expect that you will publish this article as soon as possible in our trade Journal and that in the future you will be more circumspect in publishing laudatory articles of egoistic politicians.

FRED QUAST.

L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.

(In the article referred to by Brothers Bruening and Quash it was not our intention to give overmuch praise to Mayor Thompson other than give him credit for assistance rendered as a public official in helping to bring the strike to a satisfactory termination. We did not, as Brother Bruening infers, state that "he was the man who settled our recent strike," but said that he "was instrumental in effecting the settlement," which is quite a different thing. Furthermore, the facts relative to the settlement of the strike, as outlined by Brother Bruening, have already been published in detail in The Carpenter, in our issue of September last, as given by Brother John H. DeYoung, B. A. of L. U. 434, and entitled, "The Story of the Chicago Strike.)"

A Reward for Faithful Membership

Editor The Carpenter:

A few words about the proposed Old Age Pension: my suggestion would be to exempt all members of twenty-five consecutive years good standing from all dues and assessments for the remainder of life. My idea of this is for faithful membership, and not old age, which I claim we have no jurisdiction over. This would be a good start to try for two years, and if found practical, could be improved on as we improve.

DANIEL E. FRYER,

L. U. 349, Orange, N. J.

The True Romance

"Romance is dead?" The foreman smiled
As he would at the words of a foolish child.
"'Romance is dead? Why, man, you're blind—
If you listen and learn, with an open mind
Instead of speaking in parrot phrase
Of the 'grand old times' and the 'good old days;'
If you'd look about you and see—you'd find
Romance is living right now and here—
Not dead and gone with the yesteryear.

"Man, O man! can't you look and see
What thousands of wonders have come to be?
These bolts and shafting that whirl and whirr,
These chunky motors that hum and purr,
These lathes and punches which fill the floor,
These hammers pounding, these rolls that roar—
Why, they're Romance, and they make it, too,
By the magic spell of the work they do.
These tools of ours, and the men who run them—
Don't dream of miracles—they've done them.
They've put Romance in the shape of steel,
They've turned the shafts, and they've forged the keel
Of many a ship that fights her way
Through surging combers and flying spray;
The train that thunders along the rails,
The ax that blazes the new-made trails
The cages that carry the miners down,
The dynamos lighting the clanging town,
The aeroplane in the sky's blue dome,
The plowshare turning the good brown loam,
The myriad wonders of the time,
Have sprung to life from the workshop's grime;
And yet you sigh and shake your head
And murmur sadly, 'Romance is dead!'"

—"American Machinist."

Craft Problems

Framing Hip Roofs Out of Square

(By James Barry)

Formerly it was the custom to set jack rafters parallel with side plates of building, when not square, as shown in sketch.

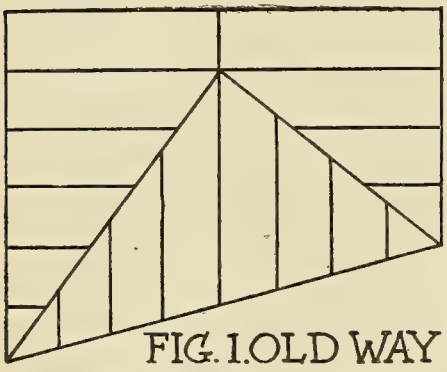


FIG. 1. OLD WAY

There are many reasons why such a custom is faulty. If you make the jack rafters on sides and ends meet together on hips, they will be much nearer on one hip and much wider apart on the other than they are on side of building (Fig 1.)

Besides, the jack rafters will all be of different lengths and bevels, and each

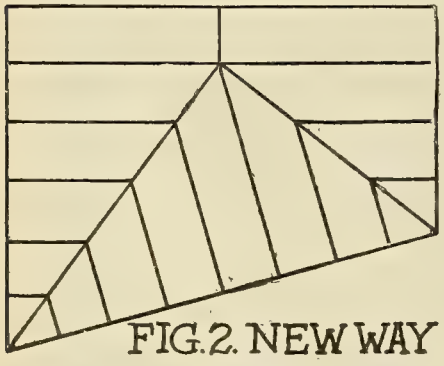


FIG. 2. NEW WAY

one must be separately fitted to its own place. But if jacks on bevel end of roof are set at right angles to plate (Fig. 2), each pair will be the same length and all will meet together on hips as they should, besides roof boards will all cut square.

Planning a Small Carpenter Shop

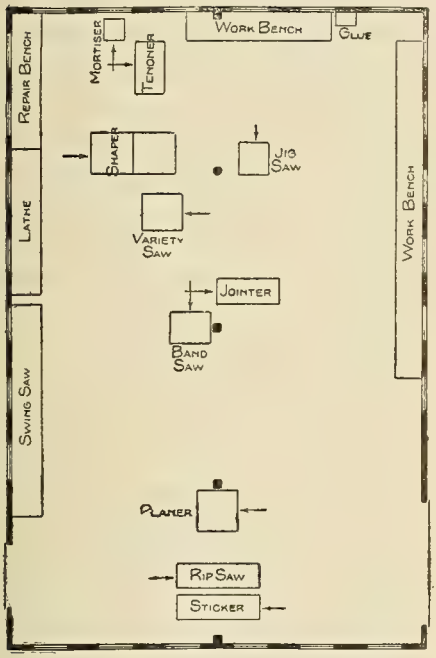
The subject of carpenter shop arrangement, writes W. S. Wilkin in The Building Age, is always interesting for discussion and what I shall endeavor to do in this article will be to point out some of the things which are likely to appeal to any carpenter or builder having a shop of his own, or who may be thinking of building one. The floor plan, herein displayed, shows a shop 40x60 feet, which is not very large, yet it will, I think, answer the needs of the average builder for making his own frames, stairs, porch work, cases, etc. It is a shop that could be used in the smaller cities and larger towns, for many a builder likes to be so situated that he can do his own work or at least a part of it and can arrange to get it out just when he most needs it. Many times the planing mill will hold him up on a bill of frames in the busy season which is likely to stop the whole job—bricklayers and all.

I think the place where this kind of a shop is needed most is in the small towns —those having a population ranging from 1,000 to 2,500 or 3,000, and are surrounded by good farming land where there would be quite a bit of building through the country as well as in town. While some of these places may have a small planing mill, others have only a lumber yard, and some not even that.

While the lumber may carry in stock sash, doors and quite a lot of finish, as well as standard lumber for cornice, etc., there is much work that has to be done by hand, or else send to the larger town or city for it where wages are higher. This of course makes it cost more than it would if the builder had a small shop of his own and could do the work him-

self. Then again, there is the time lost and this is frequently an important factor.

It is often only a small turning that is needed, or it may be an odd size of door which cannot be found to work. If the carpenter or builder does not have all the machines that are to be found in the planing mill, he could however get



out almost any kind of work he is likely to need if he only knows how to go at it and makes it his business to give people what they want when they want it.

I am, however, getting away somewhat from my subject. I am not writing on the construction of the shop at this time, but rather on its arrangement. I have shown on the floor plan the posts through the center of the shop because they are often found there and the machines must be set accordingly. The window arrangement could be different than that shown, but it should always be borne in mind that there cannot be too much lighting. Plenty of windows will save a lighting bill for if there be no artificial light it will enable the men to work longer in winter or on dark days.

An inspection of the plan will show a sliding door on each side near one end to be used for getting lumber into the shop. One door is about six feet wide and the other twelve feet, so it will be large enough to let in any large piece of work. There might be a smaller door placed in the large one or a small one can be put in the other end of the shop if desired. It is also a good plan to put sash in the large doors for the more light the better. The arrows on the plan show which way the work will go through the machines, or which way the operator will face the machine.

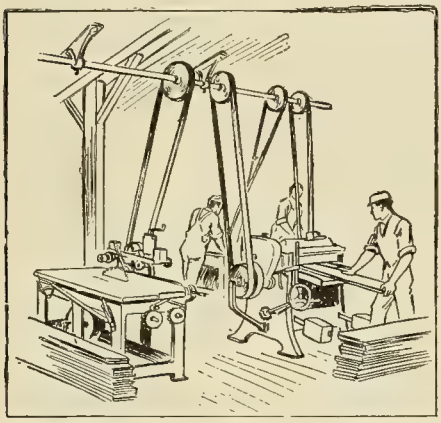
This kind of shop should be arranged so as to save handling the work as much as possible—even more so than in a big shop, for the latter will have boys to wheel it around, while in a small shop two or three carpenters will constitute the full force and have to do all the handling themselves.

If the lumber is to go through the planer first it may be put in at the big door while if it is to be ripped first it can be put in at the small door. If it is for pulley stiles or molding that will go through the sticker, it can be put right back over the rip saw and then back the other way through the sticker or molder as it may be ripped in the rough and run through the molder. If it is to be cut up for rough work it can go from the planer to the rip saw and down to the bench or over to the swing saw and then to the benches. These three machines would work just about as good one way as the other. For work such as frame linings, etc., or anything that would not go back through the sticker they would be better if placed the other way; then it would go through the planer, then back through the rip saw and would be right at the swing saw to be cut off, then go over the jointer and to the benches. If, however, the owner was running his own frame stock, such as pulley stiles, sills, etc., the lumber would be ripped and go back through the sticker and cut off on the swing saw, then go over to the variety saw and be gained, recut, etc., and then over to the benches.

If the work was something like china

cases, pedestals or odd sash or doors such as could not be bought in stock, it would go through the planer to the swing saw and be cut off; back over the jointer, then back over the variety saw and be ripped to size and then over to what is marked "repair bench," which would be used for saw filing, repairing, etc., and also for what one might call a "laying-off" bench. Here the work would be laid off, then it would go to the mortiser, tenoner and shaper and then over to the benches.

From this it will be seen that the work would go around with but little extra



handling so I consider the sticker, rip saw, and planer are set just about right. It must be remembered that long lumber may go through all three of these machines even in the very small shop that would not have a sticker, or even a planer, but long boards must sometimes be ripped and room is needed at each end of the saw. If the building is narrow and has no big doors, the builder could put in little doors at each side of the building to be opened when long boards are to be ripped. It will be seen that there is room for long material at the swing saw and there is room for long work on the lathe.

I have used the same scale on the machines as on the building so as to show the relative space they will occupy. Of course there are different sizes of machines but I think this will give a fair idea of the room each will require.

I have shown a bench 3x14 feet, at the end and one 3x32 feet along the side which would make two 16-foot benches. This would give room for three men at the benches. I have shown the glue heater between the benches where it will be handy to reach. In the corner of the shop at the end of the long bench is a good place for a tool chest and over at the end of the short bench next to the tenoner is room for another one. The man with the small shop will not as a rule carry much lumber in stock but will buy it as he needs it, or if he wants to he can have a small shed under which he could keep a little. In a shop of this kind if the roof is not too flat, he can keep quite a bit overhead. He will need a little room, however, to put frames, etc., as he makes them until they are taken out. There will be room at the end of the long bench, and over by the planer there is also some floor space.

The band saw should be set where there will be room to handle long material all around. There is only one place where a post should be near a band saw; that is, where it is shown on the plan. It will do no harm here as it will be right by the arm of the saw. The band saw is higher than the jointer or variety saw, so it will be seen there is plenty of room to swing long pieces, such as stair horses, rafters, etc.

There are times when pretty long pieces must go over the jointer and variety saw, so there must be room on each end of them and the carpenter may want to gain some pretty long work on the variety saw so that fact must not be overlooked in setting it. The space back of the shaper is where the counter shaft will set. Owing to the spindles being set vertical in a shaper the counter shaft must be set back far enough to give the belts room to turn. The counter shaft will be set low and can be boxed over; then it will not be in the way of the variety saw or the tenoner. There is nothing in the way of the tenoner until you get to the variety saw which will let in twelve feet or more. The variety saw might be moved back closer to the post but the post might be in the

way of mitering long pieces. It will just clear when placed as shown, but there is plenty of room out toward the swing saw.

There must be room on each side of the mortiser for any long work that may be done on it. There must also be room on both sides of it so the face side can be worked against the fence all the time.

While it is not often the case, there are times when the workman might wish to saw some long pieces on the jig saw so that fact must not be forgotten.

It will be seen from the plan that all the machines are set so they can be belted from a shaft running lengthwise of the shop. Some machines might be set to better advantage the other way, but it would require a mule stand or something to turn the belt to run a line shaft extending crosswise of the shop.

This shop can be cut in two and the end with the benches put on the second floor simply by changing the machines around a little. My preference, however, is to have all on one floor. An engine could be set in a little building outside and the belt come in at a point say, between the swing saw and the lathe, running to the line shaft about in the center. In a shop of this kind where there are likely to be only a few men working and only a part of the machines running at the same time, it will not require as much power as would be the case if all the machines were running under a load. The planer and sticker will take the most power and in a small shop it will hardly be necessary to run both at the same time.

I think it is a good idea in connection with a shop of this kind to have a clutch in the line shaft so the end with the swing saw and the other three machines can be cut off and save pulling that end of the shaft and belts for maybe days at a time. This plan would save the belts as well as oil and power. If there were lots of work being done in the shop, of course, all the machines would be running all the time.

I think the nicest way to obtain the power when one has room for a basement is to run the line shaft under the floor and belt through it to the machines. This will often save a counter shaft on the floor and the belts will not be so much in the way. The belt runs under the table on a variety saw and if belted above must have a counter shaft on the floor to get to it, while, if belted from below, this floor space would be saved.

If a smaller shop than that here shown was wanted the sticker could be cut out and the bandsaw, jointer, variety saw, single spindle shaper and mortiser could all be bought in one machine, and so arranged that the operators will not be in each other's way. The tenoner could be cut out, as good tenons can be made on a saw. The lathe is something every shop should have.

I think a little talk along this line from some of the other practical readers of the paper would not only prove interesting but develop a most valuable discussion.

Woods and Their Nature

(Continued from December.)

Short leaf yellow pine is like long leaf, except that it is coarser grained and the fibres are not long and not held well together. The wood will break off short across the fibres without splitting and is weak. It is also used for rough and heavy jobs, such as piles, columns, bracing, sheathing, etc. As a rule it should be used under compression or where the tension is light.

North Carolina pine is also a yellow pine. The heartwood is a light orange brown and sapwood yellowish white in color. It is not sawn into heavy timbers, being only fit for inside trim flooring, ceiling, partitions, fencing, sheds and so forth. Its flooring should be edge grain of which there are various grades. Its ceiling is always flat grain surfaced one side only, partition stuff two sides.

Cypress is a straight grained wood a little harder than white pine and very much like cedar in texture and quality. The heartwood is brownish red and sapwood runs nearly to white. It can be easily worked and is useful for various

building jobs. It lasts long and better than most woods and can be used both inside and out and is recommended for outside trim, greenhouses, water tanks, boats, etc., and for any purpose where wood is to come into contact with water. Railroads use it for wooden protectors over the third rail. It is not good for inside finish unless stained.

Poplar or Whitewood is a very soft, tough, white wood of fine texture with no great strength. The heartwood is whitish gray to yellowish with sometimes a greenish tinge, and sapwood nearly white. It is easy to work, but not durable when exposed to moisture. It is most useful for trim, furniture, shelving, paneling, pigeon holes, moldings, manual and industrial training school work and so forth. The heavy sapwood is good for wagon sides, wheelbarrows and can be bought cheap.

Basswood is a light soft stiff wood of fine texture, but no strength. The heartwood is white to light reddish brown and so is the sapwood. It works easily and stands well, but shrinks much in seasoning, takes a good polish and quarter sawn, is best for fine work.

White Oak is a very strong, hard, tough wood with a more or less coarse grain, with light brownish heartwood, and sapwood a little lighter.

Red Oak is similar, except that the grain is coarser and heartwood darker. Red oak is not quite as strong as white oak. Both are fit for general use, but white gives a nicer finish. Red oak is cheaper than white.

Locust or Acacia is a very hard, tough, heavy wood. The heart is brown with shades of red and green, and the sapwood yellowish in color. It is splendid under exposure, as it gets harder with age or in the ground as in posts. It is scarce, expensive and hard to obtain, growing only in small isolated groves.

White Cedar is an even fine grained wood of compact structure, the heartwood is light brown, which becomes darker after exposure to the weather. The sapwood is nearly white in color. It is soft, light and very durable, but has no great strength, and is used for poles, fencing, shingles, boats and tanks and rough edge or flitch grade is best for boats.

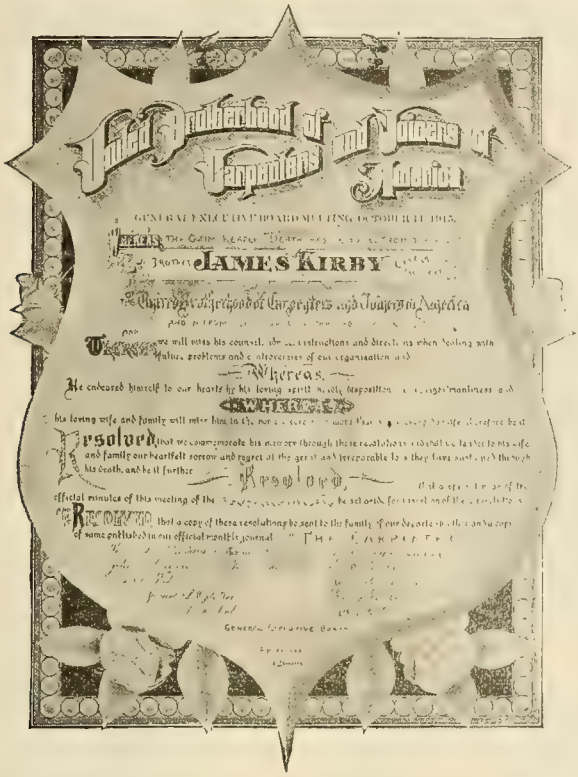
Washington Cedar is a very close grained light wood, varying from soft to hard, durable, easy worked, fragrant and resinous. It splits easily and is quite brittle, used for bevel siding, cedar closets, chests and against insects, for lead pencils and so forth.

White Ash is a heavy, hard, strong, stiff, quite tough and more or less coarse grained wood. The heartwood is light reddish brown and the sapwood is almost white in color. It is rough on split surfaces, coarse in texture, shrinks moderately, seasons with little injury, stands well and takes a good polish, but is not durable when in contact with the soil. It is used for finishing lumber or shipbuilding, also in the manufacture of cars, wagons, carriages, farm implements, farm machinery and furniture and trim of all kinds. It is recommended for use in the building, repair and care of cars, carriages, wagons and for the making of implement and tool handles, crutches, ladder rings, apparatus, poles, etc., also for panel and base boards, and so forth.

Hard Maple is a heavy, hard, strong, stiff, and tough wood of fine texture, frequently of a wavy grain which produces a "curly" and "blister" figure. It is not durable when exposed to the weather and when in contact with the soil. It is creamy white in color with shades of light brown in the heart-wood. The heart-wood and the sap-wood are hardly distinguishable, but the creamy white sap-woods is the most desirable for fine work. It takes a high polish and is used for fine ceiling, flooring, panneling and stairway work. It is also used extensively in house and car construction, in the manufacture of furniture, shoelasts, block forms, shoe-pegs piano actions, school apparatus, wood type, tool handles, wood carvings and in turnery and scroll work.

(To be Continued)

G. E. B. RESOLUTIONS ON DEATH OF GENERAL PRESIDENT KIRBY



The accompanying illustration is a reproduction in miniature of the set of resolutions drawn up by the General Executive Board of the U. B., at its fourth quarterly meeting, October 11, 1915, as a tribute of respect to the memory of our late General President, Brother James Kirby. They were engrossed by Dwight L. Stoddard, a member of Local Union 75, Indianapolis, Ind., who has won much commendation for work of this nature. The engrossed resolutions are strikingly artistic in conception and design and stand as a beautiful specimen of the engrosser's art.

Government Departments Give Preference to Union Made Tools.

Officials of the United States Government, in some of its departments, after a test, have decided that the auger bit manufactured by union men is the best and for that reason have adopted, for use in the departments the auger bit manufactured by the W. A. Ives Manufacturing Co., known as the "Mephisto Auger Bit."

There are two reasons why union carpenters should follow the example of the government departments:

First: The "Mephisto" is the best bit obtainable.

These bits are advertised on the inside front cover of this issue of The Carpenter.

Absconds With Funds of L. U. 1767

James W. Ritchie, ex-financial secretary of L. U. 1767, of Lynn, Mass., has absconded with funds of that local amounting to about $800. Ritchie is about forty-five years old and is five feet, eight inches in height. He is of dark complexion, with dark hair streaked with grey. Any information that will lead to finding him should be sent to Frank R. Hamm, recording secretary, L. U. 1767, Lynn, Mass.

Be prompt in paying your dues and show that you are mindful of your obligations.

News Notes from Local Unions

Augusta, Ga., L. U. 1342 (Millmen)—A most enjoyable "smoker was given at the last regular meeting held in the month of October, President T. H. Preskitt, presiding. Among the guests were the Hon. S. L. Olive, member of the Georgia Legislature; Judge H. C. Hammond, of the Augusta Superior Court; Dr. J. R. Littleton, mayor-elect; H. W. Evand, foreman of the Georgia Railroad boiler shops; I. S. Peeples, attorney; Hon. B. B. McCowen, N. Y. Barns, G. H. Hall and others, all of whom delivered interesting addresses. A substantial lunch was served during the evening.

* * *

Augusta, Ga. — Although work in Augusta is not very good—the ground lost during the year not having been fully regained—we are pleased to say that the Woolworth Five and Ten Cent Store, the United Cigar Building of eight stories and the Littleton residence and several others are union jobs and a good showing has been made by the local members without the help of an organizer. C. H. Hendricks, R. S.

* * *

Franklin, Pa., L. U. 682.—Our worthy president, Brother James C. Harrah was elected next sheriff of Venango County at the November election. He polled the largest vote of any of the Republican candidates and also received the highest plurality. Total vote was 6,311 and total plurality 3,731. Brother Harrah will resign the office of president of L. U. 682 but will retain his membership. His election to office has been gratifying to his brother members and all Franklin trade unionists. I. W. Ferguson, R. S.

* * *

Chicago, Ill., L. U. 416.—The members of this local gave a most successful stag party on the night of November 19, which was considered one of the best ever held under the auspices of a labor organization in the city. Vaudeville features, a musical and band program and two rattling good boxing bouts of three rounds each were the principal attractions. The first bout was between Brother Pierce and a coming 135 pound boy named Jack McGovern. In the second, Brothers Ehrlich and Schalk donned the gloves. Business Agent Tom Flynn, of L. U. 13, was the referee and called both bouts a draw.

* * *

West Palm Beach, Fla., L. U. 819.—This local is pleased to record the fact that one of its most popular members, Financial Secretary J. D. Argyle, has been appointed postmaster upon the recommendation of Congressman W. J. Sears. Brother Argyle was born at Tallahassee some fifty-eight years ago, is a staunch trade unionist and has a wide circle of friends. The new postmaster was chosen over the heads of several lawyers, business men and politicians who were seeking the appointment. The position pays $2,700 a year.

* * *

McGill, Nev., L. U. 1522.—As a result of the combined opposition of the various crafts employed, including members of L. U. 1522, the Nevada Copper Company has receded from the stand it took some time ago requiring employes to undergo a physical examination and give a personal record of previous employment, etc., the age limit being fixed at forty-four years. When representations were made to the company officials by a committee of the employes, the company offered to modify certain features of the required examination but the men insisted on the entire abrogation of all such requirements and after a threat to walk out made on November 28, their demands were granted.

* * *

Martinez, Cal., L. U. 1025.—The installation of a still and tank farm for

Death Roll

BROWN, W. E., B. A. of Cincinnati
District Council.

the Shell Oil Company of California has boomed this town and the real estate people are making capital out of it, thereby causing a great influx of carpenters for whom there are no jobs and who are put to the expense of railroad fare. Wages are from $2.50 to $4.00 and not much at the latter figure. Ira Johnson, R. S.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning Frank Krische who was a member of L. U. 291 of Brooklyn, N. Y., until four

years ago, when he went to Oakland, Cal. About eighteen months ago his brother received a letter from him written from Oakland. Particulars of his whereabouts should be sent to F. Kramer, 1535 Green avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Emil Kirmse of 1617 North Keading avenue, Chicago, Ill., informs us that his son, Walter Kirmse, disappeared from Chicago on September 2, 1915. The latter is twenty-eight years old, 5 feet, 4 inches tall; of blond, light complexion, heavy set and clean shaven. He was a member of L. U. 80 of the U. B. His father is a member of L. U. 1. Any information concerning the younger Kirmse should be sent to the above address.

This is a photo of Tom Olsen, a member of the U. B., who was born in Risaer, Norway. He left New York City about four years ago and was last

seen in Buffalo. His family believes he is still a member of the U. B., but do not know the number of his local. Send particulars to Chris Gulbrandsen, R. S., L. U. 1456, Dock and Pier Carpenters' Union, 210 E. Fifth street, New York City.

Mrs. Alfred White of 1642 Janathan street, Evanston, Ohio, is anxious to locate her husband whom she is informed

took out a clearance card early in November with the intention of going to Indianapolis and has not since been heard from.

"Divide and conquer" is the motto of our enemies; "organization" is the slogan of the wage earners.

The Status of British Trade Unionism

(Continued from Page 10.)

Pacific coast. The pioneers, objects of our admiration, who after all were rebels of the old world, who battled against wrongs and were buffeted and beaten and left for other shores to realize their dreams; your very beautiful cities, whose order in planning commands the attention of every visitor is the result of the dreaming of these very pioneers, many of whom perished on that great trek. If I may, I will repeat the statement of my friend Tillett again, which he made to the Oxford professors: "Not any of the professors who have ever lived have done so much for civilization as the old navvy with his shovel."

Now I come to the last Trade Union Congress at Bristol. The great problem before it was the policy to pursue in regard to the war. I will only say that it decided, in spite of the sacrifice and the terrible cost, having regard for the institutions at stake, that the war must be won. The edifice which has taken centuries to erect, that has meant such terrible struggles on the part of our predecessors, that meant going to jail and even to death to win, that freedom of the old country, were all challenged by military autocracy. I am convinced that if it was only the land and property of Europe that was at stake and no principle was involved, it would not be worth the sacrifice that is being exacted, while no king in Europe was worth the sacrifice of a single life. I appeal to you to allow your imagination to realize what that cost means in human life. Lord Loreburn stated that the loss in killed and maimed in Europe was 15,000,000. In order to bring it vividly before your mind imagine the population of New York wiped out three consecutive times.

The next point at issue in that congress was the question of conscription. Our position on the matter of conscription was clear. The privileges and regulations the trade unions had given up in the interests of their country—and you, friends, know what it means to the trade unions to allow the lower class of labor to be brought into the higher grades of industry—meant that the result of a century of struggle had been given away in the interest of the nation. The giving up of that, I say, is equal to the land-owner giving his land, the financier his money, the railway director his railway, the mine owner his mine; and if national service has to be given the national resources must also go into the communal melting pot. If the country is in danger, then property is in danger; if property is to be saved from a foreign foe, then it has to be saved at the expense of the lives of the people; and we have decided that they shall not conscript our bodies unless they conscript every form of national asset within those islands.

The problems rising out of war and that will arise at the conclusion of the war are of very serious moment to the labor movement of the world. I hope you people in America will keep out of the war. And may God grant that this federation may be the golden bridge over the welter of blood now flowing in Europe on which democracy can meet. You are the only great country in the western civilization not in the war. Your federation has tremendous opportunities. When the time comes to discuss peace, when diplomats meet, national aspirations will have to be considered. You cannot impose a form of government upon a people by external force that is likely to be endurable. Ireland has proven that. We have tried to rule Ireland for a hundred years by coercion, by pressure in all forms, but Ireland fights on for her freedom. The Poles are in a similar position. The subject nations of Europe contain the seeds of revolt which burst forth every now and then against external force; and I am convinced that if you recognize the individuality of peoples the United States of Europe can be made an accomplished fact.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlung der vierten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1915, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung.)

Utica, N. Y.—Appellation J. S. Cox von L. U. 125 gegen die Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters in welcher er den Anspruch des Appellanten auf Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung abwies. Wird unter der Begründung des G. Sch., nämlich daß die Arbeitsunfähigkeit nicht einem Unfall wie in unseren Allgemeinen Gesetzen spezifiziert, entsprang, ebenfalls abgewiesen.

Vollständige Ausweise über, im laufenden Jahre empfangene Streik-Unterstützungen, sind eingelaufen von der L. U. 1610, Nashua, N. H., Great Falls, Mont., und Parkersburg, W. Va. Dieselben werden entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen die zuständigen Bundes-Beamten zu ersuchen einer jeden unserer Local Unions ein Exemplar des Berichtes des Komites für industrielle Beziehungen nebst allem gesammelten Beweismaterial, zuzustellen.

Lake Charles, La.—Appelation der L. U. 953 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch., den Anspruch ihres Mitgliedes G. R. Ash's auf Frauen-Sterbe-Geldschenkung zurückweisend. Dieser Fall wurde in der Juli-Sitzung zurückgestellt, um von den Finanzbüchern der L. U. Einsicht zu nehmen. Die Entscheidung des G. Sch. wird aufrecht erhalten, da der letzte Paragraph der Sekt. 53 der Allgemeinen Gesetze verletzt wurde. Ueber die Art und Weise der Buchführung der L. U. 953 soll der G. P. eine Untersuchung vornehmen und Maßnahmen zu deren Verbesserung treffen.

Chicago, Ill.—Appellation der L. U. 13 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch., die Gewährung von Sterbe-Geldschenkung im Falle ihres Mitgliedes David Smith verweigernd. Wird abgewiesen weil das Mitglied am 31. Oktober 1914 sechs Monatsbeiträge schuldete und damals zu streichen war.

Abilene, Tex.—Appellation J. L. Summers von L. U. 2781 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in welcher er den Auspruch auf Frauen-Sterbe-Geldschenkung zurückwies. Wird unter der Begründung des G. Sch., nämlich, daß Summers zur Zeit des Todes seiner Gattin nicht gutstehend war, ebenfalls abgewiesen.

Tottenville, N. Y.—Appellation der L. U. 1388 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er im Falle des verstorbenen Louis A. Allen Sterbe-Geldschenkung verweigerte. Da das Mitglied zur Zeit seines Todes außer Benefit war, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Cleveland, O.—Frau Charles Rockwitz appelliert durch ihren Advokaten gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er im Falle ihres verstorbenen Gatten und ehemaligen Miegliedes des L. U. 11 Sterbe-Geldschenkung verweigerte dieser Fall wurde bereits in der April sowohl wie in der Juli-Sitzung in Erwägung gezogen und bis zum Eintreffen der Finanzbücher der L. U. 11 zurückgestellt. Die Entscheidung des G. Sch. wird unter dessen Begründung, dahingehend, daß das Mitglied zur Zeit seines Todes nicht gutstehend war, aufrechterhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Tamaqua, Pa.—Appellation der L. U. 1714 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch., den Anspruch im Falle David L. Hollands auf Frauen-Sterbe-Geldschenkung nicht anerkennend. Die Enescheidung des G. Sch. wird unter dessen Begründung, nämlich daß das Mitglied zur Zeit seines Todes im Rückstande war, aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

St. Louis, Mo.—Gesuch des D. C. um Wiederraufnahme des Falles M. J. Walsh gegen L. U. 377 sowie der Entscheidung des G. P. in diesem Falle. Die hierauf bezügliche Appellation wurde bereits in der Juli-Sitzung erörtert und da kein neues Beweismaterial vorliegt verweigert das Board die Wiederaufnahme.

New York City.—Der Dockbuilders Ausstand wird in allen seinen Phasen diskutiert ebenso das Vorgenen der Bridge and Structural Iron Workers indem diese den Munizipal-Dockbuilders einen Freibrief erteilt haben was zu Feindseligkeiten und Zersplitterung unter anderen Gewerken in New York führte.

Diese Angelegenheit wird an die Delegaten zur A. F. of L. Convention verwiesen mit der Instruktion, alle nötigen Vorkehrungen zu treffen um die Interessen unserer Organisation auf der San Francisco Convention zu beschützen.

Lake County, Ind.—Der D. C. protestirt gegen das vom G. P. der Firma McCall gemachte Zugeständnis. Der Protest wird den Akten einverleibt und die vom verstorbenen G. P. Kirby in diesem Falle getroffenen Maßnahme indossiert.

18. Oktober.

New York City.—Nach Erwägung eines Berichtes der Dockbuilders L. U. 1456 über die Streik-Situation wird derselben die weitere Unterstützungssumme von $1,248.00 bewilligt.

Port Arthur, Tex.—L. U. 610 sendet vollständige Abrechnung über ihr, zur Unter-

stützung durch Sturm und Ueberschwemmung in dieser Stadt notgelittener Mitglieder, welcher angenommen und zu den Akten gelegt wird.

Das Spezial-Komite für Abfassung einer Beileids-Resolution wird angewiesen, dieselbe, in geeigneter Form ausgestattet, der Familie des verstorbenen General-Präsidenten Kirby zu überreichen und soll diese Resolution mit der Namens-Unterschrift aller Boardmitglieder versehen sein.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Dem D. C. dieser Stadt wird die Summe von $400.00 zur Unterstützung der Mitglieder im Chester Distrikt bewilligt; zu verwenden unter der Anweisung des G. P.

Wilmington, N. C.—Der G. P. unterbreitet ein Gesuch der L. U. 1865 um Frist in der Versicherung ihrer Beamten durch die G. O., da es der finanzielle Stand der L. U. ihr nicht gestatte sich dieser Ausgabe zu unterziehen. Die Angelegenheit wird an den G. P., mit Vollmacht nach Gutdünken zu handelte, verwiesen.

Holyoke, Mass.—Appellation der L. U. 390 gegen die Entscheidung des verstorbenen G. P. Kirby bezüglich der in dem Holyoke Distrikts Nebengesetzen vorgesehenen erhöhten Beiträge. Die Entscheidung des früheren G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

New York City.—Der L. U. 1456 wird die Summe von $500.00 zu Organisierungszwecken bewilligt, zu verausgaben innerhalb und außerhalb des New Yorker Hafens und unter Kontrolle des G. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Gesuch des D. C. um Wiedererwägung der Appellation A. E. Swartz gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Swartz gegen L. U. 377, Alton, Ill. Diese Appellation wurde bereits in der Juli-Sitzung erwogen und abgewiesen und da kein neues Beweismaterial vorliegt, wird das Gesuch ebenfalls abgewiesen.

New York City.—Appellation Wm. Schoeikerts gegen die Entscheidung des früharen G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den New York D. C.. Da neues Beweismaterial eingelaufen ist, wird der Fall an den G. P. zurückverwiesen und der D. C. ersucht, denselben wieder zu eröffnen.

New York City.—Appellation Donald M. Phillips gegen die Entscheidung des ehemaligen G. P. im Falle des Appelanten gegen den New York D. C. Wird unter der Begründung des G. P. abgewiesen.

New York City.—Appelation Ewald Raganz gegen die Entscheidung der früheren G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den New York D. C. Wird wie im vorhergehenden Falle abgewiesen.

New York City.—Appellation Jacob Wieners gegen die Entscheidung des ehemaligen G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den New York D. C. Wird an G. P. Hutcheson zur Entscheidung nach Gebühr verwiesen.

Chicago, Ill.—Appellation der L. U. 1922 gegen die Entscheidung des ehemaligen G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den Chicago D. C. Wird unter der Begründung des G. P. abgewiesen.

Die Bürgschaftspapiere des G. S., ausgestellt von der United Fidelity and Guaranty Co. in Baltimore, Md., auf den Betrag von $20,000.00 lautend, wird dem G. P. zur Aufbewahrung übergeben.

Die Feuer-Versicherungspapiere für den Betrag von $10,000.00 zur Versicherung der Druckerei, Offize-Einrichtungen und Ausstattungen, geliefert von der Firemens' Insurance Co. in Newark, N. J., werden dem G. P. behufs Aufbewahrung übergeben.

Worcester, Mass.—L. U. 720 fragt an, ob die Genehmigung des G. E. B. einzuholen sei im Falle sie ihren Mitgliedern eine Steuer im Intresse der in Worcester ausstehenden Meschinisten auferlegen würde. Das Board entscheidet, daß solche Genehmigung nicht nötig ist.

Der Bericht J. F. Marsh's, des Delegaten zum Canadian Labor Congress in Vancouver, Can., wird entgegengenommen und dem G. S. zur Veröffentlichung im „Carpenter„ übergeben.

21. Oktober.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher und Ausweise der G. O. wird begonnen.

22. Oktober.

Kansas City, Mo.—Appellation des D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des früheren G. P. und des Ersten G. V. P., in welcher sie eine gewisse Sektion der Nebengesetze des Kansas-Distrikts mißbilligten. Die Entscheidung beider wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Chicago, Ill.—Sekretär - Schatzmeister Galvin des Chicago D. C. erscheint betreffs Auszahlung von Benefits an die, am kürzlich stattgefundenen Ausstand beteiligten Mitglieder. Obiger legt Rechtnung ab über die jeder L. U. zugewiesenen Gelder und unterbreitet deren Quittungen hierfür sowie den Befund der Revisoren Lakey und Schardt. Sämmtliches wird als vollständiger Ausweis für die Verwendung der von der G. O. bewilligten Unterstützungsgelder anerkannt.

Chicago, Ill.—Die gegenwärtig in dieser Stadt schwebenden Prozesse werden besprochen und die Angelegenheit an den G. P. und die Boardmitglieder des dritten Distrikts verwiesen.

Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Das am 15. Oktober erörterte Gesuch des D. C. um Geldbewilligung zu Organisierungszwecken wird nochmals in Erwägung gezogen, da im Bericht des Boardmitgliedes Martel über das Resultat seiner diesbezüglichen Untersuchung vorliegt. Es wird dem D. C. die Summe von $200.00 zu obigem Zwecke bewilligt, zu verausgaben wie üblich.

Die Revision der Finanzen der G. O. wird fortgesetzt und beendigt. Der Bericht des Rechnungs-Experten wird mit den Finanzbüchern verglichen und als übereinstimmend und richtig befunden.

23. Oktober.

Guerin und Martel sind abwesend.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Gesuch der L. U. 1513 um Genehmigung eines Aufrufes an die Schwester-Local-Unions um finanziellen Beistand im Intresse ihrer ausstehenden Mitglieder. Wird nicht gewährt.

Das G. E. B. beschließt, daß $20,000.00 des inaktiven Kontos in der Indiana National Bank auf das aktive Konto in derselben Bank übertragen werde.

Clifton, Ariz.—Eine Zuschrift der L. U. 1264, ihre ausstehenden Mitglieder betreffend, wird dem G. P. zur Untersuchung der Situation verwiesen.

San Francisco, Cal.—Gesuch des State Building Trades Councils um Geldbewilligung als Beitrag zu den Verteidigungskosten im Falle Schmidt und Caplan. Diese Angelegenheit wird an die Boardmitglieder die an der San Francisco Convention der A. F. of L. teilnehmen, behufs Untersuchung verwiesen mit der Instruktion dem Board über ihren Befund Bericht zu erstatten.

Chicago, Ill.—Der G. Sch. unterbreitet die, auf den von ihm zurückgewiesenen Anspruch auf Sterbe-Geldschenkung bezügliche Dokumente im Falle des verstorbenen Mitglied des L. U. 1367, Chicago, P. A. Erickson. Aus diesem Dokumenten ergibt sich, daß der Anspruch nicht während der vorgeschriebenen Frist geltend gemacht wurde und wird dessen Abweisung seitens des G. Sch. gutgeheißen.

Da keine weiteren Geschäfte vorliegen wird das Protokoll sämmtlicher Sitzungen verlesen und angenommen und das Board vertagt sich um am 10. Januar 1916 wieder in Sitzung zu treten.

Achtungsvoll unterbreitet,

Frank Duffy, Sekretär.

Allen Protokoll-Sekretären zur Notiznahme!

Das vierteljährliche Zirkular des General-Sekretärs für die Monate Januar, Februar, März, nebst sechs Formularen für den Gebrauch des Finanz-Sekretärs, sind allen Lokal-Unions zugesandt worden. Drei dieser Formulare sind für die Berichte an die General-Offize für die Monate Januar, Februar, März, zu verwenden und die übrigen auszufüllen und behufs späteren Nachschlagens den Akten einzuverleiben. Sechs, für den Schatzmeister bestimmte Formulare, zur Benutzung bei Geldsendungen an die General-Offize, liegen ebenfalls bei. Protokoll-Sekretäre, welche zur Zeit wo ihnen dieses Journal zugeht, das Zirkular mit erwähnten Einlagen nicht erhalten haben, sollten sofort den General-Sekretär, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind., hiervon benachrichtigen.

Berichte aus Deutschland.

Deutscher Holzarbeiter-Verband.

Seit dem letzten Bericht in Nr. 2 des Bulletin hat sich die Situation für unseren Verband erheblich verbessert. Damals lastete vor allem die Sorge für die große Zahl Arbeitsloser auf dem Verband. Wurden doch in den ersten Kriegstagen mehr als 60,000 arbeitslose Verbandsmitglieder gezählt, und am Jahresschluß noch immer 20,621; das waren 19 Prozent der noch vorhandenen Mitglieder. Die schon in diesen Zahlen zum Ausdruck kommende erfreuliche Abnahme der Arbeitslosigkeit hat auch fernerhin angehalten. Ende Juli 1915 wurden nur noch 3,138 arbeitslose Mitglieder gemeldet; das sind weniger, als vor dem Krieg vorhanden waren. Unter diesen Arbeitslosen sind auch einige hundert Arbeiterinnen, die meistens in der Musikinstrumenten- und Bürsteninduſtrie beschäftigt waren. Wie diese Abnahme der Arbeitslosigkeit auf die Finanzen des Verbandes wirkt, geht daraus hervor, daß die in einem Monat ausgezahlte Arbeitslosenunterstützung von 700,000 Mk. im September 1914 auf 42,000 Mk. im Juli 1915 gesunken ist.

Dieser günstige Stand der Arbeitslosigkeit ist aber nicht auf die Belebung der Holzinduſtrie zurückzuführen. Denn eine größere Anzahl Verbandsmitglieder ist außerhalb ihres Berufes, meistens in Kriegsinduſtrien, beschäftigt. Bei einer Erhebung im Juni 1915 wurden 19,000 solcher Mitglieder gezählt. Auch die Einberufungen zum Heeresdienst haben zur Verringerung der Arbeitslosigkeit beigetragen.

Bis um die Mitte des Jahres 1915 haben mehr als 80,000 Verbandsmitglieder ihr friedliches Handwerkszeug mit der Kriegswaffe vertauschen müssen. Von den Beamten des Verbandes sind 63 einberufen. Leider sind von diesen braven Kollegen schon etwa 4,000 auf den Schlachtfeldern verblutet. Diese großen Opfer machen bei uns den Wunsch immer lebendiger, den wir vom ersten Tage des furchtbaren Krieges haben, daß recht bald alle am Krieg beteiligten Völker den Willen zum Frieden bekunden möchten.

Obwohl die gegenwärtige Zeit nicht besonders geeignet ist für Lohnbewegungen, ist doch andauernd versucht worden, materielle Verbesserungen für die Kollegen zu erreichen. In der Hauptsache wurde die Forderung nach Teuerungszulagen erhoben. Viele Unternehmer haben dann auch Lohnzulagen bewilligt, deren Höhe in den einzelnen Betrieben zwischen 1 und 6 Mk. pro Woche und Arbeiter schwankt.

Für etwa 700 Korbmacher in Hamburg wurde der Tarifvertrag erneuert, wobei die Löhne bis zu 20 Prozent erhöht wurden. In einer Berliner Maschinenfabrik konnten für 350 Holzarbeiter die Arbeitsverhältnisse

vertraglich geregelt und die Stundenlöhne um 10 Pf. durchschnittlich erhöht werden. Eine erfolgreiche Bewegung wurde in den Berliner Flugzeugwerken geführt, wobei etwa 900 Holzarbeiter in Frage kamen. Die wöchentliche Arbeitszeit wurde vertraglich auf 51 Stunden festgesetzt. Die Einstellungslöhne betragen für Tischler, Bootsbauer, Stellmacher und Maschinenarbeiter 80 Pf. pro Stunde, für Hilfsarbeiter 50 bis 60 Pf. und für Arbeiterinnen 40 Pf. pro Stunde. Arbeiter mit höheren Löhnen erhalten eine Zulage von 5 Pf. pro Stunde. Bei Akkordarbeit soll der Mindestverdienst 20 Prozent höher als der jeweilige Stundenlohn sein.

Bald nachdem die russischen Heere aus den östlichen Teilen des Reiches wieder hinausgedrängt waren, wurde der Wiederaufbau der zerstörten Städte und Dörfer begonnen. Dabei erwuchs dem Verband die Aufgabe, für die dortige Holzindustrie Arbeitskräfte zu vermitteln. Das konnte aber nur dann geschehen, wenn geordnete Lohn- und Arbeitsbedingungen geschaffen wurden. Unter Vermittlung einer Regierungsstelle ist dann auch mit den Unternehmern aus 33 Städten und Städtegruppen eine Vereinbarung über Arbeitslohn, Arbeitszeit, Arbeitsnachweis und über die sonstigen Arbeitsverhältnisse getroffen worden. Die wöchentliche Arbeitszeit wurde auf höchstens 57 Stunden festgesetzt. Für alle Orte ist ein Mindestlohn vereinbart, der erheblich über die bisherigen Löhne hinausgeht. Dieser Erfolg ist um so höher zu bewerten, da wir bisher in dieser ländlichen Gegend nur geringe Fortschritte machen konnten.

Wie wir schon früher mitteilten, wurden bei Kriegsausbruch die Unterstützungseinrichtungen des Verbandes aufgehoben. Nur die Arbeitslosenunterstützung wurde in gekürzten Beträgen, dafür aber auf unbegrenzte Zeit, weitergezahlt. Damit sollte und ist auch erreicht worden, daß die Verbandskasse den großen finanziellen Anforderung während des Krieges genügen konnte. Die Aufhebung der Unterstützungen war eine notwendige Maßnahme in der augenblicklichen Bedrängnis. Sobald eine Besserung der Verhältnisse eintrat, konnte dann auch an die Wiedereinführung der übrigen Unterstützungen gegangen werden. Die Zeit dazu kam schneller, als man anfangs zu hoffen wagte. Bereits vom 1. April 1915 ab konnte wieder Unterstützung bei Maßregelung, Umzug, Sterbefall und Rechtsstreit gezahlt werden. Und drei Monate später, am 1. Juli, wurde das ganze Statut wieder in Geltung gesetzt. Damit wurden nicht nur alle Unterstützungen in voller Höhe, wie sie vor dem Kriege Geltung hatten, wieder gezahlt, sondern auch die auf dem Verbandstag 1914 beschlossenen Verbesserungen traten in Kraft. So ist der Höchstbetrag bei der Arbeitslosen- und Reiseunterstützung innerhalb zwölf Monate von 60 auf 70 Mk. erhöht worden. Die während des Krieges bis 1. Juli 1915 bezogene Unterstützung kommt dabei nicht in Anrechnung.

Für die Familien der zum Heere einberufenen Kollegen zu sorgen, hat der Verband sich von vornherein bemüht. Bis zum Jahresschluß 1914 hat er fast 900,000 Mk. für Familienunterstützung aufgewendet.

Die Entwicklung und Tätigkeit des Verbandes im Jahre 1914 wurde durch den Weltkrieg jäh unterbrochen. Viele Hoffnungen gingen damit zunichte. Am Schlusse des Jahres 1913 zählte der Verband 193,075 Mitglieder. Die im April einsetzende Besserung der Konjunktur in der Holzindustrie ließ eine starke Mitgliederzunahme erhoffen. Im zweiten Quartal wurden dann auch rund 11,000 neue Mitglieder gewonnen. Mit einem Schlage riß der Krieg aber alles wieder zusammen. Wohl wurden auch in der zweiten Hälfte des Jahres noch 7,000 Neuaufnahmen gemacht, aber damit konnte der Mitgliederabgang leider nicht ausgeglichen werden. Am Jahresschluß war die Miegliederzahl auf 115,039 gesunken. Ohne die zum Heere Eingezogenen verlor der Verband 20,000 Mitglieder, die ihrer Organisation in ihren schwersten Tagen die Treue brachen. Von den am Jahresschluß noch verliebenen Mitgliedern waren 108,125 männliche, 6,234 weibliche und 680 jugendliche.

Die Abnahme der Mitgliederzahl und die riesigen Unterstützungsanforderungen haben naturgemäß auch die Verbandsfinanzen ungünstig beeinflußt. Bei der Zentral- und den Ortskassen betrugen die

	1914.—Mk.	1913.—Mk.
Einnahmen	6,277,580	7,728,512
Ausgaben	8,649,078	7,546,066
Vermögen	5,032,080	7,404,017

Auf die einzelnen Unterstützungsarten sind verausgabt worden:

	1914. Mk.	1913. Mk.
Reiseunterstützung	108,329	180,019
Arbeitslosenunterstützung	3,960,900	2,250,806
Streikunterstützung	594,011	1,459,280
Krankenunterstützung	871,546	1,200,624
Gemaßregeltenunterstützung	80,905	118,591
Sterbegeld	53,402	74,517
Umzugsunterstützung	32,034	52,290
Notfallunterstützung	153,356	133,643
Rechtsschutz	16,636	26,840
Familienunterstützung	876,643	.....
Zusammen	6,747,762	5,496,610

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 63.)

Departement Francais

Les Ouvrières Anglaises

Une assemblée de la Ligue des femmes syndiquées d'Angleterre vient de se tenir à Londres. On y rapporta que 400,000 femmes, ou le 10 pour cent des femmes syndicables, seraient organisées. Des succès réels dans la question des salaires ont été obtenus ces derniers temps, grâce surtout à la loi sur l'office des salaires. La mesure dans laquelle la situation des ouvrières a besoin d'être améliorée, écrit le New Statesman, est montrée par le fait que la Ligue a enregistré comme un triomphe quand elle est arrivée à faire échouer la fixation du salaire à 20 centimes à l'heure pour des ouvrières. Le salaire moyen de toutes les ouvrières adultes de l'industrie n'atteint même pas 13,75 francs par semaine.

Les Syndicats Anglais En 1915

Le rapport de la Fédération générale des syndicats anglais pour le premier trimestre 1915, qui vient de paraître, montre que le recul des effectifs que l'on craignait ne s'est pas produit. A fin mars, 182 organisations avec 1,005,911 membres étaient affiliées, et les plus grandes organisations étaient celles des tisserands avec 197,794 membres. Jusqu'alors, 41,214 membres étaient annoncés comme entrés à l'armée.

Le rapport regrette que, devant l'augmentation continuelle du prix des denrées alimentaires, le gouvernement ne soit pas intervenu aussi énergiquement que pour les banques et les chemins de fer.

Les allocations aux secours de grève furent de 57,500 francs. Les recettes ayant été de 425,000 francs, la fortune augmenta de 350,000 francs. Ce résultat favorable provient de l'absence de grandes grèves.

Que Veut Dire L'Opinion Publique?

La maison de Rockefeller s'est inquiétée et son éminent et principal membre, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., en particulier, à cause de l'attitude de la presse du pays, qui a condamné les méthodes employées par lui, où il y avait question des mineurs de Colorado, depuis quelques années. En vérité, le traitement que quelques journaux voulaient administrer à John D. aurait rendu, si l'on avait fait, un caractère méprisable. Le public, qui lisait ces éclats justes et légitimes de l'indignation contre lui se trouvait très révulsif contre le Roi de l'Huile.

Mais Rockefeller et ses serviteurs de publicité se montraient des maitres de la psychologie de l'esprit humain, et les instruments qu'ils ont employés étaient en vértié très simples—une paire de pantalons de travail, un sauteur, une casquette de mineur, un coup de pied ou deux à un morceau de charbon et voilà un tour accompli—la scène complète.

Avec le prestige des millions de Rockefeller derriere la scène, la nouvelle a été lancée dans le monde entier. Parler de la démocratie! Quoi! La démocratie est rampante dans ces Etats Unis! L'homme le plus riche au monde a actuellement serrait dans ses deux mains délicates, le pic d'un mineur et remuait un morceau de charbon! Quelle merveille! Cet homme! Mais, il n'est pas comme on l'a judgé passé! It est l'incarnation des idéals democratiques et libéraux! Il montre aux capitalistes un nouveau type pour le bien-être des ouvriers. Et pour combler tout, après avoir travaillé dans la mine, il a avalé un haricot qui a été sur la table d'un mineur, et il s'est couché, vétu dans la chemise d'un de ces mineurs!

Et après tout cela, l'idée de former une union des mineurs est venue à maturité. Une organisation ouvrière!

Et Rockefeller croyait qu'il serait le meilleur organisateur pour cette union. De sorte que les mineurs entendaient que leur patron voulait former une union et on leur a demandé de la mettre aux voix. Alors, l'union a été établie, car il était le désir de leur maître.

Ainsi la tragédie de Forbes et Ludlow a été calmée par toutes ces nouvelles et le public changeait son opinion de ce représentant de Mammon. John D. n'est pas après tout un homme si méchant! Cela est le verdict, et l'opinion publique continue son chemin.

En attendant, les mineurs au Colorado travaille pour les mêmes salaires comme auparavant, John D. Rockefeller continue à amasser ses millions et le public est satisfait aussi longtemps que les mineurs dans cette localité et les ouvriers dans d'autres parts du pays ne font pas du bruit qui pourrait déranger leur repos.

Les Syndicats Allemands Et La Guerre

La commission générale des syndicats libres allemands vient de publier une nouvelle statistique globale, dont les chiffres sont fort intéressants. De 2,510,585 membres, au 31 juillet 1914, le nombre des syndiqués était tombé, le 31 juillet 1915, à 1,180,489; ce qui constitue une diminution de 60 pour cent. Malgré ces pertes, dont les principales raisons sont en dehors du mouvement syndical, on a pu constater que, dans le même espace de temps, du 31 juillet 1914 au 31 juillet 1915, 243,837 nouveaux adhérents sont venus aux syndicats.

Les chiffres des membres mobilsés sont très variables suivant les différents syndicats. Les ouvriers du tabec ne comptent que 23,6 pour cent de mobilisés; par contre, les boulangers ont dû envoyer 73,2 pour cent de leur adhérents à l'armée. Le nombre des sans-travail est le plus élevé chez les chapeliers, qui comptent 41,7 pour cent; par contre, le syndicat des mineurs ne compte pas un seul sans-travail.

Du 3 août 1914 jusqu'au 31 juillet 1915, les syndicats ont dépensé 32 millions en secours de chômage et en secours aux familles des mobilisés.

— En Autriche on constate que les syndicats libres — les syndicats autonomes tchèques exceptés — qui, à la fin de 1913, comptaient encore 415,195 membres, n'en ont plus, à la fin de 1914, que 240,681.

Le Jour du Travail

Rien ne fait une plus forte impression sur la classes des patrons, la classe des négociants, la classe professionnelle, que de voir les rangs remplis d'ouvriers de toutes sortes dans une démonstration le Jour du Travail. Cela nous donne l'opportunité de démontrer à ces différentes classes la force du mouvement laborieux et commande le respect.

Quand nous ajoutons notre force numérique à une démonstration du Jour du Travail nous prouvons aux métiers locaux avec qui nous sommes affiliés que nous les appuyons dans leurs luttes; nous démontrons notre puissance à leurs patrons; et, tous ensemble, nous faisons voir aux négociants l'importance d'avoir des merchandises que nous pouvons acheter avec honnêteté pour nousmêmes ou sans avoir à répudier les principes de notre union de travail. De plus, la force des démonstration d'unions ouvrieres aidera beaucoup à convaincre la classe professionnelle que la question du mouvement laborieuse ne doit pas être traitée légèrement.

Enfin, nous voyons d'innombrables raisons pour démontrer qu'il est du devoir et de l'intérêt de tous les travailleurs syndiqués de s'unir en un seul groupe dans les démonstrations du Jour du Travail. C'est ainsi qu'on augmentera la force défensive et offensive du travail syndiqué, et, ce qui est non moins important, on aidera à faire augmenter la demande pour toutes sortes de produits portant les cachets d'unions des différents métiers respectifs.

Avis Aux Secretaires Archivistes

La circulaire trimestrielle couvrant les mois de Janvier, Février et Mars et contenant le mot de passe a été envoyée à toutes les unions locales de l'Union Fraternelle. Sous le même pli, vous trouverez six imprimés pour le S. A. Trois devront être employes pour les rapports à l'office général pour les mois de Janvier, Février et Mars et les autres serviront de duplicates et devront être conservés dans les archives. Aussi, vous trouverez six imprimés pour le trésorier, qui devront être employes quand vous envoyez de l'argent à l'office général.

Les secrétaires qui n'auraient pas reçu cette circulaire et ces divers imprimés au moment où ils recevront le journal devront en informer immédiatement le secrétaire général Frank Duffy, à la maison des Charpentiers à Indianapolis, Indiana.

Pour Aujourd'hui

L'unionisme de métier n'est pas un billet à ordre payable à une date future; il ne fait pas d'engagements pour les générations à venir. Il vit pour aujourd'hui à l'heure PRESENTE. Il est aux prises avec des problèmes qui confrontent les travailleurs qui vivent, qui respirent à cette heure—ci—en ce moment. Il se refuse à éviter ces problèmes en discutant l'avenir; mais il n'interdit à personne le droit de peindre l'avenir le plus fantastique ou de fixer le plus glorieux des buts. Mais l'unioniste voit les longues, épuisantes heures de travail, les salaires médicores, les mortelles conditions du labeur. Cela est ici, devant nous, et les unionistes savent que ces conditions doivent être supprimées pas à pas et morceau par morceau avant que l'homme puisse avoir le droit de se redresser, avant qu'il puisse penser par lui-même. Quelques travailleurs paraissent s'intéresser à l'avenir plus qu'au présent. Ils ne peuvent pas voir que l'unionisme met en réserve son plus grand bienfait pour les générations futures quand le mouvement organisé élève le niveau de la vie MAINTENANT, réduit les heures de travail MAINTENANT, enlève un plus grand nombre d'enfants à la fabrique MAINTENANT, augmente l'éducation MAINTENANT et fomente un mécontentement intelligent et général en suscitant dans l'homme MAINTENANT le désir de jouir davantage des choses qu'il créée. Voilà ce que l'union de mêtiers fait jour à jour, année à année et pourtant, il y a des gens qui prétendent que nous n'avons pas de but, pas d'aspiration. Nos critiques sont des comédiens sans le savoir. Nos unions de métiers sont pratiques; il n'y a rien de théorique en nous. Nous disons clairement que nous nous intéressons davantage, dans ceux qui vivent que dans ceux qui ne sont pas encore nés, lesquels, et nous insistons là-dessus, pourront bien s'occuper d'eux mêmes si nous laissons un monde meilleur comme résultat de nos efforts.

Dans le monde industriel, et surtout dans les relations entre l'employeur et l'employé, l'organisation est devenue une nécessité impérieuse. Les employeurs s'en sont rendus parfaitement compte et comme résultat, nous avons les trusts, les combinaisons de firmes, les associations de patrons, les alliance de métiers, etc. D'un autre côté, tandis que les salariés se rendent de plus en plus compte des bénéfices de l'effort collectif, ils n'ont pas encore tiré tout ce qu'ils pouvaient de leurs activités dans ce sens. La conséquence en est que la grande masse des travailleurs non unifiés forme un obstacle énorme sur le chemin des unions de métiers et les empêche d'atteindre leur plus haute expression de développement.

Le mécontentement exprimé intelligemment et raisonnablement indique un état sain de l'esprit; il indique le désir de supprimer des abus dans l'industrie qui ont privé les travailleurs des deux sexes de la part qui leur était due des profits de l'industrie; il indique le désir d'eliminer les privilèges spéciaux des classes commerciales et dont elles ont joui jusqu'ici avec l'aide du gouvernement.

Directory of Business Agents

Aberdeen, Wash.—R. B. Ellis, 512 Burleigh ave.
Akron, O.—H. M. Engel, 467 Wabash ave.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.
Allentown, Pa.—Clarence Seaman, 21 N. Madison st.
Alliance, Neb.—Roy Wells.
Alton, Ill.—Roland Adams, 202 Pioneer Bldg.
Anadarko, Okla.—J. E. Wilson.
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooely, 8 West st.
Ardmore, Okla.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.
Ashbury Park, N. J.—David F. Gant, Bradley Beach, N. J.
Asheville, N. C.—A. L. Henry, R. F. D. 3.
Atlanta, Ga.—E. L. Ficken, B. A., L. U. 253, 4½ S. Broad st.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Frederick Scheideman, 307 N. Massachusetts ave.
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.
Augusta, Ga.—J. W. Johnson, 1906 Greene st.
Augusta, Me., Waterville and Vicinity—T. M. Rollins, 18 Cushman st., Augusta, Me.
Aurora, Ill.—Edward F. Ream, 77-79 Fox st.
Ausable Forks, N. Y.—Hiram Jacques.
Bakersfield, Cal.—J. C. Harter, Labor Temple.
Baltimore, Md.—L. U. 329, Eugene Sullivan, 15 E. Haywood ave., Pimico, Md.; L. U. 29, Frank G. Simmons, Border State Bank Bldg., Park ave., and Fayette st.
Barre, Vt.—E. N. Philbrick, 25 Orange st.
Bartlesville, Okla.—S. F. Wray.
Batavia, N. Y.—Frank Roberts, 1 Holland ave.
Battle Creek, Mich.—Wm. Cartridge, 216 Kalezoo st.
Bay City, Mich.—Wm. B. Gust, 110 Duplante st.
Beardstown, Ill.—Hy Thornsbury, 801 E. 4th street.
Beaver, Pa.—D. S. Leighty.
Belmar, N. J.—Harry Redmond, Box 245.
Bergen County, N. J.—John D. Carrlock, 388 Ridgewood ave., Ridgewood, N. J.
Billings, Mont.—C. S. Buck, Labor Union Hall.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jerry Ryan, 77 State st.
Birmingham, Ala.—R. E. L. Connolly, Room 455, Hood Bldg.
Boston, Mass., D. C.—A. J. Howlett, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 33, J. T. White, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1096, John MeNeil, Hopkins Pl., Mattapan, Mass.; L. U. 1393 (Wharf and Bridge), John Morgan, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1410 (Shop and Mill), Simpson Booth, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1824 (Cabinetmakers and Mill), E. Thulin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 954 (Hebrew) M. Goodman, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 67, Roxbury, John M. Devline, 16 Woodville Pk., Roxbury, Mass.; L. U. 443, Chelsea, Chas. Noel, 86 Grove st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U. 937 (Hebrew), Chelsea, Kalman Disler, 66 Essex st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U.'s 441 and 1653, Cambridge, P. J. Slowe, 90 Norfolk st., Cambridge, Mass.; L. U. 438, Brookline, W. H. Walsh, 166 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; L. U. 218, East Boston, C. H. Morrison, 16 Pope st., East Boston, Mass. L U.'s 625, Malden, 629 Sommerville and 777 Medford, A. McBride, 8 Ash ave., Winterhill, Sommerville.
Brainerd, Minn.—P. W. Bidwell, 616 Oak st.
Branford, Conn.—John Knopwood, Short Beach.
Bridgeport, Conn.—M. L. Kane, 1484 Park ave.
Bristol, Conn.—J. W. Greno, 84 Grove st.
Brockton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 308 Marston Bldg., 28 Main st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Vincent Roth, 32 Wyandotte ave.; Charles Hansen, 21 Garner ave.
Calgary, Alta., Can.—James Rae, Box 2331.
Cambridge, Mass.—P. J. Slowe, 90 Norfolk st.
Canton, Ill.—E. P. Sherman, 45 E. Vine st.
Canton, O.—A. M. Young, 934 Marion ave., S. W.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—D. A. Leonard, 19 Jim Blk.
Central City, Ky.—C. L. Craig.
Charleston, W. Va.—C. P. Staats, Station A.
Charlotte, N. C.—C. W. Brown, P. O. Box 28.
Chicago, Ill.—John A. Metz, president; Daniel Galvin, secretary-treasurer; William C. White, J. H. Robinson, F. C. Bromley, assistant district business agents. L. U. No. 1, Albert F. Schultz; No. 10, J. D. Parker; No. 13, Thos. F. Flynn; No. 54, Peter Mraz; No. 58, Chas. C. Wright; No. 62, Walter Shogren; No. 80, Wm. Brims, No. 141, John Murray; No. 181, Thos. F. Church; No. 199, Ed. Mesenbach; No. 242, Geo. Prokaski; No. 272, Jas. Goodman; No. 416, C. Christiansen; No. 434, J. H. DeYoung; Nos. 448, 461, 250, 1727 (North Shore Locals) M. L. Baade; No. 504, B. Weinberg; No. 521, Wm. J. Mahoney; No. 643, H. P. Hammond; No. 1128, Herman Brochop; No. 1307, Adam Tait; No. 1693, John Oliver, Millmen; No. 341, A. Kurowski; No. 1367, Joseph Dusek; No. 1784, Gust. Stange; No. 1786, A. Hruska; No. 1922, Geo. Orris.
Cincinnati, O.—W. E. Brown, 1228-30 Walnut st.; Frank Imwalle, 1228 Walnut st.; Wm. Reinke, sec. D. C., 1228-30 Walnut st.
Clarksville, Ark.—J. H. Cline.
Cleveland, O.—Walter J. Mapes, secretary; Thos. Payne, Harry Hamilton and Gustav Schroeder. Address of all, 337 Superior ave., N. W.
Clinton, Ia.—Clause Rief, 331 14th ave.
Columbia, Mo.—J. McKenzie, 1121 Miner Bldg.
Columbus, Ind.—R. L. Wheate, 333 Kinman st. (Columbus, East.)
Columbus, O.—C. B. Rader, Room 126, 261 S. High st.
Corsicana, Tex.—G. R. Pummill, Box 447.
Coshocton, O.—John House, 746 Vine st.
Council Bluffs, Ia.—A. A. Whitlock, 201 S. First st.
Covington, Ky.—C. C. Skirvin, 483 W. 2nd st.
Cullman, Ala.—Arch Maples.
Dallas, Tex.—R. M. Means, Box 372.
Danbury, Conn.—Marton B. Mapie, 19 Smith street.
Dayton, O.—L. E. Nysewander, 30 S. Main st. (Third Floor.)
Decatur, Ill.—Geo. Doolen.
Denison, Tex.—Ed. Hale, 721 W. Munson st.
Denver, Colo.—Robt. Currie, 1947 Stout st.
Derby, Conn.—Wm. Casey, 133 Atwater ave.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. F. Gray, Trades Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust.
Detroit, Mich.—Daniel G. Wilson, 162 Randolph street.
Dodge City, Kan.—J. G. Sidlow.
Dorchester, Mass.—Jas. E. Eaton, 274 Beach st., Wollaston, Mass.
Duluth, Minn.—N. Olsen, 1905 W. 4th st.
Dyersburg, Tenn.—J. W. Todd.
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—Geo. Tuthill, 418 Collinsville ave.
Edmonston, Alta., Can.—J. Francis, Mechanics' Hall.
Elmira, N. Y.—Grant Nelson, 311 West ave.
El Paso, Texas—J. B. Williams, Box 631.
Erie, Pa.—Nelson L. Kitts, 2522 German st.
Evansville, Ind.—James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st.

Fall River, Mass.—Chas. H. Percival, 14 Market street.
Fairfield, Conn.—George C. Johnson.
Farmington, Me.—W. J. Dougherty.
Fitchburg, Mass.—Al. Lafrennie, 59 Tisdale st., Leominster, Mass.
Flint, Mich.—A. L. Cheney, R. F. D. No. 9.
Fond du Lac, Wis.—Wm. Giese, 337 Doty st.
Fort Dodge, Ia.—R. I. Harlow, P. O. Box 187.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—R. G. Pearson.
Fort Smith, Ark.—J. W. Adams, 501 S. 6th.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—O. A. Newell, 610 Calhoun st.
Fort Worth, Texas—W. E. Hemsell, 1112 Carson ave.
Galveston, Texas—Chas. O. Wallace, 2216 Ave. E.
Gary, Ind.—Walter Good, 2560 Washington st.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—Hugh Duffy.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Garrit Verburg.
Granite City, Madison and Venice—Howard Pinkerton, 2022 Missouri ave., Granite City,
Granville, Ill.—George F. Scott.
Grayville, Ill.—J. W. Badisbaugh, Box 503.
Great Falls, Mont.—James Scrivner, P. O. Box 372.
Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.—Joseph W. Grady.
Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—M. Touhey, Box 78, Irvington-on-Hudson.
Greenfield, Mass.—D. E. Campbell.
Grove City, Pa.—W. E. Double.
Hamilton, O.—S. B. Corson, Station A.
Hamilton, Ont., Can.—John Briggs, Hamilton.
Hartford, Conn.—John J. Mulcahy, 47 Segourney st.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwyn Postoffice.
Haverhill, Mass.—C. R. McGuire, 2 Gilman Place.
Hazelton, Pa.—Albert Walck, 703 N. Laurel.
Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.—Wm. H. Guptill, 267 Front st.
Herkimer, N. Y.—Frank W. Scanlan, 215 Henry st.
Hillsboro, Tex.—Wm. Hodge.
Holyoke and Westfield, Mass.—John Cronnen, Carpenters' Hall, 437 High st., Holyoke.
Houston, Texas—Campbell Overstreet, 515 W. 14th st.
Hudson County, N. J. D. C.—James Larkin, 332 Hoboken ave.; Fred Herman, 332 Hoboken ave.
Hudson, N. Y.—Adam Schaible, 342 State st.
Hutchinson, Kan.—G. T. Bronleeve, 120 W. 14th st.
Ilion, N. Y.—(Mohawk, Frankfort and Ilion) Ray E. Finster, Box 350, Mohawk, N. Y.
Indianapolis, Ind.—S. P. Meadows, E. Charles Newman, Room 30, Cosmos Castle.
Irvington, N. Y.—M. Touhey, P. O. Box 83.
Iola Kan.—Trot Williamson.
Ithaca, N. Y.—F. C. Thompson, L. U. 603.
Jackson, Mich.—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Charles Barry, 46½ W. Bay street.
Jamestown, N. Y.—Peter Hammergren, Box 14.
Joliet, Ill.—Alex. Walker, 101 Jefferson st.
Kansas City, Mo., and Vicinity, D. C.—J. C. Jackson, secretary D. C., Labor Temple; Frank Bingham, 1603 Montgall st.; F. B. Jones, 2924 Mercer st.
Kensington, Ill.—John H. Leyoung.
Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—Wm. Ogden, 7132 Holman st., Covington, Ky.
Kewanee, Ill.—Arthur A. Spute, 126 S. Garce ave.
Keyport, N. J.—Samuel Stryker.
Kincaid, Ill.—A. J. Ingold.
Kingston, N. Y.—Harry F. Gerhardt. 161 E. Chester st.
Knoxville, Tenn.—W. J. Roach.
Krebs, Okla.—E. D. Miller.
Lafayette, Colo.—C. C. Jones, Louisville, Colo.; Sam Hicks, Lafayette, Colo.
Lake County, Ind.—J. I. Day, 4106 Baring ave., East Chicago, Ind.
Lansford, Pa.—Ed. G. Ossman, 441 Greenwood ave., Pottsville, Pa.
Lansing, Mich.—Geo. Mattoon, 1117 Ballard st.
LaSalle, Ill.—J. W. Singer, 1155 W. Marquette street.
Lawrence, Mass.—A.. B. Grady, 10 Butler st.
Lawton, Okla.—H. F. Rugh, 811 A ave.
Lethbridge, Alta., Can.—Stanley L. Chappell, Box 172.
Lincoln, Neb.—Fred Eissler, Labor Temple.
Little Falls, N. Y.—M. E. Murphy, 58 Jackson street.
Little Rock, Ark.—C. A. Grant, 3424 W. 13th street.
Lockport, N. Y.—Albert Nott, 237 Prospect st.
Louisville, Ky.—Bruce Carr, 300 Commercial Bldg., S. E. Cor. 4th and Main sts.
Los Angeles, Cal.—C. R. Gore and J. A. McAloon, J. G. McAfee. Address of business agents, 538 Maple ave.
Lowell, Mass.—M. A. Lee, 48 4th st.
Lynn, Mass.—A. W. Clark, 62 Monroe st.
Madison, Ill.—Adolph Boulanger, 2100 C st., Granite City, Ill.
Madison, Wis.—H. A. Derleth, 21 W. Main st.
Mahanoy City, Pa.—R. C. Fowler, 222 W. Pine street.
Manchester, N. H.—Charles G. Metivier, 209 Spruce st.
Mayaguez, Porto Rico—Louis Proclier, Box 101.
Marissa, Ill.—Barney Elliott, St. Clair Court.
McAlester, Okla.—R. A. Bradley, 508 S. 18th street.
McKinney, Texas—D. P. Wilmeth.
Memphis, Tenn.—C. M. Dayton, 95 S. Second street.
Meriden, Conn.—A. A. Lancenette, 333½ Cods ave.
Middlesex, Mass.—John G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Charles Bartholomas, secretary of D. C.; Hugh Kinney, B. A., Room 305, Brisbane Hall, Cor. 6th and Chestnut sts.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Andrew Leaf, 4012 Aldrich ave., S.; Charles Fischer, 3519 15th ave., S.
Moberly, Mo.—A. E. Mosher, 472 E. Rollins street.
Moline, Davenport and Rock Island, Ill.—(Tri-Cities)—Harry Strom, Box 203, E. Moline, Ill.
Monmouth, Ill.—John M. Hurst, 212 S. 11th street.
Monongahela, Pa.—Chas. E. Walters, Box 66, W. Brownsville, Pa.
Montclair, Bloomfield and Orange, N. J.—A. J. Bartruff, 98 Eaton Place, E. Orange, N. J.; E. E. Hill, Pompton ave., Cedar Grove, N. J.
Montgomery County, Pa.—Fredrik G. Trunk, 212 Kettenring ave., Ardmore, Pa.; Harry Coder, 810 Forets st., Conshohocken, Pa.
Montreal, Can.—J. A. Laflamme, secretary District Council; R. Lynch, B. A. Address Building Trades Council headquarters, 417 Ontario, East Montreal, J. E. Vigeant for L. U. 1558, address 952 Pie IX, Maisonneuve.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Henry C. Klenk, office, 51 S. 4th st.
Muskegon, Mich.—Joseph Broker, 17 Myrtle st.
Muskogee, Okla.—E. A. Van Atten, 708 Irving st.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. W. Carlew, 1625 12th ave., N.
Newark, N. J.—G. G. Adlon, 19 Willow st., Bloomfield, N. J.; S. J. Stoll, 30 Union ave., Irvington, N. J.
Newton, Mass.—L. H. Johnson, 251 Wash. st.
New Bedford, Mass.—Wm. Nelson, 384 Acushnet ave.
New Britain, Conn.—J. F. McGrath, 79 Dwight street.
New Castle, Pa.—J. W. Patterson, Trade Assembly Hall.
New Haven, Conn.—John L. Richards, Music Hall Bldg., 117½ Court st.
New London, Conn.—Geo. Arnold, 557 Bank st.
New Milford, Conn.—Oscar F. Ross.
New Philadelphia, O.—Jos. Born, 227 Grimes street.

The Carpenter

Newburyport, Mass.—F. S. Heath, 14 Dalton street.
New Rochelle, N. Y.—J. H. Cowham, 18 Lawton st.
New York City—Gen. Agt. Oliver Collins and Secretary-Treasurer E. H. Neal, 142-144 East 59th st., N. Y. C. For Manhattan; William McMillan, David French, Alexander Kelso, Samuel Wilson, 142-144 East 59th st. For Brooklyn; William O'Grady, Daniel Hancock, Matt. C. Heinan, 255 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. For Bronx; Wallace Anderson, Frank Glew, D. P. O'Connell, 4215 Third ave., N. Y. C. For Queens; John Quinn, 54 North 7th ave., Whitestone, L. I.; Henry Phillips, 399 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, L. I.; I. W. Stock, 312 8th ave., Long Island City. For Richmond; James Maine, 211 Elm st., West New Brighton, S. I. For Dock Builders; Robert Brindell, 1890 Daley ave., Bronx, N. Y.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—John Laur, 807 Willow avenue.
Norfolk County, Mass.—G. N. Brooks, 459 Washington st., Norwood, Mass.
Norfolk, Va.—C. F. Jones, 305 Greenwood Bldg.
Northampton, Mass.—Michael Jarvey, 223 Prospect st.
North Bristol, Mass., District—B. S. Bolles, Box 135, Sharon, Mass.
North Shore, D. C.—Wm. H. Cook and Louis E. Dumas, 71 Washington st., Salem, Mass.
Northwestern Ohio District—Wm. B. Austin, 332 N. Union ave., Alliance, O.
North Yakima, Wash.—O. F. Leland.
Norwalk, Conn.—Frank L. Clark, Comstock ave., R. F. D.
Norwich, Conn.—Robert McNeeley, Carpenters' Hall, 252 Main st.
Nyack, N. Y.—James Murrin, 42 Summit st.
Oakland, Cal.—Dave L. Wilson, 1500 Liese ave., Fruitvale, Cal.
Ohio Valley, D. C.—E. D. Nickerson, care of Majority, 1506 Market st., Wheeling, W. Va.
Omaha, Neb.—H. J. Darnstedt, Labor Temple, 19th and Farnam st.
Oneida, N. Y.—Aibert Hyde, 46 Phelps st.
Ottawa, Can.—Jas. Usher, Jr., 207 Turner st.
Ottumwa, Ia.—Frank Mahon, General Delivery.
Palm Beach (West) Florida—J. D. Argyle, 502 Hybiscus ave.
Paris, Tenn.—V. C. Sykes.
Parkersburgh, W. Va.—W. S. Deen, 415 Avery street.
Pasadena, Cal.—T. J. Johnson, 42 E. Walnut.
Passaic, N. J.—John Martin, 23 Crescent Pl.
Paterson, N. J.—Otto Temple, 10 Fennor ave., Albion, Place.
Pawtucket, R. I.—Theodore Malo, 21 N. Main street.
Peekskill, N. Y.—Geo. H. Wood, 950 Phoenix avenue.
Pensacola, Fla.—N. Launsbery, Old Armory Bldg., Room 1.
Peoria, Ill.—J. W. Elmore, 109-111 S. Adams st.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—Joseph L. Crowell, 92 State st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Henry Gripp, chairman, W. T. Allen, secretary-treasurer. Assistants; A. Mellinger, L. U. 122; M. J. McDermott, L. U. 8; Vernon Fletcher, L. U. 359, Ernest Kreis, L. U. 1051. Address of all business agents, 142 N. 11th street.
Pine Bluff, Ark.—F. J. Jones, 412 W. 17th ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. P. Patton, secretary-treasurer; A. M. Swartz, J. A. Ross and Frank Morrell. Address of secretary and B. A.'s, Labor Temple, Washington and Webster ave.
Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
Plymouth, Mass.—Ed. H. Perrault, 14 Wood street.
Pontiac, Ill.—F. Sipe.
Poplar Bluff, Mo.—C. W. Howell, 630 Charles street.
Portchester, N. Y.—J. C. Schofield, 18 Adee st.
Portsmouth, N. H.—Robert V. Noble, 456 Market st.
Portland, Ore.—B. W. Sleeman, Labor Temple, 162½ Second st.
Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.—Chas. T. Wiggins.
Poteau, Okla.—J. J. Vance.
Pottsville, Pa.—Edward G. Ossman, 441 Greenwood ave. (B. A. for Pottsville, Tamaqua and Lansford Locals.)
Prince Albert, Sask., Can.—J. Sleight, P. O. Box 544.
Prince Rupert, Can.—Harry Bertaux.
Princeton, N. J.—John Dilworth, 361 Nassau street.
Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, D. C. Theodore Malo, 21 North Main st., Pawtucket; C. J. Mulcahy, 152 Weybossett st., Providence and T. F. Kearney, 152 Weybossett st.
Pueblo, Colo.—T. F. Payton.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 24 N. 6th st.
Red Bank and Long Branch, N. J.—W. G. Pinson, 404 Park Place, Long Branch, N. J.
Roanoke, Va.—L. G. Stultz, 709 Second ave., N. W.
Rockdale, Texas—W. A. Castlebery.
Rochester, Minn.—W. E. Thorn, 316 S. Broadway.
Rochester, N. Y.—John Heiden and Wm. E. Griffith, 100 Reynolds Arcade.
Rockford, Ill.—John E. Peters.
Roxbury, Mass.—J. M. Devine, 184 Dudley st.
Rockville, Conn.—Wm. J. Hetzler.
Ruthland, Vt.—Chas. E. Hoyt, 81 Crescent st.
Sacramento, Cal.—F. E. Stahl, 2211 L st.
Saginaw, Mich.—E. W. Secord, 416 Cornelia st.
Salt Lake City, Utah—D. O. Jacobs, Labor Temple, 151 E Second East st.
San Angelo, Texas—R. E. Vinson, 65 N. Randolph st.
San Antonio, Texas—Albert Gmehlin, 133 Paso Hondo st. (Office Trades Council Hall, 114½ S. Alamo st.)
San Bernardino, Cal.—C. O. Whitlock, 524 Franklin st.
San Diego, Cal.—J. H. Markwith, Labor Temple, 739 4th st.
San Francisco—Fred Fewster, C. C. Campbell, J. J. Hughes, Francis McNamara; addresses, 200 Guerrera st. For Alameda County (Oakland), J. N. Steiner, L. W. Newton, Joseph Orthum; addresses, 761 12th st., Oakland, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.—Bert P. Ward, 72-78 N. 2nd st.
Savannah, Ga.—A. J. Sours, 322 Bolton st., W.
Sayre, Pa.—H. A. Depew, Waverly, N. Y., R. No. 3.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Chas. Gould, Scotia, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.—E. E. Knapp, 208 Coal Exchange.
Seattle, Wash.—Robt. L. Proctor, 1620 4th avenue.
Sesser, Ill.—I. Hill.
Sioux City, Ia.—Chas. Huney, Labor Temple.
Sioux Falls, S. D.—Bert F. Collins, Labor Hall.
Sloatsburg, N. Y.—O. J. Bretnall.
Sommerville, Mass.—A. McBride, 8 Ash ave., Winterhill.
South Framingham, Mass.—Edward L. Hand, Highland ave.
South Shore, Mass.—L. W. Breedle, 208 Allen st., E. Braintree, Mass.
Spadra, Ark.—J. A. Jones.
Spokane, Wash.—Fred J. Cheshire, 9 Madison street.
Springfield, Ill.—T. K. Ball, 609 W. Carpenter st.
Springfield, Mass.—Thomas McCarroll, 845 Worthing st.
Springfield Mo.—C. J. McKeegan, 2049 Wasoola st.
Springfield and Milburn, N. J.—Daniel Fitzpatrick, Summit, N. J.

Springfield, O.—J. O. Gregg, Hughes st.
Stamford, Conn.—Geo. B. Gregory, 45 Oak st.
St. Cloud, Minn.—Charles Gardner.
St. Louis, Mo.—L. H. Proske, secretary D. C. business agents; George J. Haas, Emil Ruhle, Wm. Knoepp, W. B. Ferrell and J. W. Williams. Address of all business agents, 2228 Olive st.
St. John, N. B., Can.—James L. Sugrue.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Wm. Hammond, Labor Temple, James st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—S. W. Glaze, 2105 Washington avenue.
St. Paul, Minn.—John S. La-Brec, 450 S. Warwick ave., and O. D. Reisiner, 1205 Beech street.
Sterling, Ill.—Pearl Thompson.
Sullivan, Ind.—Jas. C. Ridge, 209 Chase st.
Summit, N. J.—Harry Williamson, 47 Russell Place.
Superior, Wis.—J. H. Hatch, 1701 28th st.
Syracuse, N. Y.—J. H. Franklin, 301 Griffin Bldg., 134 W. Anondaga st.
Tamaqua, Pa.—Ed. G. Ossman, 441 Greenwood ave., Pottsville, Pa.
Tampa, Fla.—C. A. Sutton, Box 599.
Taunton, Mass.—Walter E. Bassett, 48 Jackson st.
Taylorville, Ill.—Geo. King, Box 252.
Teague, Texas—J. H. Mayberry.
Terre Haute, Ind.—C. C. Rariden, 524 Mulberry st.
Texarkana, Texas—G. L. Hunter, 1109 E. 18th street.
Toledo, O.—H. R. Kline, 314 Cherry st.
Tolleston, Ind.—L. U. 1117, C. Banta.
Thompsonville, Conn.—Arthur Rochette.
Toronto, Ont. Can.—R. J. Nichols, Labor Temple, 167 Church st.
Trenton, N. J.—Geo. W. Adams, 653 S. Olden avenue.
Three Rivers, Que., Can.—J. I. Gelivas, 18 Cooke st.
Tri-City, Ill. (Moline, Davenport and Rock Island)—P. J. Carlsons, 1320 38th st., Industrial Bldg., Rock Island.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Tuxedo N. Y.—Frank Conklin, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
Tulsa, Okla.—W. E. Orr, 166A, W. 2nd st,
Twin City, D. C., St. Paul, Minn.—St. Paul, W. F. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer, 1921 University ave.; Nels Nelson, B. A., 123 17th st., North Minneapolis. Minneapolis Local No. 7, Andrew Leaf 4012 Aldrich ave., South Minneapolis; Minneapolis Local No. 1568, Chas. Fischer, 3519 15th ave., South Minneapolis. St. Paul; Local No. 87, John S. La-Brec, 450 South Warwick ave.; St. Paul Local No. 1868, O. D. Reisinger, 1205 Beech street.
Twin Falls, Idaho—F. Olsen, 273 Addison ave., E.
Union City, Tenn.—G. E. Fields.
Utica, N. Y.—C. E. Hall. 1419 Taylor ave.
Vancouver, B. C.—Hugh J. McEwen, Room 209 Labor Temple.
Waco, Texas—S. E. Stewart, 1320 S. 12th.
Walla Walla, Wash.—C. R. Nelson, 633 N. 7th street.
Wallingford, Conn.—D. Broullett, 28 Wallace ave.
Walsenburg, Colo.—H. E. Robart.
Washington, D. C.—Geo. Myers, 425 G. st., N. W.
Waterloo, Ia.—H. J. Amos, 115 Randolph st.
Waxahachie, Texas—J. W. Fox, 307 Lake Park avenue.
West Chester, Pa.—Oscar Speakman.
Westfield, Mass.—Edward J. Taggart, Coatize street.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—J. D. Argyle, 502 Hibiscus ave.
Wellsburg, W. Va.—J. H. Phillips, Box 542, Fallensbee, W. Va.
Wheeling, W. Va.—E. J. Weekly, Majority Grove st.
Wheaton, Ill.—G. C. Ottens, 115 N. Main st.
White Plains, N. Y.—Emil W. Burgess, 35 Grove st.
Wichita, Kan.—A. C. Bennett, 503 W. Zimerly avenue.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Wyoming Valley D. C.—M. E. Sanders, Room 69, Simon Long Bldg.
Wilmington, N. C.—C. W. Stewart, Box 1051.
Wilmington, Del.—John H. Hickey, 1225 W. 4th st.
Winona, Minn.—N. Gratheu, 227 Market st.
Winnipeg, Can.—H. Taylor, secretary-treasurer, D. C., 555 Bowman ave., Elmwood, Winnipeg.
Woonsocket, R. I.—E. J. Desmarais, 135 4th avenue.
Worcester, Mass.—Bernard A. Sundin, 20 Madison st.
Wyandotte, Mich.—Chas. H. Renner, 80 Plum street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—B. B. Hicks, 20 Portland Pl.
Youngstown, Ohio—O. J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal street.

Berichte aus Deutschland.

(Fortsetzung von Seite 56.)

Die Lohnbewegungen im Jahre 1914 erstreckten sich nur auf die sieben vor Kriegsausbruch. Es wurden 448 Lohnbewegungen mit insgesamt 24,989 Beteiligten geführt. Von den Bewegungen waren 116 Angriffstreiks, 80 Abwehrstreiks, 21 Aussperrungen, 209 Angriff- und 22 Abwehrbewegungen ohne Streik. Von den beteiligten Personen konnten 16,056 ihre Forderungen durchsetzen, ohne in Streik treten zu müssen. Auch die streikenden Kollegen blieben zum größten Teil erfolgreich, so daß an Erfolgen insgesamt erreicht werden konnte für 6,185 Beteiligte eine Arbeitszeitverkürzung von durchschnittlich 1.64 Mk. pro Woche.

Bei unseren Lohnbewegungen wird immer versucht, die Errungenschaften tariflich festzulegen. Im Jahre 1914 ist uns das in 200 Fällen für 1,952 Betriebe mit 17,433 Beschäftigten gelungen. Von diesen Tarifverträgen konnten 169 für 1,540 Betriebe mit 14,554 Arbeitern ohne Arbeitseinstellung abgeschlossen werden. Am Jahresschluß war der Verband an 1,120 Tarifverträgen, die für 14,939 Betriebe mit 147,067 Personen Geltung hatten, beteiligt. Auch hier zeigt sich gegen das Vorjahr ein kleiner Rückschritt, weil kurz vor Kriegsausbruch für mehrere tausend Kollegen die Verträge gekündigt worden waren, die dann aber wegen der Krise nicht wieder erneuert werden konnten.

Im allgemeinen haben die Tarifverträge in der Kriegszeit ihre Geltung behalten. Manche Unternehmer versuchten wohl die vertraglichen Bestimmungen zu umgehen, vor allem die Löhne zu kürzen. Aber diese Angriffe konnten fast ohne Ausnahme abgewehrt werden. — Sch. — Bulletin der Int. Union der Holzarbeiter.

Say! Brother!

You use a Pencil all the time
Why not our Advertising Pencil?

Advertise our Label

We purchased high-grade pencils at a low price because we bought large quantities. We will supply you at cost price either round or flat bearing our label in colors.

Use and Distribute

These Fine High-Grade

Pencils

Seventy-two (72) to a Box.
Round—One Box . . $2.16
Flat—One Box . . . 2.16

Order Some Today

Send Money With Order to

Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec.

Carpenters' Building
222 East Michigan Street **Indianapolis, Indiana**

"Instruction by correspondence is the cheapest and best way for the poor man"

Thos A Edison

Edison is Right!!!

You admit the International Correspondence Schools are a good thing. You'd take a course right now "if"—"except"—

"If" what? If you weren't so "overworked," with such "long hours," or had more strength and energy?

Wasn't it Edison who stayed up half the night educating himself in spite of every handicap you could ever have?

All big men who have made their mark in the world had the *ambition*—the *determination*—to improve their spare time, to train themselves for big work. You, too, can possess power, money and happiness if you'll only make the effort. The reward is great—it's worth it.

Here's all we ask: Merely mail this coupon. Put it up to us without paying or promising. Let us send you the details of others' success through the I. C. S., and then decide. Mark and mail this coupon now.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 8826 SCRANTON, PA.

Explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for the position before which I mark X

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	ADVERTISING
Electric Lighting	Window Trimming
Electric Railways	Show Card Writing
Electric Wiring	Lettering and Sign Painting
Telephone Expert	ILLUSTRATING
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	DESIGNING
Mechanical Drafting	BOOKKEEPING
Shop Practice	Stenography and Typewriting
Gas Engines	Higher Accounting
CIVIL ENGINEERING	Railway Accounting
Surveying and Mapping	Commercial Law
MINE FOREMAN AND SUPT.	GOOD ENGLISH FOR EVYONE
Metal Mining	Teachers Course
STATIONARY ENGINEERING	English Branches
Marine Engineering	CIVIL SERVICE
ARCHITECTURE	Railway Mail Clerk
Building Contractor	AGRICULTURE
Architectural Drafting	POULTRY
Concrete Engineering	Textile Manufacturing
Structural Engineering	Navigation — Spanish
PLUMBING AND HEATING	Chemistry — German
Sheet Metal Worker	AUTO RUNNING — French
SALESMANSHIP	Motor Boat Running — Italian

Name_____

Present Occupation_____

Street and No._____

City_____ State_____

CARPENTERS!

Earn $1500 to $5000 a Year

If you want to become a contractor or superintendent, these great books will give you the thorough knowledge of building practice necessary to successfully direct other men. They will fit you—**in your spare time**—to earn $1500 to $5000 a year as a Contractor and Builder, Building Superintendent, or Boss Carpenter.

The Cyclopedia of

Architecture, Carpentry and Building

consists of ten massive volumes; 4,760 pages, 7x10 in.; 4,000 illustrations, full page plates, building plans, diagrams, etc.; hundreds of valuable tables and formulas; carefully cross-indexed for quick, easy reference.

This work covers everything in the building professions, from the first rough sketch of the architect to the acceptance of the finished structure. It includes wood, stone, steel, and reinforced concrete construction; estimating and contracting; a study of the Greek and Roman Orders; interior finishing and decorating; and modern house lighting and sanitation.

Partial Table of Contents

Mechanical, Freehand, Perspective and Architectural Drawing, Lettering, Pen and Ink Rendering, The Orders, Superintendence, Strength of Materials, Masonry, Reinforced Concrete, Carpentry, Steel Square, Stair-Building, Hardware, Steel Construction, Roof Trusses, Practical Problems, Estimating, Contracts, Specifications, Building Law, Sanitation, Sheet Metal Work, Electric Wiring and Lighting.

FREE 224-page Plan Book and Year's Consulting Service

We give free with every Cyclopedia a copy of **"Modern American Homes,"** a complete and up-to-date plan book. Contains plans and specifications for 168 structures, including excellent exterior and interior views, detailed estimates, etc. Designed by leading architects, it covers city, suburban, and country homes; bungalows; summer cottages; tent houses and camps; also apartment houses, garages, and public buildings. 224 pages, 9½x12¾ inches, and 426 illustrations. With this plan book in your shop or office you are prepared to figure on any job no matter how large.

In addition we give free with each set a year's consulting membership in the **American Technical Society.** This membership, value $12, entitles you to the advice of a staff of experts for a whole year **free.**

Sent for 7 Days' FREE Examination

Upon receipt of your name and address we will send you the Cyclopedia and the Plan Book, **express prepaid, for seven days' free examination.** You keep the books a full week—examine them thoroughly at your leisure—and if they don't meet with your expectations they may be returned at our expense. Remember—the complete set, Cyclopedia and Plan Book, will be sent **free,** express prepaid, merely upon receipt of your name and address. If you have had no previous dealings with us, please refer us to your bank or any business man in your town.

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Kindly Mention Your Official Journal, The Carpenter, When Writing Our Advertisers. . . .

Time Tells the Story

Previous to 1878 there were a great many types of sawsets on the market. Today there is practically one only, the **MORRILL.** You can't afford to experiment when you have the experience of a million brother carpenters for nothing. They have used the **MORRILL** sawset and found it perfect.

SAWSETS FOR ALL SAWS

"Special" for Hand Saws not over 16 Gauge	Price, $1.00
No. 3 for Single Tooth Cross-cut and Circular Saws 14 to 20 Gauge	1.50
No. 4 for Double Tooth Cross-cut and Circular Saws 14 to 20 Gauge	1.50
No. 5 for Timber and Board Saws 6 to 14 Gauge	2.00

All of the above are packed one (1) each in a paper carton having full directions, uses and warrant printed thereon. If your dealer does not carry the saw set you wish, and cannot get it for you, we will be glad to send you one prepaid upon receipt of price.

Our name and trade mark "Apex" are stamped upon every tool of our manufacture. Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

TRADE APEX MARK

Send for your free copy of "Saw Points," showing how to Joint, Set and File Saws.

Chas. Morrill **93 Walker St. New York**

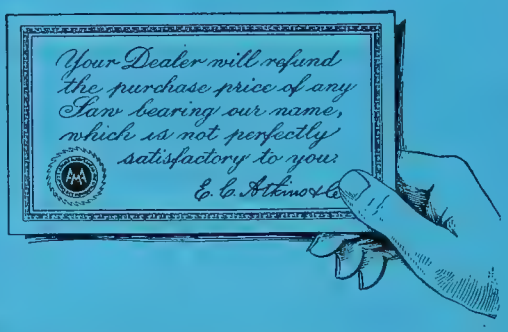
Make Your Money Work For You

When you buy a Saw you ought to get more comfort—greater ease and better satisfaction. You ought to be able to do more work in less time and with less effort.

If you don't—then you have not received your money's worth. Your hard earned dollars are not working for you as they should. Buy an ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAW—we take the risk.

Read Our Guarantee

Made for the lovers of fine tools. Known as the "Saws with a smile." Better steel than ever used in Saw Blades. More science and know how put into the making. Say "ATKINS" to your dealer the next time and get your insurance policy on satisfaction.


Your Dealer will refund the purchase price of any Saw bearing our name, which is not perfectly satisfactory to you.
E. C. Atkins & Co.

Our Free Offer

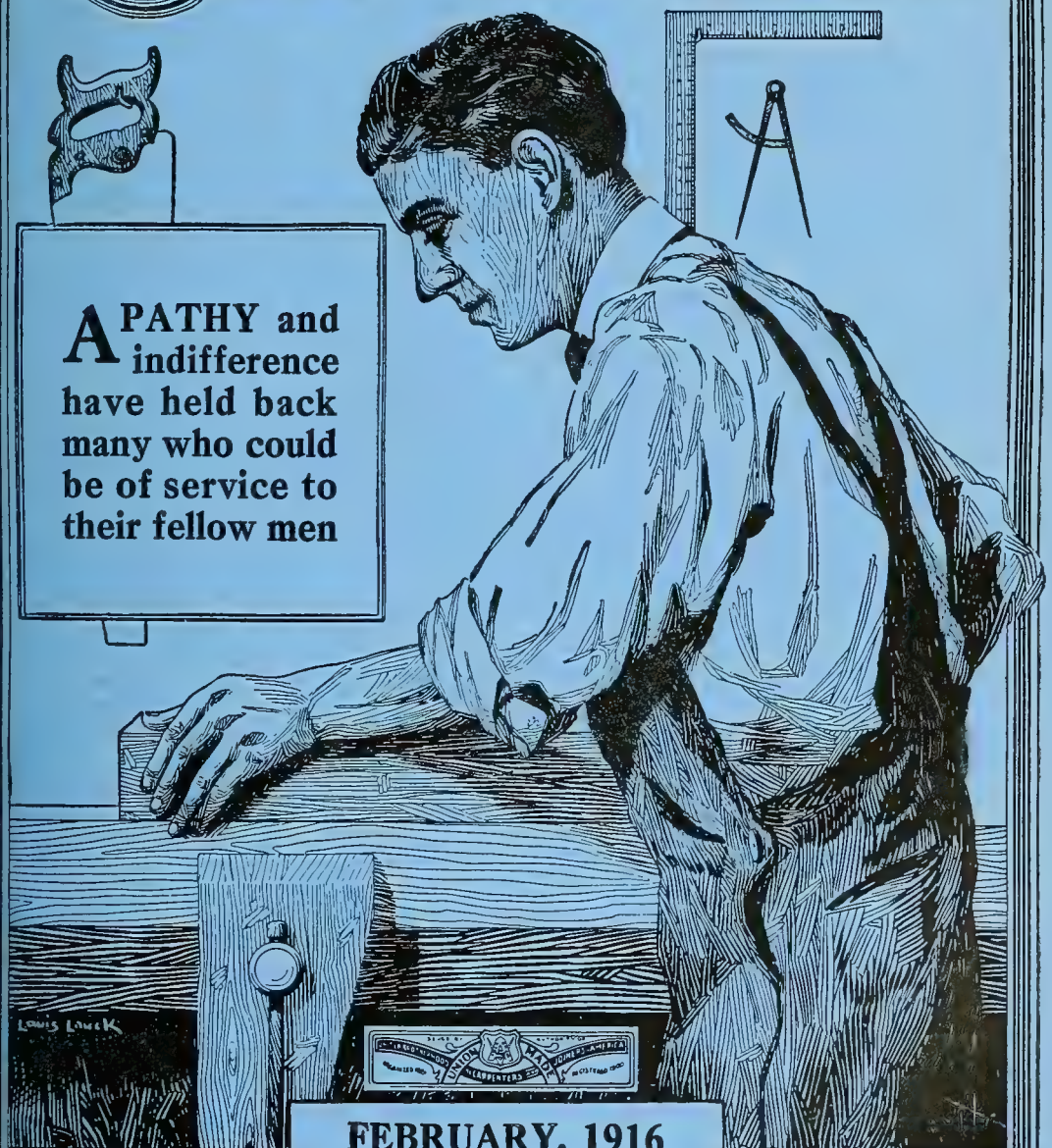
We will continue to mail a free carpenter's nail apron, our Saw Sense Book of useful information to carpenters and our Monthly Time Book and wage scale upon receipt of ten cents in currency or stamps. You have been intending to write for this package. Do it to-day.

E. C. Atkins & Company, Inc.

The Saw, Tool and Knife Makers

Indianapolis, Indiana

The Carpenter



FEBRUARY, 1916

CYPRESS "The Wood Eternal"

"SOME LETTER!"

SOUTHERN CYPRESS MFRS. ASS'N, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Braunfels, Tex.,

Gentlemen:

I got a contract the other day to re-chalk the tank for the ice plant here, which is made of *Cypress*, and was surprised to find the wood so *solid and sound* after being under brine for about *25 years*. It got me interested in *Cypress*, so would like to know more of its value *for house building*.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JAMES W. STREET.

READ CYPRESS BOOKS—*Then go out and get jobs with them*

Those who would get accurate information regarding Cypress wood and its power to resist rot-influences should provide themselves with copies of the Cypress Pocket Library. There are 41 volumes, each authentic and authoritative. Write and tell us what subject you are interested in, and we will send you the appropriate booklet. Better yet, write for Vol. 1, with complete text of U. S. Government Report on "The Wood Eternal," and *full list of THE OTHER 40 FREE VOLUMES.*

THE BEST WOOD FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS TO USE IS THE BEST WOOD FOR YOU TO RECOMMEND.

YOUR REPUTATION IS BUILT ON YOUR GOOD ADVICE AS MUCH AS ON YOUR GOOD WORK.

Let our **"Carpenters' Helps Department"** help You. Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable Counsel. We invite Correspondence with a serious purpose in it.

Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association

1252 Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La., *and*
1252 Heard Nat'l Bank Bldg., Jacksonville, Florida

INSIST ON CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL LUMBER DEALER'S. IF HE HASN'T IT, LET US KNOW IMMEDIATELY

FLEX-A-TILE DIAMOND SLABS

IN A SQUARE of ordinary shingles there are *424 spaces* between single shingles; in Diamond Slabs there are *none*. This absence of slots means protection from leaks; it means also that Diamond Slabs won't blow up in the wind.

Look at the Other Features of This Wonderful New Roofing

FLEX-A-TILE Diamond Slabs *save 35 per cent freight cost—38 per cent on the cost of nails—50 per cent in labor.* They permit of pleasing color combinations that never could be obtained before. They are easier to lay and easier to handle—and they have genuine Flex-A-Tile wearing quality built into them through and through.

Send Today For Samples and Full Particulars

REMEMBER this Diamond Slab is the roofing sensation of years. By all means get samples and full details now. Write today and we'll send them. A post card request will do.

THE HEPPES COMPANY

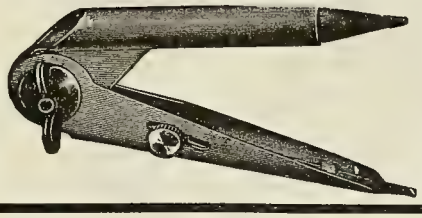
1049 Kilbourne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Utility Board No-Tar Asphalt Paint Flex-A-Tile Roll Roofing
Other Guaranteed Heppes Products

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET The Tool that Sets the Saw RIGHT

Your Tool Box is not complete without one. ¶Sold by leading hardware dealers. ¶Send for book, "CARE OF SAWS", free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. CO., 95 Reade Street, New York



This is What You Have Been Looking For——Price 30 Cents

The Improved Gem Scriber

Useful to Carpenters, Automobile Body Builders, etc.

F. Brais & Company Manufacturers and Distributers
1349 East Ninetieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

JOHN F. TOBIN, *President*
CHAS. L. BAINE, *Sec'y-Treas.*

Named Shoes Are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

Do not buy Any Shoe

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this *Union Stamp.*

All Shoes Without the Union Stamp Are Always Non-Union

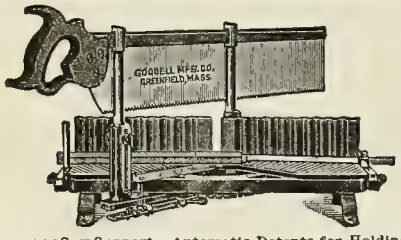
Do not accept any excuse for the absence of the *Union Stamp.*

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer Street **Boston, Massachusetts**

GOODELL MITRE BOX—MADE OF STEEL

Parts Cannot Break Like Brittle Cast Iron

First in Quality and Improvements—Steel Truss Frame or Bed, Cold Rolled Steel Corrugated Back, Wrought Steel



Lever or Saw Support. Automatic Detents for Holding up Saw. Steel Bottom Plates with Angular Serratures. Long Saw Guides and Many Other Features.

Send For New Circular F.

GOODELL MFG. COMPANY, Greenfield, Mass.

Carpenters

Start in the "Metal Weather-Strip" business for yourself. We furnish everything.

Address—Weatherstrips
2218 Pine Street
St. Louis, Missouri

When Writing to Our Advertisers Please Mention "The Carpenter"

U. B. Members Owe it to Themselves to Purchase Union-Made Tools

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

All communications regarding advertising space in The Carpenter should be addressed to John Morrison, advertising manager, 25 Third Avenue, New York City.

Volume XXXVI—No. 2
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1916

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Union Label

You may be a "live wire" union man,
A leader—and one of the best—
But you aren't the kind that I have in mind
Unless you can pass this test:
You may be a light in your union bright—
But, still, were you ever so able
The test depends upon whether you are
Out strong for the UNION LABEL.

For the label's a factor in Labor's fight,
In the struggle that mankind is making,
To free the world from the curse of greed
And the toll that Industry is taking—
In overworked women and underpaid men
And children in sweatshop and mill—
It's a badge of honor and honest worth
And its motto is "SAVE" not "KILL."

The fellow who's out for the label strong
May neither be bright nor clever,
But he's wise to the fact that each one of us can
Count for something in Labor's endeavor;
And I place him beside our greatest men
For the work he is doing to enable
The toilers to prosper and gain in strength—
By "boosting" the UNION LABEL!"

—P. J. Doyle.

THE EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY BY LAW

(By Frank Duffy.)

THE United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized in 1881, principally for the purpose of remedying the evils that existed in the trade at that time. One of these evils was a work day lasting from sunrise to sunset. The history of our organization shows that from its birth a determined stand was made to reduce the hours of toil. It further shows that success crowned its efforts in this movement and paved the way for better things. If credit belongs to any one it belongs to ourselves for establishing better working conditions then and since then.

In 1890, we were selected by the American Federation of Labor as the organization best fitted to lead the movement for reducing the hours of labor to eight per day. Needless again to say, through our own efforts, energies and sacrifices we established the eight-hour work day, increased wages and improved working conditions generally. We are proud of having been selected to make the fight for the eight-hour work day and we are proud of the record we made in that fight. A little more than a year ago over 205,000 of our members were enjoying the eight-hour work day out of a total membership of a little more than a quarter of a million men. The remainder were working nine hours, and, in a few instances, ten hours per day. It was principally in planing mills where these longer hours prevailed. It is our object, however, to reduce these hours to eight per day just as soon as we possibly can.

At our last convention held in Indianapolis, Ind., in September, 1914, the six-hour work day was considered and it was decided that the American Federation of Labor be requested to inaugurate a campaign for the establishment of a six-hour work day. It was only right, proper and fitting that the American Federation of Labor should be requested to lead the way in a matter of this kind. Accordingly our delegates to the Philadelphia Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1914 introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, constant and unceasing toil, coupled with long hours of work, robs the workers of their vitality, strength, energy and endurance and thereby unfits them to perform valuable and productive labor, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor inaugurate a campaign for the establishment of a six-hour work day, same to be put into force and effect as soon as possible.

This was looked upon as the entering wedge for the still shorter work day and was referred to the committee on shorter work day. It was reported on in part as follows:

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has ever been alert in championing the cause of social and moral betterment, we most heartily commend to the delegates in attendance at this convention the principles contained in the resolution urging the agitation for a still further reduction in the hours of labor from eight to six hours. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we favor a progressive decrease of working hours in keeping with the development of machinery and productive forces, believing thereby that a decrease in the hours of labor will tend to a gradual elimination of the unemployed. We recommend that we strive for a more general application of the eight-hour day in all trades and occupations before commencing a general agitation for a six-hour work day, but in the event any national or international organization desires to commence an agitation for a working day less than eight hours that they be given the encouragement and moral support of the American Federation of Labor.

This report was concurred in by the convention and was satisfactory to our delegates. But to our surprise we found later that other resolutions were introduced at the same convention, demanding the establishment of the eight-hour work day by law. These resolutions caused much discussion and long and animated debates on the floor, the final action of the convention being that:

The American Federation of Labor, as in the past, again declares that the question of the regulation of wages and the hours of labor

should be undertaken through trade union activity, and not be made subjects of law through legislative enactments.

We stood by that action and voted for it for the reason that we did not want then, and we do not want now, to be tied up by legislative enactment on this or any other question affecting our working conditions. We want to be free to demand a seven-hour work day, a six-hour work day or a still shorter work day if we see fit without being tied up and prevented by law from so doing. When the time comes that we desire a six-hour work day for five days in the week we want to be at liberty to inaugurate it, and we want to be free to enter into agreements with our employers and we want our employers to be free to enter into agreements with us, governing these and other matters without being debarred by law from doing so. If a law were in force and effect establishing the eight-hour work day in all industries, as citizens we would have to abide by that law or else be violators of it, and therefore subject to punishment.

It may be all right to ask for state and national legislation governing hours of employment for those working for the public, but when it comes to introducing it into the field of private employment that is a different thing altogether. If conditions of private employment are to be made matters of legislation, why not regulate the whole wage-earning system by law, and when that is done may we not ask: how far will we be then from slavery?

The fact of the matter is that we have too much law now and not enough common sense. Law is all right in its place, but where unnecessary legislation should not be resorted to. We are organized for certain specific purposes and reasons, such as protection in our daily toil, better pay, shorter hours, improved conditions and the like. If these things could be obtained by law there would be no need of labor unions, but because they could not be obtained we had to organize. If working conditions are to be regulated by law, then good-by to freedom of contract between employer and employe. We shall have no say in our hours of labor, nor the wages we receive, nor the conditions under which we work, nor the people with whom we work. There will then be no such thing as refusal to work with non-union men, as there will be no need of labor organizations whatever. If such existed they could only be looked upon as mutual admiration societies without backbone.

We should view with caution and alarm any attempt to fix our wages or regulate our hours of work by law. Labor would be better off if all that it needs were secured through its own efforts and activities instead of having them established by law.

If the delegates to the last two conventions of the American Federation of Labor who proposed and voted that organized labor adopt a campaign looking for the establishment of an eight-hour work day by law for all branches of labor, could have given the subject a little more careful thought, they would have seen whither we are drifting.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AS OLD AS HUMANITY

(By Richard Hazelton.)

IT is not alone the National Association of Manufacturers and the members of its affiliated organizations and their hangers-on who believe that the jurisdictional disputes which disturb the harmony of the labor movement are "resultant evils" of trade unionism. A section of the general public are of a like mind, and there are others—some of them union men—who hold the conviction that "craft unionism" is in large measure responsible for the disputes arising from the overlapping of work.

It has been said that "thought is the cheapest commodity in the world today and the least used." We believe that

what we have already stated gives point to the epigram, for just such attitudes of mind as we have outlined regarding jurisdictional disputes arise largely from "taking things for granted." The average uninformed newspaper reader, for instance, shares the capitalistic opinion regarding them because it seems plausible, "and, anyhow," he reasons, "trade unionism cannot be so perfect as not to have some drawbacks, some disadvantages." On the other hand, the advocate of "industrial unionism" sees in these disputes a strong argument in favor of his theory of "one big union" which, he convinces himself, would at one stroke sweep aside "craft barriers" and initiate an era of the closest harmony among the workers in each basic industrial group. Of course, both are wrong in the immature conclusions at which they arrive.

In the first place, as President Gompers interestingly pointed out in his address before the convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., at San Francisco, controversies of a jurisdictional nature with regard to the division of labor are as old as humanity itself. Numerous instances and incidents are recorded both in ancient and modern history to bear this out. The reason why they are more in evidence today is simply that in recent years industrial change and readjustment has been swifter thus requiring a corresponding readjustment in trade affairs and the need of more clearly defining jurisdictional lines.

President Gomper's address, from which we quote in part, graphically illustrates this phase of the question:

A few years ago some of the influences of modern civilization began to manifest themselves in the interior of Egypt, and it was proposed to employ some engineering scientists to build a reservoir and pipe line to bring water into the little villages. The water carriers not only went on strike during the building of the reservoir and pipe line, but they revolted, and in the revolt a number of the projectors of the scheme were killed. In other words, the Egyptians, not knowing, imagined that their job of water carrying would be taken away from them, went on strike against the jurisdiction of the engineers.

What, after all, is a jurisdiction dispute? Haven't we jurisdiction disputes even among our most highly civilized nations? What is meant by the "spheres of influence" of any country? I fancy that some time or other within this past third of a century you have been impregnated with the idea of a greater Boston, of a greater St. Louis, a greater Buffalo, a greater Omaha, a greater Denver, a greater San Francisco, and also in cities I have not mentioned, it has been this idea of a greater city, and sometimes you have invaded the jurisdiction of your neighbors.

You have heard of greater England, of greater France, of greater Belgium, of greater Germany, of greater Austria, of greater Italy, of greater Japan, of a greater United States. Self-criticism, I think, is about the best criticism that can be applied. And when in our fight for the independence of Cuba, incidentally we declared for greater America and took Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands; what else was it, more or less, than a jurisdiction dispute? Do you think for a minute that if Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands were larger and more powerful than the United States they would have granted it? They did not have a thing to say, it was simply an exercise of power, with the only redeeming feature of it that it did not flaunt itself against the conscience and the moral conception of right of the world.

And this movement of labor is the greatest movement of humans which the world has ever seen. It is not bound or limited by geographical lines; it is a movement of great human interest and human welfare. It has no political boundaries or limitations; it is as wide and deep and broad as the whole world, not only the civilized world, but the whole world, and it has the whole world of injustice to conquer and overcome. In the every-day struggle of the human family to attain the nearest degree and highest conception of justice, the fact that there is trouble and turmoil and travail is but the attribute of human strength and human weakness, but all, all human, and in the sum of that great work jurisdiction disputes arise as to whether men are keeping time in the great onward march of the whole human family.

The question of jurisdiction is the right to live during the period of the struggle. And we deplore the contests when they become so bitter, particularly when they take on such a shape and form that estrangement results, when all should be united in the great common cause. And yet let me say this, let me emphasize this fact: That while we are contending among ourselves as to the justice of our respective claims as to jurisdiction in any particular matter, the enemy of labor had better look out lest he provoke the absolute unity and solidarity, both in defense as well as aggressiveness. There is, after all our contending, one great, fundamental that binds and unites us in a bond of friendship of group patriotism in the struggle against tyranny and injustice and for the attainment of right.

The by-laws of some of the trade gilds of the middle ages throw interesting light on the efforts of the craftsmen of that day to define their jurisdictional rights and to prevent any one but themselves from doing the class of work which they claimed as their own. Abundant testimony is available to show that the members of the gilds jealousy guarded themselves against encroachments of their trade rights with much greater zeal and a lesser disposition to-

ward compromise than the trade unionists of today.

In a recent issue of The International Molders' Journal, editor John P. Frey recalls some medieval jurisdictional disputes that should prove of interest to readers of The Carpenter. These concern disputes between the joiners, carpenters and shipwrights and also between the Cobblers' Gild (the shoe menders) and the Cordwainers and Shoemakers' Gild of London, the lines of demarcation between which became so severe as to lead to serious controversies. We read:

The Joiners' Gild of Hull, England, in 1598, provided in its by-laws:

That noe carpenter, housewright, or other wright within this towne, shall make any joyner worke whatsoever upon paine and forfeicture for everie time so doing Xs. to the Maior and Burgesses and the said occupacion (gild).

The Carpenters' Gild not to be outdone or imposed upon, inserted the following in their Constitution in 1598:

Item that no joyner nor shipwright shall at any time or times in private or publicke worke any worke apperteyning properly to the carpinter to worke, unless his or their owne worke, upon paine of everie day doing contrary to loose any pay for the same, XIjd., and he or they within this towne that sett soch aworck everie day likewise to forfaite XXjd.

A clear line of jurisdiction or demarcation was also drawn between the shoe mender (the cobbler) and the shoemaker, and neither was allowed to follow both branches of the trade. J. Malet Anderson's "Two Thousand Years of Gild Life" is quoted from to show that "as early as 1395, the king issued a decree in response to a piteous complaint from cobblers from beyond the sea that they could not gain their living as they had gained it beforetime by reason of the disturbance of the wardens (probably business agents) of the cordwainers (shoemakers.) The king's decree was that the cobblers should be allowed to make a living and the mayor of London, therefore, after due consideration, proceeded to take the following practical course:

He called together twenty-four men from the whole trade—twelve to be new workers (cordwainers) and twelve to be old workers (cobblers), and of the latter, six were to be aliens and six English. With these as assessors he then ordained that making things of new leather is to appertain to the new workers, and of old to old workers, "excepting in mending old boots and shoes, that is to say in quareling before and behind, clouting and pecying and ryvetting and lyning, in doing which they may take new leather or old.

This provision may have settled the jurisdiction dispute for the time being, but it evidently did not adjust it permanently, for we find the Cobblers' Gild, of Hull, in 1622, providing in its by-laws:

'That noe showmaker, or other person or persons, shall use or exercise the trade of a cobler for mendinge of shoes within this towne, But such as nowe are or hereafter shalbe admitted there unto, by the consent of the Maior of Kingston upon Hull and the greater parte of the Alderman for the time beinge, upon paine of everie one doeing to the Contrarie, to forfeict for everie offence the Somme of IIjs. IIIj*d.*, to be levied and converted as followeth:....That anie that is a free man of this towne being a showmaker, and haveinge of his said trade of showmakinge, may have libertie to use the trade of cobler, observinge their orders soe longe as he useth that trade of coblinge onelie and noe longer, upon penaltie of a aforesaid.'

The shoemakers of Hull were evidently of the strong opinion that their gild or union had jurisdiction over the mending as well as the making of boots and shoes, for their charter, which was also their constitution and by-laws, dating from 1564, is silent upon the subject of cobblers, but restrains the membership from working as tanners or "permytt or suffer any tanner or curryour to use or occupie ye mysterye of a cordwainer, or any other artyficer usinge of lether upon payne of punishment.

This should furnish sufficient proof to any thinking man that jurisdictional disputes are not a new proposition and that much of the difficulties which modern trade unions have to deal with and adjust, in this respect, are similar to those which confronted the workers years ago. They spring, as a rule, from a perfectly natural and normal desire on the part of the trades to obtain a greater measure of industrial freedom and well-being for their members just as a nation is prompted to "increase its sphere of influence."

Whatever merit "industrial unionism" may or may not have, it certainly does not lie in the direction of elliminating jurisdictional disputes. A change in the form of autonomy or government of the trades from what it is today, even if it did seem to bring the various branches of industry into closer relation, would not go very far toward changing that identity of interest with which a special trade invests a group of craftsmen.

A change in the laws of the A. F. of L., compelling the workers to organize upon industrial lines would in no sense be a

cure-all for jurisdictional disputes. Compulsion in any shape or form is contrary to democratic ideals and abhorrent to the labor movement. If the labor movement as voluntarily constituted today cannot find a way to end jurisdictional disputes it is difficult to see how a change to the industrial form of organization would do so. As President Gompers has said, referring to this subject:

> Industrial unionism is not a cure for disputes or differences between organizations of workers. That form of organization would only transfer disputed questions to other boundaries and other terms. Jurisdictional disputes develop from necessary changes in organization and differences of opinions as to the best way of meeting the difficulty. They are an inevitable accompaniment of growth and organization. The problem is not to eliminate jurisdictional disputes, for that would eliminate life, but to meet them in the best possible way.

It is of course within the bounds of probability that industrial unionism might reduce the number of the lesser intercraft disputes but nevertheless jurisdictional difficulties would develop between industrial unions for the same reasons that they arise between trade organizations but on a much bigger scale for the problems and interests of the basic industries are every bit as interlocked and inter-related as are those of the different trades.

Jurisdictional disputes are inevitable as long as industry is the changeable and readjustable thing that it is, changing from day to day to conform to the inventive mind of man and to cope with newer methods and conditions. The task that confronts us is that of reducing these disputes to a minimum and of providing the most practicable and ready means for their swift adjustment. To our thinking, the American labor movement as at present constituted—with its insistence upon the principle of voluntary action—is the surest medium through which this can be effected. Their adjustment must come voluntarily and will depend upon our working out the greatest ratio of freedom and trade autonomy for each craft consistent with the proper safeguarding of the rights of all crafts which have a place in the broad circle of industry. To this end, practical agreements will have to be made and concessions freely and liberally granted. But, still, even all this will not guarantee us against further disputes and controversies because no man can tell what new conditions may arise in the industrial world of the future.

There is, perhaps, no closer student of jurisdictional problems in the country than Samuel Gompers and, harking back once more to his address at San Francisco, his answer to the question: "where will these jurisdiction questions end, if at all?" was:

> So long as the human mind can conceive of a new thought which can be applied to industry or commerce, so long will there be disputes among those who have to work.

THE TREND TOWARD VOCATIONAL TRAINING

THE trade unions of the country were among the first to complain of the rigidity of our educational system and to urge the necessity of changing it to conform with modern conditions but for many years they were as a voice crying in the wilderness. Today, however, the idea finds favor with a number of our most notable educators and social students and, consequently, there is a very noticeable trend toward vocational, or, as it is more commonly called, industrial education, as a means of keeping the door of educational opportunity open to all.

As a matter of fact, it is patent to all today that our school system, though fostered with the intent of furnishing universal education, has fallen far short of its democratic aspirations and a great many persons look upon the idea of universal education being supplied through the medium of our public schools as a polite fiction. Statistics show that millions leave school with no more learning than that supplied by the first four, five or six elementary grades. In different parts of the country from

thirty to fifty per cent do not reach the final elementary grades at all and, even in the city having the most favorable record, sixteen per cent do not receive a complete elementary schooling.

As regards the high schools the situation is worse. According to Leonard P. Ayres, an educational writer of authority, the per centage of students who reach the final year in the high school is discouragingly small. Examples of per centages retained to the final year show one of the very highest cities, Newton, Mass., at only 38 per cent, while at the lower end of the scale are the high schools of Camden, Jersey City, Newark, New York, Philadelphia and Wheeling with only three per cent of the pupils reaching the final high school grade.

Of course, it is not stating something new to say that our educational system is faulty, that is fails to meet the needs of the age in which we live, that it sets its standard by the past rather than by the present. Such a conviction is prevalent and there is a widespread sentiment which favors a flexible form of education of a truly democratic kind which shall benefit, not the well-to-do, nor a strata of the middle classes but all the people. In other words, there is striking need of the reorganization of our educational system along vocational lines.

Apropos of this, a strong plea for the refashioning of our educational system in the light of conditions existing today in the agricultural, industrial and business world is made by John A. Lapp and Carl H. Mote in their recently issued volume entitled "Learning To Earn, A Plea and a Plan for Vocational Education."

The book is of interest to the trade unionist in many ways; in its broader aspects, as it touches education generally, and, more intimately, as it deals with the subject of industrial education. Its indictment of the present school system is of value chiefly in that it will confirm the views of trade unionists toward it and give greater insight into its weaknesses and its unpreparedness to meet modern conditions. The following paragraph furnishes a typical example of the manner in which the book regards the educational problem in general:

"The intent of education rightly understood and applied, is not merely to instruct the youth, to give them vocational help, and to form their character. It is not merely to make lawyers, doctors, bankers, carpenters, machinists, engineers, farmers or home-makers. It should do those things in thorough fashion, but it should be no less solicitous of the equally large and magnificent task of educating men and women already engaged in vocational work to be more efficient as workers, home-makers and citizens and more broadly sympathetic toward life. To take an apprentice in any line and supply by education the deficiencies of his practical training and make him an all-round man of trade or profession; to make a tradesman a better skilled and more efficient worker; to educate a bank clerk to be a banker; a salesman to be a buyer, a department head or manager; a farmer to utilize the expert knowledge of his business, or the home manager to conserve the home and its resources; to put within the reach of every one the means of bettering himself if he is ambitious and able to profit by the instruction given, is a program to fire the imagination of any person who believes in the power of education to promote for the individual a better and fuller life and for the nation a sounder and more permanent efficiency."

The plan suggested with this end in view aims at the vitalizing of the elementary courses in the schools up to the age of fourteen, with a limited knowledge of the practical arts as a part of the general studies. It is believed that in this way vocational inclinations will be aroused and a wider sympathy generated toward economic and social environment; for the period between fourteen and sixteen the establishment of vocational preparatory schools are urged as a means of paving the way to the real vocational school for youths above sixteen where real preparation for life work will be given.

Following the trend of the paragraph already quoted, the main import of the plan lies, however, in its attitude toward the boy or girl who has already gone to work and the manner in which the state should see to their welfare. We read:

"The place of the school is clear in this mat-

ter. Industry as now organized does not and will not look after any considerable part of the youth who enter upon work every year in great throngs. If any further education is supplied to them, the schools must supply it. It must not be assumed, however, that no important obligation rests on the employer in behalf of the further education of his young employes. The benefits are partly his and should be in proportion to the benefits."

Accordingly, the obligation of the state and of industry are recognized in regard to the need of a thorough scheme of part-time education which shall provide necessary instruction and guidance through the agency of the school and also by requiring that industry shall so adjust itself to the scheme that young workers shall be allowed the time from their daily employment to get the education necessary to themselves as workers and citizens. In this respect, the book voices a conviction largely held today which is that the state should recognize its duty to care for the education and proper development of all youth who engage in industry as well as it does now for those who remain in school.

A co-ordinated scheme of part-time education is therefore advocated in the form of day, seasonal and intelligently regulated evening classes on the unit course order. By the unit course is meant the teaching of some definite branch of a trade or calling in a specified number of lessons. This part-time tuition is aimed to further the general education of youths who are in automatic employments or in blind alley jobs. It will also aim to increase the vocational knowledge in the line in which youths are employed who have chosen a suitable vocation for a life work. The classes are not to be confined to any one or group of industries or callings but shall embrace all vocations, agricultural, industrial, domestic and commercial.

The value of extension work by correspondence to reach those workers in the outlying districts and the establishment of district centers whereby they may be enabled to get practical as well as theoretical instruction, is another feature of this elaborate scheme. Practical unit courses by such means are advocated which shall in a measure follow the lines of the existing private correspondence schools; the craft instruction imparted by trade union publications is also mentioned as an index of the field that might be covered in this direction. Such extension work would also make the public libraries of the nation an important adjunct in furthering industrial and vocational training.

In the opinion of the writers of the book, modern industry has rendered the apprenticeship system, as we have known it, no longer suitable as a means of securing an industrial education. It had its origin and served its purpose in an industrial order altogether different from that now prevailing. In this age of rush and specialization the time and attention are not bestowed on the beginner to make him a skillful workman and as a result for want of better training, he generally becomes a cog in a vast specialized machine. The private trade school, subsidized or maintained by corporations, is also discountenanced on the grounds that the training given therein is usually limited to the narrow ways of a particular organization. Trade union opposition to such schools is also noted sympathetically.

The scope and ramifications of the plan outlined are gone into very thoroughly in this interesting book. Of course, it is not written from the trade union standpoint but it is pleasing to note how closely the writers come into harmony with it. If anything, the conclusions drawn confirm one in the belief—if such a confirmation were needed—that the trade union attitude on industrial education is fundamentally sound. For instance, there is thorough agreement that the vocational schools should at all times be under the guidance and control of the school authorities having control of general education; and there is also agreement on such questions as child labor, specialization, corporate trade schools, and so forth.

The writers of "Learning To Earn" do not take it upon themselves to dic-

tate to trade unionists as to what their status should be under such a plan or how far their rights should extend. For one thing, they have grasped the union idea with regard to the proper apportionment of the supply of labor and have seen the necessity of guarding against the training of too great a number of skilled workers in any one trade or calling. If one, also, judges aright the sentiments underlying their ideas on industrial training it is evident that they believe that the unions are working along similar lines to the plan they advocate in order to fit and prepare the industries for the future employment of our young men and women. More than that, they assert unequivocally that any system of industrial education that does not make full allowance for trade union ideas and principles is doomed to failure.

"Learning To Earn" is an inspiring plea for the socialization of our educational system upon practical lines that shall make our schools true instruments of democratic progress through which the twenty or more millions of people in this country over ten years of age—men, women and children—engaged in unskilled or partly skilled occupations may be placed on an educational level of equality with their more fortunate fellow citizens. Only through some such system of educational training—apart from the steady efforts of trade unionism—can relief be found from the exactions of monotinous employment and the evils of industrialism at its worst.

Such a book causes one to hope that the gathering sentiment regarding military preparedness will not be instrumental in forcing us to slacken the pace—never too fast—with which we as a nation have been feeling our way toward a preparedness policy of another kind—educational preparedness. And yet, one is every whit as important as the other; we should, at least, be as well prepared for peace as for war. What we need is an educational system such as has been outlined which shall pave the way toward true culture, real industrial prosperity and equal opportunity for all citizens regardless of class.

THE RESTRICTION OF WOOD AS A BUILDING MATERIAL

A matter of much importance to members of our craft is the active part material manufacturers and others are taking in the movement looking toward the restriction or elimination of wood as a building material. These efforts are usually directed toward exaggerating and emphasizing the fire hazard and have had a deprecatory effect upon wood in the revision of building codes in various localities.

A writer in a recent issue of the New Orleans Labor Record takes up the cudgels on behalf of wood, advances a number of strong arguments on its behalf and urges activity on the part of carpenters to uphold the staple material of their trade and not to allow its value to be discounted and lessened by those who are interested in other material. The writer says:

It is undoubtedly a fact that the increased cost of living has the same effect upon a wage earner as decreased earning power. As much thought should be given to expenses as is given to income and, during these days when city councils, state legislatures and other lawmaking bodies are passing more new ordinances in a year than the average man can read in a week, it behooves the wage earner more than the man on a big salary to know just what is being done to increase his living expenses.

The two greatest possible ambitions a man can have are, first, to have a happy home, whether it be owned or rented, and, second, to bring up a family under the best possible care and environment. Anything, therefore, which will interfere with either of these ambitions is a serious menace and will have as much influence upon the future welfare

of such a man as decreased earning power.

These thoughts are engendered by the movement which is apparently spreading throughout the country to, so far as possible, eliminate wood from all buildings, and our arguments are not so much directed toward a protection of carpenters and joiners as they are toward the protection of all wage earners. It is true that two hundred and sixty thousand men are affiliated with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, but anything which will tend to increase the cost of building a modest little home will affect those affiliated with other brotherhoods just as seriously, whether these homes are owned or rented, for increased building cost means increased rentals. Furthermore, increased building costs will result in decreased building and, even though other materials than wood are used and the members of other than carpenters' unions do the work, there will be many more idle men than if the modest little frame cottage is permitted to live.

There was a demonstration of this something over a year ago in Houston, Texas, when a serious fire (not caused or spread by shingles) resulted in an ordinance prohibiting the use of wooden shingles within the city limits. All building of homes stopped, and the only construction work done in Houston during the succeeding months was on office buildings and similar down-town structures. Other roofs than shingles call for heavier construction in order to bear the weight, and the increased cost was also a serious factor. The stoppage of building affected all lines of trade and such pressure was finally brought to bear that the ordinance was changed and the old shingle roof permitted. Building immediately began to boom and the whole city prospered.

A big difficulty is that the wage earner has little opportunity to make himself heard on such matters. There are strong organizations of material manufacturers, prominent among which is the "Society Advocating Fire Elimination." This is better known under the name of "S-A-F-E," and it is an organization made up entirely of manufacturers of brick, tile, steel, prepared roofings, terra cotta, etc. This and similar organizations prepare ordinances carefully eliminating wood, so far as possible, and entirely eliminating the wooden shingle, and they have been fairly successful in having these passed by city councils. These building codes are being worked upon throughout the whole country and success on the part of the S-A-F-E organization cannot but result in increased building costs and increased rentals for wage earners.

From the tone of these building codes one would judge that the fire hazard is the only hazard to be considered and that this hazard is as serious in outlying residence districts as in the congested centers. The recent storm in New Orleans should be ample proof that there are other hazards than fire when it comes to the roof covering, as it is a matter of record that the old-fashioned wooden shingles was the only roof covering which stayed on the job and made good. The total loss to New Orleans because of the use of other than wooden shingles was much greater than has ever been caused by conflagration in New Orleans, or ever will be so caused. And yet New Orleans prohibits the use of wooden shingles, and there is a gradual but sure inclination to make further changes in the building code, not only of New Orleans but of other cities, to even further eliminate the use of wood and thus increase the cost of building.

The fire hazard must necessarily be considered and the use of wood should undoubtedly be restricted, so far as congested areas are concerned, but when it is on record that ninety-seven per cent of the residential fires are caused by faulty flues, faulty electric wiring, carelessness, incendiarism, and not by the shingle roof, the fire menace is not so serious as it is made to appear. The argument may be used that, if the carpenter loses his job the brick mason, the cement worker or the steel worker will

get an increase in the amount of work available for himself, but the increased cost of such homes will forever prevent a large majority of the wage earners from ever owning a home and increased rentals will exact a toll for evermore upon all wage earners, whether or not they be carpenters, steel workers or brick masons.

We believe in progress, if it be real progress, and we believe in improved conditions for the laborer, if there is real improvement. But let us be sure of our ground and, before entirely eliminating the home-building material of our forefathers, let us determine for ourselves what advantage it will be to us if such organizations as the S-A-F-E, backed by manufacturers of other materials than wood, and consequently with special interests of a mercenary nature to serve, are permitted to prevail in their efforts to so revise building codes as to eliminate wood.

OBSERVATION

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

THIS faculty is more advanced than that of simply seeing or glancing at things, objects and so forth and is best defined as follows in Webster's Dictionary:

"First, the act of observing or taking notice; the act of seeing or of fixing the mind on anything etc.—second, notion gained by observing, the effect or result of seeing or taking cognizance in the mind and either retained or expressed in words; inference, or something arising out of the act of seeing or noticing. Properly, an observation is that which is expressed as the result of viewing or of thinking."

The habit of observation is of the greatest utility to artisans, craftsmen and mechanics and should be cultivated along with concentration and perseverance, not only for the purpose of education, but also for the reapplication of ideas, means and methods observed and retained; so that they may be practically re-applied in the course of one's own work.

Now as to how this may be actually done?

Much knowledge may be gained by books, instruction or the daily practice of one's art, craft or trade, but when one has emerged from the elementary stages of study or tuition, the exercise of observation must be brought into play in order to gain experience, and keep pace with the varying changes and evolutions which occur almost daily in modern building construction.

Let us try to explain practically how one may observe intelligently, usefully, and with success.

So many objects pass before our range of vision through the course of the day that it would be manifestly impossible to observe them all, yet if the mind of an individual dwells on or is interested in any one thing or subject, that which pertains to what invited his attention will immediately awaken and call into action his powers of observation with their consequent retention and memorization. To elucidate this more fully we will suppose that the mind of a member of our own craft is in a quandry regarding some mechanical problem and he is puzzled to find his way out as in the case of a building operation of an unusual character. If he has not closely observed work of a similar character which may perhaps have embodied the principles requisite, he will not be able to proceed in practical manner without the advice or aid of another or without referring to books of standard expert authorities.

A great many persons see but do not observe what is going on around them and the result is that they don't gain experience or the means of preserving in the memory a basis of future action or practice. This, unfortunately, is peculiar to many craftsmen and me-

chanics. It is an easy and a useful habit to keep in one's pocket the usual carpenter's pencil and a small note book or clean scrap paper and note down any method or job of work which may be executed by a man of superior ability and skill so that the observer might copy or reproduce the original or employ novel or improved ideas which may have occurred to him during the process of construction.

The carrying out and completion of ideas in craftsmanship will naturally evolve newer ideas and to do this, this faculty of observation should be cultivated and constantly exercised, in fact the eye of the observer should, paradoxically speaking, never sleep, but be always on the alert to see, appreciate and memorize and utilize any item of detail, be it large or small which can be employed with practical benefit and profit.

Again, the habit of observation, when developed, will teach the mind to ask itself questions and prompt us to ask questions of others and these queries will in turn develop mental solutions by reasoning things out.

Let us then learn to observe accurately and closely with a true common sense and with eyes ever on the alert as to the beauty, truth and utility of what, not alone in a general sense comes within the range of our vision, but of all things, so as to add to our intelligence and skill and by this means to increase the value of the craft in the eyes of the public.

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF AMERICAN WAGE EARNERS

(Extract from the Manly Report of the Commission on Industrial Relations.)

THE problems of industrial relations, demand the attention of Congress not only because they determine the life, security and happiness of the twenty-five million citizens of the United States who occupy the position of wage earners, but because they affect for good or evil the government of localities and states, and to a smaller degree that of the nation itself. What each of these wage earners shall eat, what he shall wear, where he shall live, and how long and under what conditions he shall labor, are determined by his industrial status and by his relation individually or collectively to the person or corporation employing him. Similarly and almost as directly this relationship determines whether the machinery of government shall be used for or against his welfare, whether his vote shall count for or against his own interest, whether he shall be tried by a jury of his peers or a jury selected in collusion with the employing company, or, under conditions of so-called martial law, by no jury whatever; whether in fact he shall be a free man or be deprived of every right guaranteed by federal and state constitutions, imprisoned without warrant for the commission of crimes of which he may be innocent, or forcibly deported from the community or state in which he has made his home.

The lack of a proper industrial relationship and the existence of bad labor conditions is a matter of the most serious moment during times of peace, but the events of the past year have demonstrated how enormously their menace to the welfare of a nation is increased during a period of war. The present European war is being fought on the farms and in the factories as much as in the trenches. The effective mobilization of our industrial resources is as important, simply from the standpoint of war, as is the mobilization of our military and naval forces.

It is equally important that action should be taken now, and not after war is a reality.

In considering the conditions of labor in American industries, it has seemed that they could be judged or appraised only by comparing conditions as they actually exist with what knowledge and experience shows that they might easily

be made during the immediate future if proper action were taken to utilize the resources of our nation efficiently and distribute the products equitably.

As against this view there has been an attempt by some persons to urge the judgment of all things by comparison with the past. Much stress has been laid by certain witnesses upon the alleged improvement of the condition of the workers during the past quarter century.

This point, however, is regarded as generally immaterial. The crux of the question rather is, Have the workers received a fair share of the enormous increase in wealth which has taken place in this country, during the period, as a result largely of their labors? The answer is emphatically—No!

The wealth of the country between 1890 and 1912 increased from 65 to 187 billions, or 188 per cent, whereas the aggregate income of wage earners in manufacturing, mining and transportation has risen between 1889 and 1909 only 95 per cent, from 2,516 millions in 1889 to 4,916 millions in 1909. Furthermore, the wage earners' share of the net product (i. e. the value that remains after subtracting the cost of materials from the total value) of industry in the case of manufactures was only 40.2 per cent in 1909, as compared with 44.9 per cent in 1889.

It is evident both from the investigations of this commission and from the reports of all recent governmental bodies that a large part of our industrial population are, as a result of the combination of low wages and unemployment, living in a condition of actual poverty. How large this proposition is cannot be exactly determined, but it is certain that at least one-third and possibly one-half of the families of wage earners employed in manufacturing and mining earn in the course of the year less than enough to support them in anything like a comfortable and decent condition. The detailed evidence is presented in a separate report which is submitted for transmittal to Congress. At this point it is sufficient to call attention to the results of the most exhaustive and sweeping official investigation of recent years, that of the immigration commission, which reported to Congress in 1909. This investigation secured detailed information regarding the daily or weekly earnings of 619,595 employees of all classes in our basic manufacturing industries and in coal mining, and information regarding income and living conditions for 15,726 families.

It was found that the incomes of almost two-thirds of these families (64 per cent) were less than $750 per year and of almost one-third (31 per cent) were less than $500, the average for all being $721. The average size of these families was 5.6 members. Elaborate studies of the cost of living made in all parts of the country at the same time have shown that the very least that a family of five persons can live upon in anything approaching decency is $700. It is probable that, owing to the fact that the families investigated by the immigration commission were, to a large extent, foreign born, the incomes reported are lower than the average for the entire working population; nevertheless, even when every allowance is made for that fact, the figures show conclusively that between one-half and two-thirds of these families were living below the standards of decent subsistence, while about one-third were living in a state which can be described only as abject poverty.

American society was founded and for a long period existed upon the theory that the family should derive its support from the earnings of the father. How far we have departed from this condition is shown by the fact that 79 per cent of the fathers of these families earned less than $700 per year. In brief, only one-fourth of these fathers could have supported their families on the barest subsistence level without the earnings of other members of the family or income from outside sources.

Other facts collected in this investigation show conclusively that a very large proportion of these families did not live

in decency and comfort. Thirty per cent kept boarders and lodgers, a condition repugnant to every ideal of American family life, especially in the crowded tenements or tiny cottages in which the wage earners of America characteristically live. Furthermore, in 77 per cent of the families two or more persons occupied each sleeping room in 37 per cent three or more persons, and in 15 per cent four or more persons.

The minimum amount of education which any child should receive is certainly the grammar school course, yet statistics show that only one-third of the children in our public schools completed the grammar school course, and less than 10 per cent finish high school. Those who leave are almost entirely the children of the workers, who, as soon as they reach working age, are thrown, immature, ill-trained, and with no practical knowledge, into the complexities of industrial life. In each of four industrial towns studied by the bureau of labor statistics, more than 75 per cent of the children quit school before reaching the seventh grade.

The great seriousness of this condition is even more acutely realized when it is known that in the families of the workers 37 per cent of the mothers are at work and consequently unable to give the children more than scant attention. Of these mothers 30 per cent keep boarders and lodgers and 7 per cent work outside the home.

As a final statement of the far-reaching effects of the economic condition of American wage earners, it seems proper to quote the following statement of the Chicago Commission on Crime, which after thorough investigation has reported during the past year:

> The pressure of economic conditions has an enormous influence in producing certain types of crime. Unsanitary housing and working conditions, unemployment, wages inadequate to maintain a human standard of living, inevitably produce the crushed or distorted bodies and minds from which the army of crime is recruited. The crime problem is not merely a question of police and courts, it leads to the broader problems of public sanitation, education, home care, a living wage, and industrial democracy.

As a picture of American industry, this presentation is undeniably gloomy and depressing, but as a diagnosis of what is wrong with American labor conditions, it is true and exact.

CARPENTRY WORK—PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

VOLUMES could be written on various aspects of carpentry work—past and present.

Much, for instance, could be mentioned regarding the work the present-day carpenter is losing through modern methods of construction but notwithstanding this the craft has preserved its identity and standing.

In the main, what was done years ago is being done today. Styles and patterns of former ages come back again—some never lose vogue and are perpetually with us—so that there is not so much difference in methods, materials and craft impliments as some would think, although the world's work is moving on more rapidly than in years gone by.

Changes—some of a revolutionary nature—come and we meet and cope with them. Perhaps the most important resulted from the introduction of machinery which has taken the place of hand work in the carpentry trade as well as in practically every other trade and calling. Today, we even hear of "machine" politics.

In the space of a comparatively few years we have witnessed the transition from the ox cart, which was our chief means of carrying passengers and freight across the country, to the steam engine, strong enough to move a train a mile long.

We are in the age of the Twentieth Century express, the automobile, the aeroplane. Our wishes are made known

(Continued on Page 47.)

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all Letters and Money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

51

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1916

Preparing for the Convention

Members of our organization are, of course, aware that the Nineteenth General Convention of the U. B. will be held at Fort Worth, Tex., next September and it is reasonable to suppose that keen interest will be manifested in the event which will doubtless have an important bearing on our future affairs.

During the period that has elapsed since the Indianapolis convention there has been a notable improvement in trade conditions and, if present indications count for anything, convention time 1916, will see the labor movement on the crest of a wave of prosperity for which we have long waited.

By that time, it is also reasonable to expect that the holocaust of carnage and strife which is rending Europe shall have run its course and that peace, reconstruction and readjustment will be in the air. For the workers on this side of the Atlantic such a time will likely be fraught with questions of moment as we cannot help but be affected—either for good or ill—by the outcome of the war. Owing to our complex industrial conditions, the world is growing smaller and the workers of the various nations are finding that their interests are identical and that they can only achieve the greatest measure of success through co-operation and solidarity.

But, of course, our internal affairs will take precedence at the coming convention and how far we can shape them so that they will result in the greater welfare of the organization depends upon the amount of thought we give them. There is ample time between now and the convention to discuss needed constitutional revisions and changes through the medium of our Journal and other matters that may be deemed important.

In this connection we desire to draw attention to the "Special Notice" of our General Secretary in this issue of The Carpenter under the heading of Official Information.

* * *

Industrial Relations Day

Last month central labor bodies in various parts of the country celebrated what was known as "Industrial Relations Day" at the request of the committee on Industrial Relations, a voluntary organization which was formed a few months ago at Washington for the purpose of carrying on the work begun by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, which body expired August 23, 1915.

These meetings had a very salutary effect in bringing home to the average wage earner the important facts disclosed in the report of the federal commission and also in outlining for them what the committee formed at Washington hopes to accomplish.

The committee, which is headed by Frank P. Walsh, includes John P. White, James O'Connell, John Fitzpatrick,

Frederick Howe, Agnes Nestor, Helen Marot, John B. Lennon, Amos Pinchot, Austin B. Garretson, Bishop Charles D. Williams and Dante Barton, and has been organized to act as an agency through which all who agree to the fundamental principles embodied in the main report of the federal commission on Industrial Relations, and who desire to see its recommendations carried into effect, can act to the best advantage.

The manner in which the committee hopes to accomplish its purpose was outlined at the meetings, as follows:

First. An active educational campaign, through bulletins, magazines and newspaper articles, to show how and why collective bargaining through strong organizations makes for justice, industrial stability and individual development.

Second. The maintenance of an organization to urge upon Congress and the state legislature a definite legislative program designed primarily to remove the obstacles which now prevent effective organization of employes and hamper their negotiations with employers.

Third. The maintenance of a small staff of experienced investigators to secure the facts regarding labor conditions and industrial disputes, and an effective publicity organization to give the facts the widest possible circulation.

It is hardly necessary to say that the foregoing plans meet with the wholehearted support of the organized wage earners of the country who are anxious and willing to take advantage of the forcible facts presented in the staff report of the Industrial Commission. At these meetings resolutions were adopted calling upon Congress to print the report in sufficient quantities to meet the general demand for it and local committees on industrial relations were formed for the purpose of co-operating with the central committee at Washington and giving it all the assistance possible.

It seems to us that from the tenor of these meetings there can be no greater aid to the labor forward campaigns now being carried on in various parts of the country than in setting before the unorganized wage earners the vital facts set forth in the report of the Industrial Commission and also by explaining to them what this new movement, which the industrial relations committee has started, plans to do. As the committee said in its original manifesto:

The commission's conclusion is unanswerable, that genuine and lasting improvement must be achieved through the collective action of the workers themselves—the toilers and producers in field and factory, and elsewhere. This committee bases its existence on that fact. But we believe, also, that there exist many opportunities for the general citizenship to aid in the working out of a solution for this most important and pressing of all social and political problems. On the public as a whole must be laid the important duty of removing governmental obstacles to the efforts of the wage earners to organize, and of insisting that wage earners and their representatives have a fair and free field. We believe that the best public opinion of the nation has failed of effective expression in regard to the industrial problem chiefly because it has never yet done justice to the importance of the labor union as the only effectual means yet devised by which the principles of democracy can be realized in the political field, and extended to the industrial field. Trade unions, economists, sociologists, public officials, and the disinterested public in general, long ago accepted the principle of collective bargaining. But in the application of this principle, we too often have strained at gnats in finding reasons for either opposing a particular union, or for withholding influence and support during a specific struggle for industrial democracy.

In giving its support to the aims of the committee on Industrial Relations the labor movement is making no mistake. The co-operation of both will doubtless be mutually beneficial and we trust that similar meetings to those designated "Industrial Relations Day" will be held throughout the country at reasonable intervals until all classes are brought to see the justice of labor's claims.

* * *

The Indifferent Member

The problem of getting the man who is lax in attending the meetings of his local to become a regular attendant is of perennial interest to all who have the interest of the organization at heart and yet it is one that is not usually given the attention that it deserves. An organization is strong in proportion to the intensity of interest manifested by the individual members in its aims and as-

pirations and when that interest wanes to any extent, the influence and activity of the organization proportionally decreases.

The union man who is lax in his obligations and careless in attending the meetings of his local is a dead weight upon the organization and the mere fact that he settles for his monthly dues occasionally and so manages to keep in good standing is no index of his value. What really counts are the active and interested members, loyal to the cause for which they stand, ready at all times to make sacrifices for it, and always willing to co-operate with one another for the common good.

A trade union, more, perhaps, than any other kind of organization, needs this peculiar singleness of purpose and loyalty on the part of its members; and the degree of efficiency to which it may attain depends upon the interest which the rank and file take in its affairs. Efforts should therefore be made from time to time to rouse the flagging interest of the indifferent members.

The form that this may take may best be judged from the situation existing in different localities and may embrace anything from occasional "social sessions" to an educational campaign to increase the members' knowledge of the labor movement. A little thought and enterprise will devise ways and means to make the meetings interesting and something more than routine affairs.

* * *

Union Finances

As a business institution advances and gains in power and influence more money is required for running expenses, and that money, as a rule, is freely forthcoming on the principle that the larger the investment the greater will be the net returns. With labor unions, however, that principle does not seem to apply, at least if we are to judge by the attitude of many union men.

To their minds, the larger and more influential a labor organization becomes the lower should the running expenses be. They combat every attempt to increase the per capita tax on the assumption that such is not really necessary and that an organization of, for instance, 250,000 members can be run on the same monetary basis as a union of 50,000 or less.

On such a basis they expect benefits entirely out of proportion to the per capita tax paid. They expect strikes to be financed, elaborate organizing campaigns undertaken, and the business of the organization conducted on the most approved, up-to-date lines. Some there are who expect much more but they never stop to figure out by what means such a financial miracle can be performed with the resources available.

These members do not realize that the spread of democracy and the demands of the industrial system of today have placed greater responsibilities upon the labor unions and exact more from them. The unions have to meet conditions that were unheard of in the past, administration expenses are much greater and strikes cost thousands where hundreds sufficed in former years.

It goes without saying, of course, that the prime asset of a labor union lies in a strong membership, unitedly striving toward the end for which they are organized, but nevertheless, without a strong treasury to back them up and make their influence felt, numerical power counts for much less than it might. Adequate finances are essential if advances are to be made and the gains obtained in the past defended.

In order to gain results today we must put our organizations on a sound financial basis. A labor organization in order to forge ahead must be efficiently equipped to fight its battles; to allow it to be handicapped for want of funds, while the members are enjoying the fruits of organization in higher wages and better working conditions, is a suicidal policy. Cheapness of that kind is in no sense economy, and is dear in the long run.

If the American labor movement is to fulfil its mission in the future, trade union members must revise their atti-

tude on the question of high dues. We must gain something of the viewpoint of the manufacturer or merchant who is enterprising enough to put more money into his business to protect what he has and to reach out for more. We must realize that in order to receive the full benefit of our trade affiliation it is necessary for us to give as heartily and as freely as our resources will permit. We must adjust ourselves to the fact that a proportion of the large sums gained in wage increases will have to be added to the union treasury if we desire to retain the advantages we have gained.

* * *

Anti-Boycott Association In Trouble

Another chapter, and an entirely unexpected one, was added to the anti-boycott litigation in New York city last month when criminal prosecutions were brought by the district attorney's office against three officers of the Anti-Boycott Association, namely Henry F. Lee, secretary, Henry Potter, treasurer, and Walter Gordon Merritt, attorney for the association, on charges of illegally practicing law.

The action was brought under that section of the penal law which prohibits an association from furnishing lawyers or legal advice to litigants and provides that an association practicing law unlawfully may be fined $5,000, and its officers may be imprisoned for a year and fined $1,000 each.

The activities of the Anti-Boycott Association are, of course, not new to our readers. While popularly identified in the public mind with the prosecution of the Danbury Hatters' and Buck Stove cases, in recent years the association has involved the U. B. and other building trades in a series of suits on the so-called boycott litigation order, the most notable being the injunction suit of the Paine Lumber Company which is still pending in the United States Supreme Court.

In instituting proceedings against the officers of the association for their illegal methods of procedure, an enfilade fire has been poured upon the trenches of these enemies of labor organizations which, we have no doubt, will curb the effrontery and the disregard for legal rights—except where they, themselves, are concerned—which has marked the whole anti-boycott outfit.

The New York Globe of January 14, published an interesting interview on the subject of the prosecutions from Attorney Charles Maitland Beattie, who has represented the U. B. in the various injunction suits brought by the association. Mr. Beattie was instrumental in securing the evidence on which the district attorney acted. He said:

> The labor unions having come to the conclusion that it was time for the worm to turn, and prevent what they call a 'blind pool' to fight labor, decided on the present criminal proceeding. I am representing them in the defense of the building trades suits, and they employed me to gather evidence of the methods of the Anti-Boycott Association as disclosed in their circulars and to bring criminal proceeding. Many private letters and circulars have been procured from men applied to for money or to become members, and some of these were laid before Judge Handy by Assistant District Attorney Allen and Otto Gillig.
>
> The papers presented alleged that none of the members has any vote as to what litigations shall be brought, and that none of the members knows what litigations or other legal work these defendants, and, perhaps a few others, in Connecticut, where the association arose, are carrying on.
>
> The constitution presented to the court stated that the funds of the association must never get below $100,000, and that it was only when the funds got above $250,000 that the so-called dues and appeals for money should cease. These circulars referred to their work in the Danbury Hatters' and Buck Stove cases. In appeals for money circulars referring to the above two cases said: 'The legal expenses of these cases as well as others have been and are borne solely by this association.' Appeals for money are not confined to the members. It is charged that a clique of a few men, chiefly the defendants, decide what actions shall be brought and what money is to be expended without consulting any members.
>
> Printed on letters asking for money is the legend. 'A Just Man Armed Is Potent for Peace.' The testimony of different plaintiffs in actions pending against labor in this city, to the effect that they were suing without expense, was also presented to the court. Findings of Justice Ford of the Supreme Court in an action recently tried here against the association stated that the conduct of this association in offering to take cases free of expense to the plaintiffs tended to promote litigations.

The trial of the accused officials will come up at the court of special sessions. It is about time to throw light on the invisible forces which have been fighting labor through the courts and whose policy it is to weaken the cause of organized labor by striving to drain its resources through legal channels.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 278 Keel Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 2500 Durant Ave., (Apartment 403) Berkeley, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for the Quarter Ending December 31, 1915

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Greeting:

Reporting on the work of this office during the past quarter will say: Owing to the demise of our late General President, James Kirby, who was elected at the last convention of the Brotherhood as a delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, it became necessary for the undersigned in order to carry out the work and policies adopted by Brother Kirby, to attend the San Francisco Convention of the A. F. of L., in his stead.

The work of this convention of importance to the members of the United Brotherhood will be reported on by the delegates as a whole.

You are aware there has been some controversy in the city of New York with the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers over the jurisdiction of pile driving, dock, pier and wharf building. An organization known as the Municipal Dock Builders, held a charter from the American Federation of Labor, but this charter was revoked by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and the members of this local union were instructed to affiliate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. These men, however, made application and received a charter from the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. This matter was taken up by our late General President and a protest lodged with the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. That body instructed the Iron Workers to revoke the charter, but this they have refused to do with the result that the matter was taken up at the recent convention of the American Federation of La-

bor. The convention instructed President Gompers to appoint a committee of three to make a thorough investigation of the status of the Dock Builders in New York City relative to the chartering of a local by an affiliated organization, while said charter had been revoked by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., and recommending that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be requested to suspend the charter granted by them in New York City, known as Local 177, pending this proposed investigation. This conference has been called by President Gompers to meet in New York beginning January 20th and to make a thorough investigation of this controversy. What the report of this committee will be remains to be seen but I feel confident the interests of our organization will in no way be jeopardized by this investigation. As you will have this question before you in a more concrete form it is not necessary for me to touch further on it in this report.

While conditions in the building industry for the past three months have been dull, yet compared with those of the same period of the year previous, they were exceptionally good, and business is picking up rapidly. This eventually will affect the building industry and I look for our members in all localities to be employed within a short time.

The printing plant of the organization is now complete and in full running order. Using the words of those who have visited our plant, it is one of the most complete and up-to-date in the city of Indianapolis. The cost of installing the plant is as follows:

Press department	$ 9,343.92
Composing department	6,627.87
Bindery department	9,728.60
Mailing department	5,818.00
Cost of alterations to building.	1,603.38
Making total cost of.....	$33,121.77

When the matter of installing a printing plant was called to the attention of the membership by the late Brother Kirby, the approximate cost was based on the number of Journals then being published, namely 80,000 copies. It was afterwards decided by a referendum vote to mail the Journal to the home address of each member and it was therefore necessary to make some changes in the installing of the plant in order to take care of the increased amount of work in printing the large number of Journals. This accounts for the cost of the plant exceeding to some little extent the estimate furnished by the late Brother Kirby in recommending this proposition to the membership. However, I feel that the increased cost was nominal compared with the amount of work the plant will be required to do and we should feel proud of the achievement.

Since the new Constitution went into effect on March 1, 1915, increasing the death and disability donations, and also the establishment of the Carpenters Printing Plant, which has been mentioned, the treasury of the Brotherhood has been drawn on to such an extent that some steps had to be taken for retrenchment.

This, and the fact that there was also a slight depression of the trade, caused me to discontinue the services of about one-half the organizing staff. This, of course, was not a pleasant task, as I had no fault to find with their work and every man that was laid off gave a good account of himself during his term of service for the organization. However, I could not see my way clear to retain the whole staff of organizers under the conditions mentioned above.

Many matters were referred to this office at the last quarterly session of the G. E. B., and all of them have received attention and will be brought before the board at the present session. As to the strike in Clifton, Arizona, in which our members were involved, Board Member Cole of the Sixth District visited that city during the month of December, and on his recommendation, with the approval of the other members of the board, three hundred dollars were sent them for their relief.

In fulfilling the duties of General President, I have endeavored to take care of the interests of each and every member of the organization, and also to carry out the policies of the late President Kirby as near as possible.

There will, as usual, be many calls for financial assistance, but it is needless for me to caution the members of the board to use discretion in making appropriations at this time to the various localities.

Trusting my work during the past three months will meet with your approval, and with best wishes to the members of the G. E. B. and the members in general for a prosperous year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove for Quarter Ending December 31, 1915

Mr. William L. Hutcheson, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I hereby submit my report as First General Vice-President for the quarter ending December 31st, 1915.

On October 1st, I visited Gary, Ind., and had the pleasure of attending the Second Annual Convention of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters. Like all State Council Conventions of our craft held during the year of 1915 this one was poorly attended. However, those who were privileged to act in the capacity of delegates to this convention demonstrated that they were conversant with the conditions of our organization throughout the entire state of Indiana. Considerable attention was given to the matter of legislation, industrial training, and the betterment of the conditions of our craft, and so forth.

Mr. Edgar Perkins, Chairman of the Indiana Industrial Accident Board, addressed the convention on the Workmen's Compensation Law, and requested the co-operation of the state council in carrying the law into effect.

Brother W. F. Wilson of L. U. 75, of Indianapolis, and Brother James L. Tate, of L. U. 90, of Evansville, were unanimously elected President and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively.

During the quarter just ended one hundred and thirty-five (135) sets of by-laws, amendments and working rules were submitted for approval as follows:

Local Unions, one hundred and two (102.)

District Councils, twenty-seven (27.)

State Councils, three (3.)

Provincial Councils, one (1.)

Ladies Auxiliary Unions, two (2.)

Applications were made during the quarter by Local Unions and District Councils for 4,880 transfer labels, fifty-four mill stamps, and three brass dies of the Label. Four firms were granted the use of the Label of the Brotherhood who previously had never used the same on their products, and two firms were denied the use of our Label for failure to comply with the conditions under which they were granted.

During the quarter just ended my entire time was devoted to work at the General Office under the supervision of the General President, with the exception of my visit to Gary, Ind.

With best wishes to yourself and our entire membership for a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN T. COSGROVE,
First General Vice-President.

Special Notice

To All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greeting:

The Nineteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Fort Worth, Texas, next September. At that gathering many matters of importance to our organization will be con-

sidered and acted upon. It was intended by the framers of our Constitution and General Laws in years gone by that all our members should have a chance and an opportunity to consider these matters before being acted upon by the convention. For that purpose the following law was enacted. It is known as Paragraph 4 of Section 62.

All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by local unions, District Councils, State Councils or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July preceding the holding of the convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution committee.

We therefore ask that this Section be given due consideration now while we have plenty of time before the convention meets. All amendments to the Constitution and Laws should be sent to us as soon as possible so that they may be published in the coming issues of our official monthly journal "The Carpenter" in conformity with the law just quoted.

Hoping this notice will receive due consideration by all our members, I am,

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Propositions Ordered Submitted to Referendum Vote By G. E. B.

As authorized by the G. E. B., a special circular has been issued by the General Secretary, submitting to a referendum vote of the membership, the following propositions: First, the question of the reaffiliation of the U. B. with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.; and second, that of printing the results of referendum votes in pamphlet form and distributing same in the same manner as the financial statement. One of the forms containing the result of each local's vote must be filled out and returned to the General Office on or before March 14, next. Locals not receiving forms should immediately communicate with the General Office.

The questions to be voted on are of importance and should be given due consideration. As regards the first proposition, it will be remembered that the last A. F. of L. convention ordered the immediate affiliation of the U. B. with the Building Trades Department and that General President Hutcheson and his fellow delegates complied with the orders of the convention upon obtaining the unanimous consent of the G. E. B.

As regards the matter of printing the results of referendum votes in The Carpenter, this is looked upon as a needless expense as it can be circulated much cheaper in pamphlet form.

Local Unions Chartered In December

Richwood, West Va.	Henderson, Ky.
Warrensburg, Mo.	Akron, O.
Rockland, Me.	Webb City, Mo.
Alexandria, La.	Shinglehouse, Pa.
Demopolis, Ala.	Providence, R. I.
Fort Pierce, Fla.	Calexico, Cal.

Brooklyn, N. Y. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Shipwrights.)
Omaha, Neb. (Millmen.)
Total, 14 Local Unions.

A Pleasing Forecast

Basil M. Manly, who achieved celebrity as the writer of the staff report of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, gives it as his opinion that the present year will be the most fruitful one in history for American labor. Although Mr. Manly only came into the limelight in recent months he is by no means an unknown quantity as an industrial authority, having been one of the first investigators of conditions in the steel industry, and having had wide experience in the study of wages and labor conditions generally.

Not only is it his opinion that this year will bring wage increases that will put the workers in a position to meet the increased cost of living, but it will also bring steady employment, a shorter work day, and a spirit of assurance and self-confidence.

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session, 1916, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the October, 1915, and the January, 1916, meetings the following matters were acted upon by the Board through correspondence:

November 23, 1915.

The G. P. submitted to the Board the proposition of the U. B. again affiliating with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, as per instructions of the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor. It was decided that the instructions of the A. F. of L. Convention should be complied with, subject to the referendum vote of our membership later on.

December 10, 1915.

Clifton, Ariz.—The request of Local Union No. 1264 for financial assistance for its members involved in the strike of the Miners was submitted to the Board by the G. P. An appropriation of three hundred dollars for the relief of the members of Local Union No. 1264 was made.

January 10, 1916.

The first quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. for the year 1916 was called to order on the above date by General President Hutcheson. All members present.

Brother Klopech, representative of the International Longshoremen's Association appeared before the Board relative to the affiliation of the Pile Drivers, Dock Builders, Crib and Breakwater Workers of that organization with the U. B. After a discussion of the question the matter was held in abeyance, pending further investigation by the G. P.

Brother Lord, President of the Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor and Brother Powell, organizer of the Western Federation of Miners appeared before the Board relative to the strike now on at Clifton, Arizona, in which the trades of that vicinity are involved. They requested financial aid for the men out. The matter was laid over until the correspondence in the case can be considered.

New York, N. Y.—A report from Dock Builders' Union No. 1456 relative to the progress of the strike, showing 214 men still answering roll call daily, was submitted to the Board by the G. S. The sum of $1,284.00 is appropriated for the relief of the men involved.

Boston, Mass.—The G. P. submitted to the Board papers in the controversy between Local Union No. 2503 of Boston, Mass., and Local Union No. 43 of Hartford, Conn., in connection with fines imposed upon W. W. Allen and Alex McGillivray by Local Union No. 43, of Hartford, Conn., said parties having joined Local Union No. 2503 without having paid the fines. As Brothers Allen and McGillivray did not avail themselves of the provisions of our General Laws the Board has no authority to consider the case, and Local Union No. 2503 is instructed to comply with the orders of the G. P.

Birmingham, Ala.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes considered and action deferred until the April meeting of the Board.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Request of the Duval County D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes in Jacksonville and vicinity. Request denied.

Miami, Fla.—The G. P. submitted to the Board a communication from Local Union No. 993 requesting financial assistance in a movement to resist an attempt to establish open shop conditions in Miami. The request is denied.

The law suits now under way in New York City and Chicago were considered by the Board and referred to the G. P.

January 11, 1916.

All members present.

The activities of religious labor unions in Canada against the international labor organizations were considered and referred to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and the American Federation of Labor.

Providence, R. I.—Appeal of Local Union No. 632 of Providence from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Local Union No. 632 vs. Local Union No. 859, wherein an ex-member of Local Union No. 632 was admitted to Local Union No. 859. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed; if the man in question had violated the trades rules of the district he should have been punished in accordance with the laws at the time the offense was committed.

A communication from the secretary of the United States Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners relative to members of the A. S. Section who had been called out on strike in Cleveland, Ohio, in connection with a metal trim controversy in that city was submitted to the Board by the G. P. The Board decided to sustain the ruling of the G. P., which is to the effect that members of the A. S. involved in this difficulty were entitled to strike benefits from the G. O. of the U. B.

Washington, D. C.—Appeal of F. I. Reid, member of Local Union No. 2563 of Washington, D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Reid vs. Local Union No. 117 of Albany, N. Y. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed, and the Board decides that the D. C. and Local Union No. 117 of Albany must comply with the plan of solidification in its entirety.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Appeal of F. L. Reed, member of Local Union No. 350 of New Rochelle, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of F. L. Reed vs. the Portchester D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

New York City, N. Y.—Appeal of Local Union

No. 1456 (Dock Builders) of New York City from a ruling of the G. P. in the case of members of Local Union No. 1456 who were fined by Local Union No. 350 of New Rochelle, N. Y. for violation of trade rules. Inasmuch as this appeal was not taken within thirty days as provided for in our General Laws, same is dismissed and cannot be considered by the Board.

The following telegram was received from the secretary of the New York District Council:

New York, Jan. 11, 1916.

"Frank Duffy,
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis.
Warrants out for officers Anti-Boycott Illegal Practice of law. Hearing Friday."
(Signed) Neal."

Seattle, Wash.—Appeal of Wm. Marshall, member of L. U. No. 1184 of Seattle, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. Marshall vs. Local Union No. 1184. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Portland, Ore.—Appeal of Local Union No. 808 of Portland, Ore., from the decision of the late General President Kirby in the case of Local Union No. 50 vs. the D. C. of Portland in regard to the unseating of a certain delegate from Local Union No. 50 in the D. C. The decision of the former G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Halifax, N. S., Can.—Appeal of Wm. Dooks, member of Local Union No. 83, from the decision of the late General President Kirby in the case of Dooks vs. Local Union No. 83. The decision of the former G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Helena, Mont.—Appeal of Local Union No. 153 of Helena from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Albert Wiegand vs. Local Union No. 153. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of M. J. Clarke from the decision of the G. P. in the case of M. J. Clarke vs. Local Union No. 643 of Chicago, Ill. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Appeal of Emil Janke from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Emil Janke vs. the Milwaukee D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

McKeesport, Pa.—Appeal of W. H. Shaffer, W. W. Elwell and A. H. Hammond from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Shaffer, Elwell and Hammond vs. the McKeesport D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

January 12, 1916.

All members present.

Baltimore, Md.—Request from the D. C. of Baltimore for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, effective June 1st, 1916. Action is deferred until the April meeting of the Board and the matter referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Media, Pa.—Request from the Delaware County D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour to take effect May 1, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to this office.

Lynn, Mass.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour to take effect April 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

New York, N. Y.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages for outside and inside men in that district. Action is deferred and the G. P. authorized to instruct the officials of the D. C. to appear before the Board at this session.

South Shore, Mass.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50 to 55 cents per hour, effective April 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted.

Washington, D. C.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour for the outside men and a similar increase for the inside men to take effect June 1st, 1916. Action is deferred and the matter referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Request of the Wyoming Valley D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 42½ to 47½ cents per hour, effective April 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Champaign, Ill.—Request of Local Union No. 44 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50 to 55 cents per hour, effective April 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Bradford, Pa.—Request of Local Union No. 124 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 37½ to 45 cents per hour, to take effect April 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Newark, Ohio.—Request of Local Union No. 136 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour and a re-

duction in working hours from nine to eight per day, effective April 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Huntington, W. Va.—Request of Local Union No. 302 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour to take effect April 1, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Norwich, N. Y.—Request of L. U. No. 310 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour and a reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

South Bend, Ind.—Request of L. U. No. 413 for official sanction in support of a movement to increase the wage scale from 45 to 50 cents per hour and to reduce the working hours from nine to eight per day. Official sanction granted.

Coshocton, Ohio.—Request of L. U. No. 525 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, effective April 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Olean, N. Y.—Request of L. U. No. 546 for official sanction in support of a movement to increase the wage scale from 40⅝ to 45 cents per hour on May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted.

Paducah, Ky.—Request of L. U. No. 559 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 47½ to 50 cents per hour, in effect May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Wilmington, Del.—Request of Local Union No. 626 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour on May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Montpelier, Vt.—Request of Local Union No. 679 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.50 per day to take effect on May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Beardstown, Ill.—Request of Local Union No. 741 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 42½ to 47½ cents per hour, effective April 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O., and further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

St. Louis, Mo.—Request of Box Makers' Union No. 795, endorsed by the D. C. of St. Louis, for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours as per proposed agreement, effective April 20th, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, providing the laws governing apprentices are made to conform with our General Laws and the clauses relative to the use of our label are approved by the First G. V. P., also that that part of the agreement wherein it stipulates that the last man hired must be the first man laid off be stricken out. Financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Woonsocket, R. I.—Request of Local Union No. 801 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 41 to 45 cents per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

South Framingham, Mass.—Request of Local Union No. 860 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50 to 55 cents per hour on May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Tulsa, Okla.—Request of Local Union No. 943 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50 to 56¼ cents per hour to take effect January 1, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Springfield, Mass.—Request of Local Union No. 1105, endorsed by the Springfield D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a reduction in working hours from 50 to 44 per week. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Emporia, Kans.—Request of Local Union No. 1224 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour to take effect April 1st, 1916. The official sanction desired is granted, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Monmouth, Ill.—Request of Local Union No. 1265 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour and a reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day. Official sanction granted.

Johnstown, N. Y.—Request of Local Union No. 1268 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 37½ to 42 cents per hour, effective April 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted;

financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Allentown, Pa.—Application of Local Union No. 1285, endorsed by the Lehigh Valley D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 28 to 30 cents per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Lisbon, Ohio.—Application of Local Union No. 1288 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 33 1-3 to 38 8-9 cents per hour, effective January 1st, 1916. The papers are laid over and the G. S. instructed to obtain further information.

Huntington, N. Y.—Request of Local Union No. 1292 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday to take effect May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted.

Elyria, Ohio.—Request of Local Union No. 1426 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour to take effect April 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Elyria, Ohio.—The request of Local Union No. 1426 for an appropriation for organizing purposes was considered by the Board and request denied.

Topeka, Kans.—Request of Local Union No. 1445 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40 to 50 cents per hour and union shop conditions to take effect April 1st, 1916. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Bloomington, Ind.—Request of Local Union No. 1664 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 30 to 40 cents per hour to take effect April 10th, 1916. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Carthage, Mo.—Request of Local Union No. 1880 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour, effective April 1st, 1915. Official sanction granted.

January 13, 1916.

All members present, except Brother Hutcheson, absent on business of the organization.

Cabo Rojo, P. R.—On a report received from Local Union No. 1455 the Board appropriates the sum of $180.00 for the relief of members involved in strike in that city.

The regular quarterly audit and examination of the books and accounts were taken up at this time .

January 14, 1916.

All members present, except Brother Hutcheson.

Columbus, Ind.—Brother Giltner of Local Union No. 1155 of Columbus, Ind., appeared before the Board with a Schedule of Inquiries relative to a trade movement for an increase in wages and a reduction in hours effective May 1st, 1916. Inasmuch as Section 58 of our General Laws has not been compiled with, that is, 55 per cent of the members did not vote in favor of the movement, the Board cannot sanction it. The G. S. is instructed to notify the Local Union to take another vote in compliance with the law, so that the application for official sanction may be submitted to the Board at the April meeting.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

January 15, 1916.

All members present, except Brother Hutcheson.

Examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

January 17, 1916.

All members present.

The entire day was taken up with the examination and audit of books and accounts.

January 18, 1916.

All members present.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Brother Anderson, representing the District Council of Hamilton County, O., and Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky., appeared before the Board requesting the assistance of the other trades through the General Office in organizing certain jobs in Cincinnati. The matter is referred to the G. P., he to use his influence to bring about the desired results.

New York, N. Y.—On a report received from Dock Builders' Union No. 1456 relative to strike involving the members of that union, the Board appropriates the sum of $1,218.00 for strike relief.

New York, N. Y.—Secretary Neal of the New York District Council, along with General Agent Collins and Chairman Morrissey of the Executive Committee representing said District Council, appeared before the Board in conformity with the action of the Board on January 12th, relative to a trade movement to go into effect May 1st, 1916. After a thorough discussion of the matter from all angles the Board decided: (1st) That a general campaign of organization be inaugurated forthwith under the supervision of the G. P. in order to get those eligible into the organization at a reduced initiation fee of five dollars. (2nd) That arrangements be made by the D. C. to create a fund for the protection of the men who may be called out. (3rd) That the trade movement be sanctioned, financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

January 19, 1916.

All members present, except Brother Guerin,

who was called to New York to attend a conference.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was continued and completed, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the G. O., and the books and accounts found to be correct.

The report of the G. P. for the quarter ended December 31, 1915, was received and ordered published in "The Carpenter."

The reports of the First and Second General Vice-Presidents were also received and ordered published in "The Carpenter."

The G. E. B. instructs the G. S. as editor of "The Carpenter" to discontinue publishing the "stay-away" notices in the future, except in cases of strike or lockout.

Cabo Rojo, P. R.—Report on strike conditions and request for additional financial assistance for men involved received from Local Union No. 1455. The Board appropriates the sum of $144.00 for strike relief.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes considered and denied.

Waterbury, Conn.—The request made by Local Union No. 260 of Waterbury, Conn., that our men be instructed to cease working for a certain firm in the state of Connecticut was referred to the G. P. for investigation and adjustment.

Albany, N. Y.—Appeal of the D. C. of Albany from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John Smith vs. the Albany D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Chicago, Ill.—The G. S. submitted to the Board a communication from Local Union No. 1 of Chicago, stating that Local preferred to receive the official monthly Journal under the old system, that is, in bulk as heretofore. The Board rules that the law must be complied with, otherwise the Journal cannot be sent to the members of Local Union No. 1.

Madison, N. J.—Request from the Summit, Madison and Springfield D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, to take effect May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are received at the G. O.

Madison, Wis.—Request of Local Union No. 314 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour for inside and outside men, effective April 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are received at the G. O.

New Britain, Conn.—Request of Local Union No. 97 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 41 to 45 cents per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired and will consider the matter of financial assistance in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are received at this office.

Clarks Summit, Pa.—Request of Local Union No. 339 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 37½ to 45 cents per hour, effective April 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Pueblo, Colo.—Request of Local Union No. 362 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 55 to 60 cents per hour, effective May 1st. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

Springfield, Ohio.—Request of Local Union No. 660 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour and better working conditions, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

Warren, Pa.—Request of Local Union No. 1014 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.50 per day to take effect April 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial assistance to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are received at this office.

Oglesby, Ill.—Request of Local Union No. 1192, endorsed by the Illinois Valley D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50 to 55 cents per hour, effective April 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are received at the G. O.

Ennis, Tex.—Request of Local Union No. 1718 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 43 2-3 to 45 cents per hour, effective June 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Request of Local Union No. 281 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Flint, Mich.—Request of the Tri-County District Council and Local Union No. 1373 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

January 20, 1916.

All members present, except Brother Guerin.

The renewal of the bond of the G. T. in the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) was received and referred to the chairman of the Board for safe keeping.

Charlottesville, Va.—Communication from Local Union No. 1454 requesting financial assistance for men on strike in that city. The trade movement of which the strike was the result was officially sanctioned by the G. E. B.

in October, 1915, as per request of the Local Union. Official sanction only was asked for, consequently Board cannot consider request for aid at this time.

Greenwich, Conn.—An invitation to the members of the Board to attend the convention of the Connecticut State Council of Carpenters was read and referred to the G. P. to have a representative in attendance.

Haverhill, Mass.—Appeal of Otis A. Hunt from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Otis A. Hunt vs. Local Union No. 82 of Haverhill. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Saginaw, Mich.—Request of the Tri-County D. C. that the membership of the U. B. be notified of the attitude towards organized labor of certain firms in that locality which manufacture ready-cut houses. The Board decides that the request of the D. C. shall be complied with.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Jos. Crimmins, member of Local Union No. 476, from the decision of the late General President Kirby in the case of Jos. Crimmins vs. the New York District Council, relative to the election of General Agent. Other appeals and protests from various Local Unions in the District, including Local Union No. 497, Local Union No. 478, Local Union No. 109 and Local Union 1548, the latter three protesting against the action of the D. C. in sending a committee to Indianapolis to appear before the Board were submitted with the other papers. Inasmuch as the appeals were not taken within the thirty-day limit as specified in our General Laws, the G. E. B. cannot consider same.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes considered and denied.

Norristown, Pa.—Request of the Montgomery County D. C. for an appropriation for organizing work in that locality received and considered. Request denied.

Tampa, Fla.—Request of the D. C. of Tampa for an appropriation to carry on organizing work in that city and vicinity. The request is denied.

Rockaway Beach, N. Y.—Request of L. U. No. 601 for an appropriation for organizing purposes considered. The request is denied and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Request of Local Union No. 945 for appropriation to help defray cost of a recent strike in that city. The request is denied.

Cincinnati, O.—Request of Box Makers' Union No. 1348 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Denver, Colo.—Request of the Western Federation of Miners for permission to circulate an appeal for financial assistance among our local unions for the benefit of members of the Federation and others on strike in Arizona. A similar request was received from the Morenci Mine, Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 80 of the Western Federation of Miners. Both requests denied.

Clifton, Ariz.—Request of Local Union No. 1264 for financial assistance for members of the U. B. involved in the Miners' strike. The Board appropriates the sum of $200.00 for the relief of locked out members.

Washington, D. C.—A request from the Committee on Industrial Relations for financial assistance to carry on the work of the committee was considered and denied.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—A communication from the General Officers of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Silver Platers, Brass Workers Union of North America, requesting permission to circulate an appeal for financial aid for striking members of that organization among our Local Unions was considered and the request denied.

Columbus, O.—Request of Local Union No. 200 for donation to assist the widow of Brother Martin Peters, late a member of Local Union No. 200, whose death occurred while he was out of benefits. The G. E. B. has no authority to grant such a donation and accordingly denies the request.

Superior, Wis.—A communication from Local Union No. 755 of Superior, in the nature of a protest against the expenditure of the finances of the organization was received and filed and the reply of the General Secretary thereto endorsed.

Lincoln, Neb.—A communication from Local Union No. 1055, protesting against certain expenditures by the G. O., was received and filed and the reply of the G. S. to same endorsed by the Board.

The report of the delegates to the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco, Cal., in November, 1915, was received and filed, same to be incorporated in the report of the G. E. B. to our next convention.

The report of the delegates to the Ninth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco, Cal., in November, 1915, was received and filed, same to be incorporated in the report of the G. E. B. to our next convention.

The action of the G. E. B. in unanimously concurring in the orders of the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, instructing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to immediately reaffiliate with the Building Trades Department, is ordered submitted to referendum vote of our membership.

The Board decides to submit to referendum vote the question of printing in pamphlet form in the future the results of all referendum votes and distribute same in the same manner as the monthly financial statement instead of printing said votes in our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter."

Toronto, Ont., Can.—Request from Wm. W. Young, Secretary of the Canadian Executive Board of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners for a ruling on the last paragraph of Section 42 of our General Laws as it pertains to the plan of solidification. The matter is referred to the G. P. and G. S. and the Secretaries of the Canadian and United States Districts of the Amalgamated Society to determine upon a ruling.

Marlboro, Mass.—Appeal of Local Union No. 988 from the decision of the First G. V. P. in disapproving a certain Section of their local by-laws relative to contingent fund. The decision of the First G. V. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

January 21, 1916.

All members present, except Brothers Hutcheson and Guerin, the former having left for the East on business of the organization.

A report from the Secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League of America in reference to organizing work done in New York and Philadelphia was received and filed.

Peoria, Ill.—Appeal of Local Union No. 183 from the decision of the First G. V. P. in disapproving certain Sections of their local by-laws relative to election of Trustees and Business Agent. The decision of the First G. V. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—The G. S. submitted to the Board a communication from Local Union No. 497 stating that the Local preferred to receive the official monthly Journal under the old system, that is, in bulk addressed to the Secretary. The Board rules that the law must be complied with, otherwise "The Carpenter" cannot be sent to the members of Local Union No. 497.

St. Louis, Mo.—An invitation from the D. C. to attend an entertainment to be given by the District Council of St. Louis and neighboring Locals on January 22, was received and it was decided that Brother Blackmore, member of the Board from the Fifth District, should represent the G. O.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Communication received from the Pittsburgh D. C. relative to a controversy with the Beaver Valley D. C. over jurisdiction over Local Union No. 1732 of Ambridge. The matter is referred to the G. P.

Detroit, Mich.—Communication received from the Wayne County D. C., asking that some action be taken towards inducing the Ford Motor Company to employ union carpenters when erecting buildings. The matter is referred to the G. P., he to comply with the request as far as practicable.

Erie, Pa.—Full accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for the relief of men on strike in 1915 received and filed.

Galveston, Tex.—Full accounting from Local Union No. 526 for an appropriation made for the relief of flood sufferers received and filed.

Clifton, Ariz.—Full accounting from Local Union No. 1264 for donation made for relief of members on strike received and filed.

Mobile, Ala.—A communication from Local Union No. 89 of Mobile, protesting against the General Officers incurring the expenses in the funeral of the late General President Kirby was received and filed.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—Protest from Local Union No. 751 against the General Officers incurring the expenses incident to the funeral of the late General President Kirby was received and filed.

Aurora, Ill.—Request of the Fox River Valley D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 55 to 62½ cents per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Lewiston, Me.—Request of the D. C. of Lewiston for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 37½ to 45 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Lowell, Mass.—Request of the D. C. of Lowell for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Quincy, Mass.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50 to 55 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired and will consider financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to this office.

Canton, Ohio.—Request of Local Union No. 143 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1916. The matter is laid over until the April session of the Board and referred to the G. P. for further investigation.

Lawrence, Mass.—Request of Local Union No. 1092, properly endorsed by the District Council of Lawrence, for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Athens, Ohio.—Request of Local Union No. 1720 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 42 to 50 cents per hour to take effect April 1, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of finan-

cial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered when reports are made to the G. O.

Mendham, N. J.—Request of Local Union No. 1878 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered, as reports are made to the G. O., in such sums as the funds will warrant.

Phoenix, Ariz.—A communication from Local Union No. 1089 relative to the necessity of organizing work in the state of Arizona was read and referred to the G. P.

Beaver Pa.—Request of the Beaver Valley D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a three-year wage scale and agreement with the employers, same to take effect May 1, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

West Frankfort, Ill.—Appeal of John Wharry, member of Local Union No. 1193 of West Frankfort, Ill., from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Brother Wharry. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed, the papers showing that the brother was not in good standing at the time the death of his wife occurred.

Canton, Mass.—Appeal of Local Union No. 1754 of Canton from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of James Doody, Jr., a member of Local Union No. 1754. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed, as the papers show that the brother was not in benefit standing at the time his wife died.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Local Union No. 1717 of New York City from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for disability donation in behalf of John F. Pardue, member of Local Union No. 1717. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed, as the evidence shows that the brother's disability was not the result of an accident.

Alameda, Cal.—The G. T. submitted to the Board correspondence in regard to the death of Wm. Cook on May 10, 1914, at which time he was a member of Local Union No. 194 of Alameda. No claim was ever filed for benefits until the receipt of a letter from Attorney Van Sickle under date of December 1, 1915. The matter is referred back to the G. T. by the Board, he to take same up with our attorney.

Sycamore, Ill.—Appeal of Local Union No. 826 of Sycamore, Ill., from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Andrew Palmer, a member of Local Union No. 826. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed, the papers showing that the brother was not legally a member of the U. B. at the time his wife's death occurred, having gone six months in arrears on June 30, 1913.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the G. O. Monday, April 10, 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary.

An Important Notice

We note that some local unions are accepting men between the ages of twenty-two and fifty years who are not qualified as journeymen carpenters.

There is absolutely nothing in our General Laws which will permit of the admission of men over the age of twenty-two years to our ranks unless they can qualify as full-fledged journeymen carpenters; if they cannot qualify, they must not be admitted to membership.

Many inquiries have been made at the General Office as to what can be done with such men and we can only again say, that they cannot be admitted until they properly qualify.

In former times local unions admitted such men to membership as "improvers" providing they were employed by reliable contractors and were willing to learn the trade within a given period. This privilege was abused, however, and as a result it became necessary to draw hard and fast lines governing the admission of men to our organization. Our laws on this matter must be fully complied with in all instances, no exceptions can be made. If any local unions have members coming under the foregoing category, they should drop their names from the roll of membership, and notify the General Secretary to that effect.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING DECEMBER, 1915

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
25464	Ernest D. Spofford	629	1	5	Automobile accident	$200.00
25465	John T. Slaughter (Dis.)	692	13	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
25466	Mrs. Sarah Holland	1687	3	7	Organic heart disease	75.00
25467	John Stach	1786	2	5	Peritonitis	50.00
25468	Mrs. Mary Fencl	1786	9	..	Carcinoma of stomach	75.00
25469	John J. Maguire	1367	3	1	Drowning	200.00
25470	Mrs. Anna M. Thurber	642	13	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
25471	Chas. E. Hertz	486	24	7	Apoplexy	300.00
25472	J. B. Scogin	257	19	6	Carcinoma	300.00
25473	Mrs. Helen Roberts	125	9	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
25474	Mrs. Mary E. Melby	7	1	1	Nephritis	50.00
25475	Mrs. Hilda C. Ytterberg	10	13	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
25476	Thomas Payne	11	11	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
25477	John Graes	29	2	8	Nephritis	200.00
25478	Chas. A. Engstrom (Bal.)	87	15	5	Cerebral softening	175.00
25479	Samuel H. Gaskill	121	25	..	Heart disease	125.00
25480	W. S. Dawson	132	8	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
25481	Mrs. Florence Brockington	132	2	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
25482	Geo. W. Eckenweiler	143	1	4	Automobile accident	50.00
25483	Mrs. Leah Jones	149	26	10	Nephritis	75.00
25484	James Trezise	174	17	6	Abcess of lungs	125.00
25485	A. M. Smalley	215	8	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
25486	Mrs. Mary Schenkel	237	13	9	Nephritis	75.00
25487	John Woessner	237	12	4	Hypostatic pneumonia	300.00
25488	Mrs. Anna Schroeder	329	13	..	Nephritis	75.00
25489	Frank A. Holmes	387	14	2	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
25490	Samuel I. Burris	389	15	11	Paralysis	300.00
25491	Mrs. Eliza Samson	390	10	7	Endocarditis	75.00
25492	Bennie Petersen	427	6	6	Heart disease	300.00
25493	D. B. Mitchell	432	9	5	Hemorrhage	300.00
25494	F. L. Mitchell	455	13	10	Closure of intestines	125.00
25495	Mrs. Anna C. Carlson	550	7	10	Puerperal eclampia	75.00
25496	Benj. F. Johnson	626	13	7	Nephritis	125.00
25497	Mrs. Mary F. James	866	2	4	Hodgkins disease	50.00
25498	Wm. H. Moore	879	10	..	Heart failure	300.00
25499	Gustave Johnson	908	11	5	Drowning	300.00
25500	Chas. J. Stanton	913	..	11	Traumatism by fall	100.00
25501	Harry Gubitz	1008	5	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
25502	Henry Leroux	1354	12	9	Brights disease	125.00
25503	Stefan Lating	1784	8	4	Acute dilitation of heart	300.00
25504	Wm. Jensen	1914	3	4	Peritonitis	200.00
25505	John J. Plant	3	30	5	Paralysis of heart	300.00
25506	Mrs. Agnes Schafer	3	4	1	Acute endocarditis	75.00
25507	Henry C. Wiese	6	6	1	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
25508	Leopold Kadlec	54	9	4	Pneumonia	300.00
25509	Mrs. Sophie Samuelson	58	6	8	Nephritis	75.00
25510	Wm. Pellow (Dis.)	61	9	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
25511	Stephen Lewis	146	16	2	Brights disease	125.00
25512	Albert A. Price	329	5	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
25513	Malcolm M. Hall	470	15	8	Sarcoma of right thigh	300.00
25514	Frank Kahut	522	5	..	Leukema	300.00
25515	Mrs. Juana Mendez	1422	1	11	Tuberculosis	50.00
25516	Mrs. Mamie Lackey	1541	6	8	Pneumonia	75.00
25517	Andrew Massie, Sr.	1667	12	..	Tubercular meningitis	300.00
25518	Fred Waslowski	1784	8	5	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
25519	Patrick J. Hutchinson	1	14	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
25520	Frank Johnson	196	16	1	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
25521	Mrs. Annie G. Murphy	350	10	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
25522	Mrs. Mary Scholtz	1051	4	1	Paralysis	75.00
25523	August W. Schimke	1226	9	7	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
25524	Mrs. Bertha M. Roser	1348	10	8	Peritonitis	75.00
25525	Mrs. Sophia Schalck	1401	4	11	Locomotor ataxia	75.00
25526	Edward M. Sterns (Dis.)	33	27	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
25527	Robert Lancaster	42	6	9	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
25528	John Hubeschmann	45	6	..	Myocarditis	300.00
25529	John Graf	48	29	7	Carcinoma of liver	300.00
25530	Daniel O'Rourke (Dis.)	48	11	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
25531	Mrs. Alva M. Smith	59	5	7	Diabetes mellitus	75.00
25532	Mrs. Mary Tillisch	61	5	6	Puerperal Septic Phlebitis	75.00
25533	Thomas J. Swank	200	15	8	Organic heart disease	125.00
25534	Mrs. Mamie Bachman	239	1	1	Heart trouble	50.00
25535	J. R. Ambercrombie	258	5	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
25536	Mrs. Nancy Tallent	266	9	..	Pernicious anemia	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
25537	Chas. Schuster	277	1	4	Fall from scaffold	50.00
25538	John R. Lynch	306	14	4	Pneumonia	300.00
25539	Mrs. Alpa E. Finkle	330	8	10	Spinal sclerosis latteral	75.00
25540	Noble A. Thornberg	592	13	2	Concussion of brain	300.00
25541	Mrs. Agnes K. Collins	1717	10	6	Morbus cordis	75.00
25542	Thos. F. Scott	762	3	9	Carcinoma of bladder	200 00
25543	Everett C. Goings	842	2	2	Dilitation of heart	200.00
25544	Louis Parent	859	12	4	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25545	Mrs. Henrietta Christensen	901	10	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
25546	Theo. D. Smith	993	3	5	Acute mania	75.00
25547	C. E. Wise	1029	4	..	Accident in coal mine shaft	200.00
25548	Geo. Wise	1043	11	7	Cardiac insufficiency	300.00
25549	Mrs. Isabella Kamp	1051	2	1	Cholelithiasis	50.00
25550	Daniel F. Ross	1342	10	1	Nephritis	300.00
25551	Mrs. Anna Nolander	7	19	8	Pneumonia	75.00
25552	Henry Geisler	19	14	6	Paresis	300.00
25553	Fred Dean	31	5	3	Appendicitis	300.00
25554	Anton Kozeny	39	8	3	General anasarca	300.00
25555	Mrs. Celanire Lambert	134	3	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
25556	F. M. Layman	165	15	6	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
25557	G. M. Gheen	165	3	4	Arterio sclerosis	50.00
25558	John G. Gould	165	26	11	Heart disease	300.00
25559	August Meier	227	7	1	Apoplexy	75.00
25560	Charles Olson	242	7	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
25561	Mrs. Cecelia Szymankiewicz	341	6	1	Organic heart disease	75.00
25562	Wm. T. Johns	365	5	5	Aortic regurgitation	75.00
25563	Edward Comrie	743	14	11	Lobar pneumonia	202.50
25564	Michael Boerstler	1582	11	1	Tetanus	125.00
25565	Joseph Gravelle	1616	1	4	Myocarditis	50.00
25566	Wm. J. Doherty	1704	8	4	Asphyxation—gas—	300.00
25567	Mrs. Louisa Smith	1704	8	7	Nephritis	75.00
25568	Mrs. Anna A. Boe	32	15	8	Endocarditis	75.00
25569	Nathaniel P. Eckels	55	13	3	Acute cardiac dilitation	125.00
25570	John A. Sandstrome	55	13	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
25571	Mrs. Anna Hoersken	60	13	6	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
25572	J. W. Kennedy	130	8	8	Indigestion—rheumatism	75.00
25573	Hyman Minnke	147	11	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
25574	James D. McIntosh	438	9	3	Hemorrhage	75.00
25575	James D. Mallory	1357	5	..	Appendicitis	300.00
25576	Mrs. Theresa M. Foley	1393	6	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
25577	Maurice Sullivan	30	6	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
25578	Herbert A. Logan	48	10	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
25579	Lindsey Davis	69	3	2	Nephritis	75.00
25580	Geo. J. Hipschmann	117	4	3	Hemorrhage	200.00
25581	J. M. Youngblood	130	4	..	Septicaemia	50.00
25582	John Wendt	309	19	4	Asphyxia—illuminating gas—	300.00
25583	Walter Gorgowski	341	8	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
25584	Mrs. Caroline Regner	375	19	4	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
25585	Mrs. Sarah E. Voodre	439	4	4	Ulcers of stomach	75.00
25586	M. W. Parry	526	5	10	Drowned in storm hurricane	300.00
25587	Tony Ochs	526	21	11	Heart disease	300.00
25588	Martin Nelson	696	12	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
25589	Mrs. Theresa Chambers	1011	5	8	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
25590	Mrs. Elizabeth O. Bedell	1456	4	8	Diabetic coma	50.00
25591	Thomas P. Reynolds	1722	12	4	Urethral stricture	300.00
25592	Mrs. Catherine Walsh	261	14	6	Apoplexy	75.00
25593	Albert Meinlschmidt	513	10	5	Gen. paralysis of insane	300.00
25594	Mrs. Blanche E. Theichel	1202	3	6	Puerpural infection	75.00
25595	E. B. Dodge (Bal.)	177	15	3	Paralysis	20.72
25596	John F. Murphy	3	25	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
25597	H. C. Patch	26	15	1	Myocarditis	125.00
25598	Mrs. Ermina C. Abbey	26	23	1	Apoplexy	75.00
25599	Mrs. Ellen C. Robertson	93	6	3	Pernicious Anaemia	75.00
25600	Sam Chum (Dis.)	152	18	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
25601	Geo. D. McClure	158	9	3	Valvular disease of heart	75.00
25602	Wm. Tesch	269	4	3	Lobar pneumonia	200.00
25603	Richard Dutshinski	419	28	11	Myocarditis	300.00
25604	N. G. Nelson	478	10	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
25605	John Begl	522	18	7	Pneumonia	300.00
25606	C. J. Barker	642	14	..	Senile dementia	125.00
25607	John G. Gillespy	698	13	8	Broncho pneumonia	125.00
25608	Mathias Ruf	723	15	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
25609	Fred Kline	1094	13	4	Nephritis	300.00
25610	Alfred Bryant	1244	12	10	Carcinoma	125.00
25611	Frank Tittman	32	36	5	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25612	Paul Dorlag	45	18	7	Suicide	300.00
25613	Sigvart G. Johanson	48	10	1	Pulmonary Oedema	300.00
25614	Mrs. Anna L. Haggman	131	12	..	Heart disease	75.00
25615	Elzear Sylvain	134	3	4	Tuberculosis	200.00
25616	Alfred Sorenson	258	9	1	Carcinoma	300.00
25617	Wm. W. Myers	367	14	5	Gun-shot wound	300.00
25618	George Meyn	613	9	..	Tuberculosis	300.00
25619	Carl Hanson	1345	3	3	Tuberculosis	143.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
25620	David M. Fuller	1512	8	9	Concussion of brain	75.00
25621	Mrs. Annie E. Staib	1548	11	8	Nephritis	75.00
25622	Charles Roloff	8	24	4	Heart disease	300.00
25623	Frank Wall	22	12	1	Dilitation of heart	300.00
25624	Mrs. Helen H. Skinner	53	12	10	Yellow atrophy of liver	75.00
25625	James Calcott	62	12	5	Nephritis	300.00
25626	W. H. Albert	87	8	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
25627	James A. McLachlan	88	2	..	Fall from scaffold	200.00
25628	George Heintz	117	23	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
25629	Mrs. Augusta Nau	132	13	11	Carcinoma of liver	75.00
25630	Mrs. Phebe E. Tomkins	301	15	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
25631	Mrs. Frances Hering	301	20	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
25632	Mrs. Theresa Merbitz	492	14	5	Chronic rheumatism	75.00
25633	Martin Johnson	1456	15	7	Pericarditis	300.00
25634	Thomas F. Finnegan	112	8	10	Nephritis	300.00
25635	Wm. Smith	26	12	5	Appendicitis	300.00
25636	Mrs. Mary J. Wilson	136	9	9	Nephritis	75.00
25637	John G. Giering	189	29	5	Nephritis	300.00
25638	Jesse R. Pyle	465	15	2	Nephritis	125.00
25639	Axel K. Wenstrom	483	9	5	Carbon monoxide poisoning	300.00
25640	Mrs. Mary A. Smith	647	13	4	Pericarditis	75.00
25641	James Rooney	914	14	..	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
25642	Mrs. Mary E. McCormick	77	15	7	Angina pectoris	75.00
25643	Francois Xavier St. Maurice	134	14	5	Cancer of stomach	125.00
25644	Wm. Schallenberg (Dis.)	464	18	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
25645	Mrs. Julia Hagedorn	698	15	7	Acute bronchitis	75.00
25646	Geo. E. Rowlands	808	13	7	Street car accident	300.00
25647	Charles M. Sommers	877	8	5	Angina pectoris	300.00
25648	Fred Rapillo	901	9	8	Hodgkins disease	300.00
25649	Mrs. Lena Strassell	2	13	8	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
25650	Mrs. Margaret A. Bond	78	5	8	Hemorrhage of stomach	75.00
25651	Joseph Luckman	80	15	8	Carcinoma of nose	185.00
25652	Charles Herman	119	17	8	Pulmonary Oedema	300.00
25653	John G. Walter	179	13	..	Septic menigitis	300.00
25654	Robert Baulch	471	22	2	Nephritis	300.00
25655	Clifford M. Curtis	910	3	6	Valvular heart disease	50.00
25656	Mrs. Elizabeth Andre	1367	6	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
25657	Paul Hornck (Dis.)	1732	2	10	Accidental injuries	200.00
25658	Carl M. E. Elmgren	58	6	10	Appendicitis	300.00
25659	Newton D. Snyder	26	13	8	Asphyxiation—gas—	258.00
25660	Fred. Cheisner (Dis.)	355	4	4	Accidental injuries	300.00
25661	Oedipe Gamelin (Dis.)	683	7	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
					Total	$38,199.22

Full beneficial claims	$27,899.22
Semi-beneficial claims	3,025.00
Wife's claims	4,175.00
Disability claims	3,100.00
Total	$38,199.22

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR DECEMBER, 1915

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
2821	Louis Roland	1127	6	..	3 months arrears	300.00
2822	James Dekoker	434	13	2	3 months arrears	300.00
2823	Seeley F. Sheppard	305	13	1	3 months arrears	125.00
2824	Mrs. Lula E. Aker	333	10	6	6 months (suspended)	75.00
2826	Mrs. Dorotha P. Barker	932	2	4	Sick at admittance	50.00
2827	H. Harris (Dis.)	73	9	..	Accidental injuries (over 50) semi-beneficial	400.00
2828	Chas. A. Meyer	269	4	4	6 months arrears (suspended)	200.00
2829	F. M. Frazell	110	9	2	3 months arrears	300.00
2830	Mrs. Anna Hernke	252	1	6	Sick at admittance	50.00
2831	Mrs. Anna W. Mertz	558	7	3	3 months arrears	75.00
2832	Joseph D. Ewan (Dis.)	142	4	3	3 months arrears	300.00
2833	Mrs. Eva Chester	542	10	9	6 months (suspended)	75.00
2834	L. S. Larson	7	5	11	Not filed in time	300.00
2835	Chas. P. Williamson (Dis.)	860	1	10	Not totally disabled	100.00
2836	Geo. Dordaller	664	14	9	3 months arrears	300.00
2837	Michael Ceci	1446	5	7	3 months arrears	300.00
2838	Geo. H. Human (Dis.)	322	16	..	Not totally disabled	400.00
2839	Emil Hansen	639	5	5	Acute alcoholism (delirium Tremens)	300.00

Casual Comment

Trade movements help to pass prosperity around.

* * *

They bring the wage earner a more adequate share of the wealth he produces.

* * *

Through our organized activities alone can industrial justice be brought about and maintained.

* * *

Substantial social and industrial justice is slow in coming but it will arrive all the same.

* * *

Slowness in effecting needed reforms should not dishearten us but make us more determined.

* * *

Under existing conditions, every man and woman who works should be proud to belong to a labor organization.

* * *

Any way you look at it, the cause of Labor has made phenomenal progress in the last twenty-five years.

* * *

Compare the status of the organized wage earners of that time with those of today and your respect for the power of organization will increase.

* * *

And yet, with the changes occurring in the industrial world, just as much and more remains for us to accomplish in the next quarter of a century.

* * *

Dissatisfaction with existing conditions is always a sign of progressiveness —and the labor movement is far from being satisfied with existing industrial conditions.

* * *

Judging from the patience and docility with which they bear industrial injustice the workers deserve to be labeled "the most conservative class in the world today."

* * *

We use the word "conservative" in the sense of being adverse or disinclined toward revolution or change. Perhaps a little more dissatisfaction and discontent, intelligently expressed, would be better.

* * *

The facts in the Manly report of the Industrial Relations Commission which are being disseminated today through the columns of the labor press should convince all that the toilers have borne injustice with wonderful patience.

* * *

General President John J. Hynes, of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, who happened to be passing through Indianapolis in the interest of his organization, was a visitor at the U. B. Headquarters in January.

* * *

There are an abundance of signs to show that the basic industries of the nation are enjoying an unprecedented measure of prosperity and it is to be hoped that all wage earners will take advantage of the opportunity presented them.

* * *

Unusual interest is being displayed these days regarding the question of Americanizing the immigrant but the matter seems simple enough to us. The remedy lies in allowing him to join a labor movement and to see that he gets a living wage.

* * *

We understand that the railroads of the country have already laid plans to defeat the proposed demand of the organized railroad men for an eight-hour day which the latter are now voting upon. The railroads believe the brotherhoods will vote in favor of the demand and that a strike will follow its refusal.

* * *

It is their intention to start a gigantic publicity campaign on the Ivy Lee order, to be covered by the thousands of dollars that the roads spend each year in newspaper advertising. In this way they hope to impress the public with

an array of juggled statistics that the railroad men are too well treated already.

* * *

Before going to press we learned that the committee appointed by President Gompers, upon the instructions of the recent A. F. of L. convention, to decide whether the U. B. or the Structural Iron Workers had jurisdiction over the New York dock, pier and wharf workers, decided in favor of our organization.

* * *

Now it comes to light that the Eastland, which overturned in the Chicago river last July, carrying 800 workers to their death, was originally built to carry only 500 passengers. From a vessel for the transportation of fruit she was converted into an excursion steamer with a capacity of 2,500 passengers.

* * *

The greed and ruthless rapacity of many industrial corporations, due to the substitution of a big business code of morals for a personal conscience, are apparent every day and menace "the safety and the health of the whole state" as nothing else does. Human life and human welfare are trivial considerations to them.

* * *

In nominating Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to succeed the late Associate Justice Lamar on the United States Supreme bench, President Wilson chose a lawyer of exceptional ability and of broad and humanitarian views on questions affecting the social and industrial life of the nation. We trust the senate will confirm the appointment.

* * *

John R. Lawson, the Colorado miners' leader, was an interesting visitor at U. B. headquarters during the United Mine Workers' convention. Mr. Lawson is a fine type of trade unionist and his courteous, affable and kindly personality completely discredits the efforts of the coal operators who have attempted to picture him as a blood-thirsty outlaw.

* * *

We are glad to note that prospects seem favorable for the passage of the Keating-Owen child labor bill at this session of Congress. In reporting favorably upon it the House committee on labor noted the fact that representatives from but four southern states appeared in opposition to it. Apparently some of the opponents of the bill see the futility of further opposition.

* * *

At the United Mine Workers Convention last month a resolution was adopted asking President Wilson not to appoint William H. Taft to the Supreme Court bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Lamar. The resolution scored him for his hostile attitude toward labor and denounced him as father of the "offensive injunction plan."

* * *

The meetings held through the country, known in their respective localities as "Industrial Relations Day," marked the beginning of an active campaign backed by all trade unionists to put into operation the recommendations of the Industrial Commission's staff report. Let us throw all the weight and influence of the organized toilers into this fight for social justice.

* * *

Industrial Relations Day was celebrated in Indianapolis on Sunday, May 23, with a mass meeting at which the speaker was that great advocate of industrial justice, the Honorable Frank P. Walsh. In the large audience which greeted him were the delegates of the Miners' organization who were then holding their convention in the city and needless to say, he got an enthusiastic reception.

* * *

It would be a splendid thing for the labor movement if it were possible for Mr. Walsh to deliver a similar address in every city and town in the country. Its effect would no doubt be profound and have far-reaching results. The address was a masterpiece of logic, pungent facts and sound sense and was invested with that rare platform eloquence which is born of true sincerity.

The Carpenter

Opposition to the Seamen's bill goes merrily on, at least on the part of the shipping interests. At the time of writing it has reached its most dangerous stage for it is the object of bills presented in Congress by Senator Gallinger and Representative Humphreys to amend the Section requiring that seventy-five per cent of the seamen shall be able to understand the language the ship's officers use. The object is to make possible the continued employment of orientals.

* * *

The laying of the corner stone of the A. F. of L. office building at Washington, D. C., marks as Secretary of Labor Wilson fittingly said, "a great epoch in the history of the unionized wage earners of America" and will stand as a fitting monument to the great advance the cause of labor has made in our time. It is a far cry from two dingy rooms in an Indianapolis office building where the affairs of the A. F. of L. were first transacted but it epitomizes in brief the progress the labor movement has made.

* * *

Before this issue of The Carpenter is in the hands of our readers doubtless the House committee on printing of the sixty-fourth Congress which is composed of Congressmen Barnhart (Indiana), Tavenner (Illinois) and Kiess (Pennsylvania) will have made its recommendation with regard to publishing the report of the Industrial Relations Commission. It is to be hoped that the committee will favor publicity in sufficient numbers for proper distribution throughout the country to meet the widespread demand.

* * *

Last month the international convention of the United Mine Workers of America was held in the city of Indianapolis and its deliberations showed the splendid progress this great body of American workers is making. Fully thirteen hundred delegates were present in Tomlinson Hall, representing a membership of three hundred thousand miners, and during the course of the various sessions gave a striking demonstration of labor's ability to manage its own affairs.

* * *

The value and timeliness of the committee on industrial relations is shown by the informative report it has already issued on the strike at the Youngstown (Ohio) Sheet and Tube Company's mills, which resulted on January 7, in bloodshed and rioting in which three strikers were killed and twenty-five others wounded by armed company guards. The author is George P. West who investigated the Colorado and Bayonne, N. J., troubles for the Industrial Relations Commission before it expired on August 23, 1915.

* * *

The result of Mr. West's investigation shows that the cause of the industrial warfare in East Youngstown resolves itself into the old story of which Paterson, Lawrence, Bayonne and Colorado were striking illustrations in recent years—the depression of wages below a decent or humane standard by maintaining a vast horde of helpless immigrants, who were thrown on charity during times of depression, and paid less than a living wage during times of prosperity. Does experience teach the steel interests nothing?

* * *

It is easy to see where the responsibility for the turmoil rests when you note that the Sheet and Tube Company's stock is valued at $285 a share and has paid for eight years 8 per cent dividends on its $10,000,000 of capital stock and paid a 50 per cent stock dividend in 1913, thus paying 12 per cent during the last two and a half years. On the other hand, "during times of depression," including nearly half of the time during the past eight years, the steel workers and their families have been kept alive by charity.

* * *

Trade unionism brings higher wages for the worker, and a greater measure of opportunity for his family.

Those who oppose trade unionism, oppose the spread of democracy.

Correspondence

Help Passage of Contract Convict Labor Bill

To the Officers of International Unions, State Federations of Labor and Central Labor Unions:

Greeting:

In accordance with the action of the last convention of the Union Label Trades Department, recently held in San Francisco, your attention is called to the fact that the contract convict labor bill, which has received the endorsement of a number of conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and of this Department as well, has been reintroduced in both branches of Congress.

The bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Hughes of New Jersey, and was referred to the committee on interstate commerce, and is known as Senate Bill 901. The same bill has been introduced in the house by Representative Cooper of Missouri, and referred to the committee on labor, and is known as H. R. 6871.

It is unnecessary to state at this time the number of attempts that have been made to have this bill passed through Congress, other than to say that in the last Congress the bill passed the house of representatives early in the session, and was reported favorably by the senate committee on interstate commerce, but failed of passage during the closing days of the session of the senate.

It is our intention to make a determined effort to have this bill enacted into law during the present Congress, despite the opposition of the prison labor contractors, and others who are supporting them in their fight against the passage of this meritorious measure.

So that we may be able to accomplish this, you are urgently requested to write to the United States senators from your respective states, as well as to your representative in the house of representatives, asking them for their support of this measure.

Officers of international unions are requested to urge their local unions to write to their senators and representatives, and particularly to the chairman of the committees, who are: Hon. Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, chairman senate committee on interstate commerce, and the Hon. David J. Lewis, of Maryland, chairman house committee on labor, asking for early action on this measure.

The situation is such at the present time that if the unions, and members as well, act promptly and write to their representatives, undoubtedly we will be able to have this bill enacted into law during this session of Congress. Therefore, we urge that this matter be given immediate attention, and the members of the committees be corresponded with, asking for their favorable action at their earliest opportunity.

Hoping that this request will be complied with, and with best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
THOMAS F. TRACY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

In Support of Pension Plan

Editor The Carpenter:

In reading the November "Carpenter," we were very much interested in the letter from a member of L. U. 1544, Coal City, Ill., entitled "Caring for the Aged" and brought the matter up at a specially called meeting of L. U. 26, on December 14, at which the members present expressed themselves unanimously in favor of such a proposition.

Basing our figures on your report of June 30, 1914: Three dollars each on

212,160 members would mean $636,480 for a nest egg and a per capita tax of ten cents would pay a pension of $12.00 per month to 1,768. Of course, we here have no way of knowing how many members we have who have been twenty years a member and who are now dependant on the trade (or friends) for a livelihood and are incapacitated. What if in ten years our "nest egg" did become exhausted and had to be recreated at $3.00 per again, is it not worth the cost? If the brothers of our great U. B. will but think, the privileges we enjoy today were not handed out to the old pioneers of twenty to thirty-four years ago. They had to sacrifice their time, night and day, and also placed on the altar of unionism a goodly portion of their small wages, and it was through their persistent efforts that the shorter work day and the increased wages are handed to us.

For that reason we believe it only fair and just that we should take the little mite from our weekly pay of today and create a fund that will at least make those "old boys" feel more independent. They truly did 'cast their bread upon the water" and it is now up to us to return it to them. We hope Brother Secretary, that every L. U. will take this matter up and report favorably to you. We favor the pension plan instead of the Home unless a practical plan could be adopted whereby we could support both. When the whole U. B. is ready for this you can count on us.

Fraternally yours,
H. M. WOODARD,
L. U. No. 26, Syracuse, N. Y. Secretary.

Colorado and Tuberculosis Sufferers

Editor The Carpenter:

Scarcely a week goes by that I do not receive a letter from some one of our members who are unfortunate enough to have tuberculosis themselves or to have some member of their family afflicted with it and they write out here inquiring about the chances to get work as they have to get away from where they are.

What I want to say to the members of this great U. B. of ours is that the climate of Colorado is good for tuberculosis if you get here in the first stages of the disease and can afford to go into a sanitarium and get the right kind of treatment, but so many come here thinking that they can live under any conditions so long as they are in this climate, which is a great mistake.

For that reason I am writing this letter, and for the guidance of any brother who is unfortunate enough to be in this condition. I would urge him to see a good lung specialist and find out what his chances are before paying all his money for railroad fare and landing here without funds, as it takes money to live here just the same as anywhere else. Anyone with tuberculosis needs the very best of care, sometimes, for years, before they can get cured.

Then again, if any lodge wants to bear the expense they should make arrangement to have the patient go to a sanitarium and remain under the lodge's control, otherwise the money is just about thrown away. We see these kind of cases right along. Trusting this information may be of some benefit to some of our unfortunate brothers, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
ROBERT CURRIE,
F. S. and B. A.
L. U. 55, Denver, Colo.

Suggests Farm Lands for Aged Members

Editor The Carpenter:

I have read Brother Baecke's article in "The Carpenter," and I think he is on the right line, but I cannot agree with him in some respects. He wants to help the men who have raised wages from 20 to 55 cents per hour and then stipulates a thirty years' membership as a qualification. This would cut off 75 per cent of the pioneers. During the panic of 1892 to 1896 a very large number of the older members were compelled to drop their membership on account of having no work. As soon as work picked up they came back. Consequently their membership will only count from their last

joining the union and to serve thirty years they would be dead and gone and would get none of the benefits the brother speaks of.

Cut the time limit to fifteen or twenty years' membership, in good standing, and his views will pass muster. Some of our brothers favor a Home but that, to my thinking, would be a failure. We have in our union all classes and all kinds of people of different nationalities and color and to put them in a Home would never work.

I have another plan that I think would work out in place of a Home or pension. It is this: Let the Brotherhood buy up farms in different sections of the country, cut them up in three or five acre lots, build cottages and other out buildings on them and give them to our old members for life. In this way the brother and his good old wife could make their own living and be near their relatives and friends; the Brotherhood to own the land and it being a charity, there would be no tax on it after paying for the building. The insurance would be the only expense. When an old couple died, the land could be used for another old couple. The death donation then should be cut down to $150 and the balance between it and the $400 given the old brother to start him up. I believe that 95 per cent out of 100 would be self-supporting in this way and would be near their old home and friends. The plan is to keep the old member as near home as possible and keep him and his good old wife together.

Experience in other organizations shows that a Home in a distant part of the country is not suitable to the old members. The writer belongs to an order that has a good Home. One of the members has no home, his wife being dead. He lives among his relatives. He could go to the order's home or the Old Soldiers' Home, but fight against going to either on the grounds that he would be removed from his relatives and friends. In our section of Ohio good farm lands can be bought as low as $40 per acre. Take a hundred-acre farm, cut it up and make twenty-five small farms out of it. By this plan the old members would be better satisfied; it would not look so much like charity to them and they would be employed all the time. What they had to sell could be sold to the union men in their vicinity. Hoping to have the views of some of the members on this.

Fraternally yours,

C. W. PRESSELL,

Girard, Ohio.

Vice-President, L. U. 1514, Niles, O.

Demand Tools Bearing Metal Trades Label

Editor The Carpenter:

Pursuant to the instructions of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department held at San Francisco, Cal., November 23 to 27, inclusive, you are herewith notified of the passage of the following Resolution:

Resolution No. 2

"To the Officers and Delegates of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention Assembled.

Whereas, The Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has declared and decided that a universal label would be adopted by the Metal Trades Department, and

Whereas, That in our opinion such label should be encouraged and endorsed by the Building Trades Department; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as the Building Trades Department in convention assembled, do and hereby agree that members of the Building Trades Department should and are hereby urged to demand tools bearing the Metal Trades label.

You will please note that the Resolution provides that when members of the building industry purchase tools to be used in their respective trades that the same bear the union label.

Will you please advise your affiliated local unions of the passage of the Resolution and make similar request of them?

Fraternally yours,

WM. SPENCER,

Secretary-Treasurer, Building Tardes Department.

B. T. D. Communication

Editor The Carpenter:

We beg to transmit to you, and through you to your affiliated local unions, a copy of Resolution No. 19, as passed by the San Francisco Convention of the Building Trades Department which was held November 23rd to 27th, inclusive. For your information and convenience we herewith quote the said Resolution:

Resolution No. 19, Whereas, The W. A. Ives Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of the Mephisto brand auger bits, has thoroughly unionized its plant, and is using a label endorsed by the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The said W. A. Ives Manufacturing Company is being subjected to the wrath of the Manufacturers' Association to the extent that its output has been seriously affected and reduced, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we notify all local unions through their respective international organizations of the above stated facts, and request their members to encourage manufacturers who operate under union conditions such as the aforesaid W. A. Ives Manufacturing Company, by demanding the union label.

You will confer a great favor if you will transmit a copy of the Resolution above quoted to your affiliated local unions with the request for concurrence therein.

Thanking you in advance for your esteemed co-operation, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. SPENCER,

Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Department.

Disapproves of Stay-Away Notices

Editor The Carpenter:

I notice in the October issue of our "Carpenter" that the "localities to be avoided" list is still crowding our pages. I have formed a lasting friendship in some of the cities and towns named, in fact was invited to locate "Be one of us," etc., and if I heed such bad advice, shall never see them again. It is not the spirit displayed by a friend. A brother carpenter from Asbury Park, N. J., writes me: "Very quiet here at present," etc., and ends, "Come see me while things are dull, will have plenty of time to entertain you." Seriously I fail to see how they can keep carpenters—the unmarried ones—away from Kissimee, Fla.

This stay-away and caution notice never happened to Easton, Pa., and never will. The immigrant is tolerated, welcomed, and there must be room for the union carpenter. How often have we heard the words "Help one another"? I hope the brothers in these walled-in, sand-bagged cities will read Brother Stoddard's "Opportunities of a Union Carpenter" in the October issue; will read it twice over, take heart and think hard. We have several carpenters here who have "climbed up," one, in particular quit the business long ago and is now one of the leading members of our board of trade. An hour's trolley ride from here takes me to a city whose slogan is "Dwell Here and Prosper." That of another Pennsylvania town is "Watch Us Grow."

Still if we must stay away from these "localities," many of them are God-favored, I know. Therefore let us go about it right. Let them have their slogans painted under the names of the stations we reach in our travels, as: "This is Blank City, pass on." Next station, "Roxburg, keep a movin', and so on until we are homeward bound, and reach the only station labeled "Get off here."

Yours in all sincerity,

FORREST REICHARD,

L. U. 239, Easton, Pa.

(The G. E. B., as the minutes of the January session will show, have authorized the discontinuance of this list for the present.—Editor, The Carpenter.)

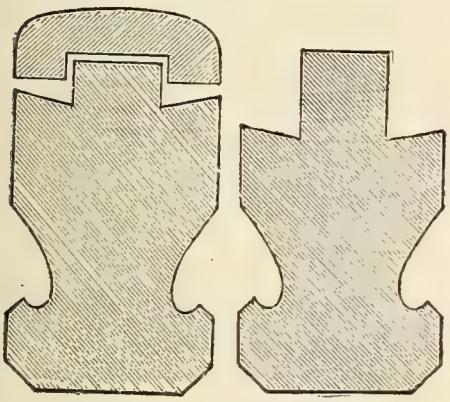
Expulsion

Herbert Spencer was expelled from L. U. 546 of Olean, N. Y. on December 2, on the charge of embezzlement of the local's funds.

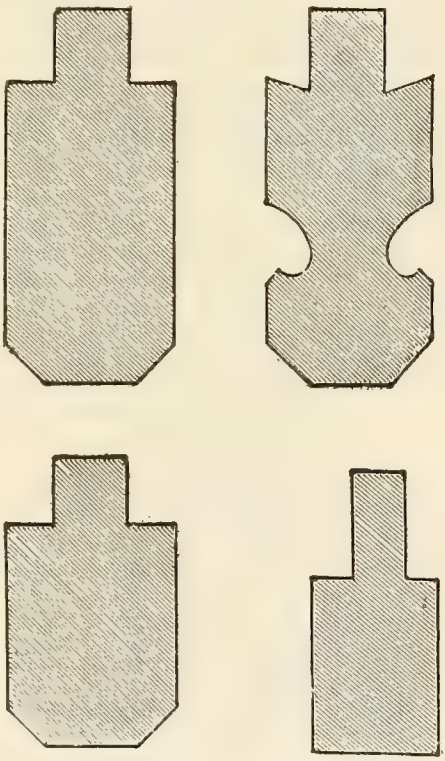
Craft Problems

Red Gulf Cypress—Greenhouse Material

Red Gulf Cypress in any quantity is used for greenhouse construction. This wood contains an acid which has preservative qualities superior to creosote. In the ground or exposed to a hot, damp atmosphere, it outlasts any other timber.



Ridge Caps Roof and Wall Bars



Rafters for Greenhouses

Bars and other cypress material are carefully milled. They show none of the rough ribbed or ragged surfaces which is a common enough thing to find on other materials turned out with more attention to speed than to finish and detail.

Ridge and cap, fascia, baseboard and cap, siding and ceiling, middle and side gutters are shipped with both ends squared, ready to butt together; all other material, unless otherwise specified, is shipped in stock lengths to be fitted more closely on the job.

The cypress headers for the roof sash and cypress purlins used in framing gables to stiffen same, are both gained to receive the glazing bars.

The novelty siding which is placed horizontally along the sides and ends of houses has both ends squared, and the ceiling which extends vertically from the glazing sill to the baseboard is cut to proper lengths. Each length of baseboard is shipped with the ends squared and also slotted to receive the splicing plates. These iron plates are furnished

for the purpose of splicing the lengths together and are included in the price.

A description of the house or houses to be built, with statement of sizes, and section giving heights of plate and ridge, will enable estimates to be submitted and specifications for all cypress material above the foundations, including the ridge, sash bars, plates, headers, gable rafters, door frames, sash doors, ventilators, etc.

Rafters, 2 by 4 inches, gable rafters, 1¾ by 3 inches, headers, 1¾ by 2¼ inches, purlins, 1¾ by 3½ inches, ridge, 1¾ by 5½ inches, ridge, 2 by 6 inches, ridge cap, 1 by 4 inches, gable plate, 1¾ by 6½ inches, side plate, bottom 1¾ by 7 inches, strip, 1¾ by 2 inches, side plate, one piece, 2¾ by 6½ inches, side gutter, bottom, 1¾ by 7 inches, inside strip, 1¾ by 2 inches, outside strip, 1⅜ by 1¾ inches, double gutter, bottom, 1¾ by 12 inches, sides, each, 1¾ by 2 inches, moulded outside gutter, 3 by 5 inches, sash or bar sill, side wall, 1¾ by 3¾ inches, sash top door, 6 feet, 8 inches by 2 feet, 8 inches, including frame for same.

Quality of Timber

(Collated by Owen B. Maginnis.)

For scaffolding planks of Spruce:

All pieces should be of Canadian or Maine grown Spruce. They shall be sound and free from the following defects: Unsound knots; knots over 1¼ inches in diameter, branch knots on the edges; branch knots opposite each other, shakes and splits.

Warped, twisted or uneven planks should not be accepted.

Planks should not be less than 9 inches wide and be sawn 1¼, 1¾ or 3 inches thick and sawn square-edged.

Lengths of Timbers in Hip Roofs

(By James Barry.)

The lines AA outer face of wall plate, BB "run" of hip rafters.

DD, represents pitch and length of hip rafters, about 15 feet long.

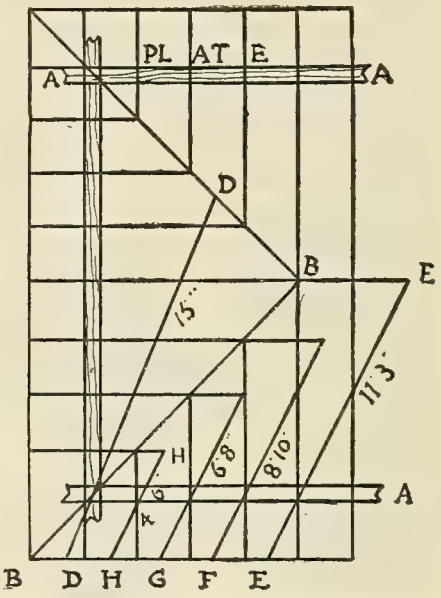
EE, pitch and length of common rafter.

PP, GG, HH, pitch and length of various jack rafters.

BD, rise of hip rafters.

BE, rise of common rafter.

CF, GG and CH, rise of various jack rafters.



FF, first jack, 8 feet, 10 inches long.

GG, second jack, 6 feet, 8 inches long.

HH, third jack, 4 feet, 6 inches long.

Short jacks at corners will be 2 feet, 4 inches long.

Woods and Their Nature

(Continued from January)

Maple Flooring is recommended for use wherever a hard wood floor is necessary and light color is not an objection. It is serviceable and can be used with confidence, except where it would be exposed to dampness or to the weather. The quality grades specified correspond almost exactly to those for oak flooring, and similar rules for their use should be observed.

Beech is a hard, tough, strong wood, but is not particularly durable. The heart-wood is a variable reddish brown shade and the sap-wood is white in color. It takes a fine polish and is used in the manufacture of furniture and by bench carpenters. It is also extensively

used for making broom-blocks, handles, shoe lasts, etc.

Birch is a hard, tough wood, but not particularly durable. The heart-wood is brown, tinged with red and the sap-wood is nearly white in color. It takes a fine polish and is used for the same purposes as beech.

Hickory is very hard, strong and proverbially tough wood with a coarse, straight grain. The sap-wood is white and the heart is a reddish nut brown. It is almost impossible to make a clean break across the grain, the fibres holding, and only tearing apart. It is not durable in the ground or if exposed. Hickory is recommended for carriages and wagon stock, in which it excels, and also for the uses mentioned for ash. For general repair and shop work, when the wood is to be cut up for repairs, etc., the rough edge or flitch sawed grade should be called for. The hard, tough, eastern hickory is almost impossible to obtain in wide, clear, long boards. When such lumber is called for a western hickory is furnished, which is not very strong, hard, or tough, and consequently not good for the purpose to which hickory is usually put.

Chestnut is a coarse grained wood of no great strength. The heart-wood is brown and the sap-wood is lighter in color. It takes a fine finish and is a handsome material for inside finish and trim work and is largely used for special interior work. It also makes very durable posts, railroad ties, telegraph posts, etc. The wormy grade is not as its name would seem to imply, by any means a useless grade. The lumber is sound, with the exception that small, fine worm holes are scattered throughout the pieces. These worm holes do not materially affect the strength of the lumber, although they do seriously impair its appearance. The wormy grade can be used for sills, surveyors' stakes, etc.

Black Walnut is a heavy, strong, hard wood of slightly coarse texture. The sap-wood is whitish and the heart-wood is dark chocolate brown. It works and stands well, and takes a very good polish, is handsome and was for a long time the favorite cabinet wood in this country. Walnut is used for inside finish, cabinet work, pedestals, show plates, etc.

Cherry is a strong, hard wood with a fine texture and a handsome grain. The heart-wood is reddish brown and the sap-wood is yellowish white in color. It works easily, stands well and takes a fine finish and good polish. It is chiefly used for a decorative lumber for buildings, for the interior of cars, boats and in the manufacture of furniture. It is cheaper than either mahogany or black walnut and can be used to good advantage for fine cabinet and similar work.

Mahogany is a heavy, hard wood with a fine texture and a handsome grain. The heart-wood is a rich reddish brown and the sap-wood is lighter in color. It takes a fine finish and a high polish and is chiefly used for expensive finish and trim and for furniture, show cases, cabinets, etc.

African mahogany will run wide and contain a good percentage of figured stock. It is used extensively and is suitable for any kind of trim or cabinet work.

Mexican mahogany does not run quite as wide as the African. The texture is better, the grain is clear, the wood is a little softer and it has a better color than African wood, but does not contain figured stock.

Honduras or Nicaraguan mahogany is about the same as Mexican.

Cuban mahogany is much harder than the African or Mexican. The lumber will not run as wide, but it wears and finishes much better and it will take a higher polish. It contains as much figure as the Mexican does. This mahogany is only used for the highest class of furniture and trim.

San Domingo mahogany is practically unobtainable, as the exports are so small that for commercial purposes it is out of market at present. All the original growth on the island has been cut and the timber that comes into the New York market is second growth and very small.

The figure and quality of the San Domingo mahogany has always been better than any of the others.

East India mahogany, sometimes known as Vermillion wood, is darker, redder and contains more figures than any other mahogany. It is a little more expensive and is used exclusively for high class work.

Sycamore is a heavy, hard wood, difficult to work and with no great strength. The heart-wood is reddish brown and the sap-wood lighter in color. It is close grained and compact in structure, with conspicious satiny medullary rays. It is used in cabinet work and for butchers' blocks, ox yokes, decorative panels, pedestals, etc.

How to Measure Rooms In Ordering a Floor

To arrive at the quantity of flooring required for any given space, figure the number of square feet, which means the width multiplied by the length. For instance a room 12 feet wide by 15 feet long, would contain 12 times 15, or 180 square feet. To the number of square feet add one-third for loss in cutting and waste in matching and dressing; 180 square feet plus one-third or 60 feet would equal 240 feet board measure count. This flooring is made from boards 3 inches wide, but after having passed through the machines for matching and dressing, actually measures only 2¼ inches face, and this is the reason why the waste (equal to one-third of the square footage) must be added to the actual square feet of space.

Information Wanted

Mrs. Emma Nagel of 50 Stanhope St., Brooklyn, N. Y., desires the assistance of the members in locating her husband, Charles Nagel, who was formerly a member of L. U. 126 of Brooklyn. Nagel, when last located, was living at 541 Utah St., San Francisco. He was born January 30, 1868, and is of German birth. He is about 5 feet, 10 inches tall and of a sandy, fair complexion with blue eyes.

Mrs. M. L. Greenleaf of San Francisco, Cal., recently sought the assistance of L. U. 1538, of Miami, Arizona, to find her son, E. L. Greenleaf, a member of the U. B., who was said to be living in that state. Mrs. Greenleaf is in failing health and is anxious to learn of her son's whereabouts. Information should be sent to Joe Rogge, L. U. 1538, Miami, Arizona.

C. P. McConnell, of Independence, Kansas, a member of L. U. 1198, who is in a hospital suffering from cancer, is anxious to learn the whereabouts of his son, Bert J. McConnell, who disappeared from home July 31, 1912. He is offering a reward of $50 for information which will locate him.

Walter A. Finn, a suspended member of L. U. 88, of Anaconda, Mont., left his wife and children on June 12, 1915, and has not been heard of since then. Up to the time of leaving he was employed by the Anaconda Copper Company. When last seen he wore a black soft hat and black coat and vest. He is 5 feet 7½ inches tall and his hair is curly black, turning grey. Any information concerning him should be sent to Mrs. Walter A. Finn, Harshaw, Wis., or to John McDonald, F. S., L. U. 88, Box 238, Anaconda, Mont.

On the Great Highway

But I am just one of a multitute of men, each one going a little wrong, each one achieving a little right. And the noble life is a long, long way ahead * * * * We are working out a new way of living for mankind, a new rule, a new conscience. It's no small job for all of us. There must be lifetimes of building up and lifetimes of pulling down and trying again. Hope and disappointments and much need for philosophy * * * * I see myself now for the little workman I am upon this tremendous undertaking. And all my life hereafter goes to serve it * * * *" H. G. Wells in "The Research Magnificent."

Carpenter Work — Past, Present and Future

(Continued from Page 16.)

instantaneously to the world at large through the telegraph and telephone.

How different things were in my youthful days. I hewed lumber in my time which I consider a great waste, for we cut away all that we did not want of the material that we were getting out, and yet, that was not waste at all compared with the clearing of land and the burning of millions of feet of lumber elsewhere. We look back upon that time as one of wilful waste.

In past years I devoted my spare time to other work than carpentry and whatever skill and proficiency I have gained in art and penwork were acquired at times when I was unable to find work at the trade. The greater number of the articles I have written were done when I was out of work and sometimes when too discouraged even to look for any. My home, which took me twenty years to build, was built almost entirely at odd times when I could not find employment elsewhere.

"My Steel Square Pocket Book" that thousands of carpenters say, is worth more than fifty cents, was written entirely when I could not find employment at the trade, so you see, I have accomplished much in my odd moments and yet I have spent days out of employment in which I accomplished nothing, so many days that if they were added together they would make years. I consider, however, that I have had steadier employment than the average carpenter, even with all the time I have lost.

In olden times the carpenter had a much harder life than the carpenter of today. He took his ax, went to the woods, chopped down the trees and hued out the timbers. It was a hard season's work of long hours, but he did not have the constant dread at the end of the week or at every hour of the day of being laid off. Conditions in those days may have been hard, yet they were easier to bear than the conditions with which we have to contend today.

Nothing in the world has been accomplished without labor; in fact, labor shoulders the burdens of all. If it was not for organization, the conditions of the wage workers today would be unbearable.

People have always looked to the carpenters to clear the forests, build the homes and blaze the way. They did it in ages past, they do it at the present time and they will in the future.

When the greatest movement of its kind was inaugurated, the establishment of the eight-hour work day—it was the carpenter who was picked out to lead the way, and the carpenter is still at it, in doing away with part of the work day on Saturday.

All that the carpenter has accomplished in the past is only a drop in the bucket to what he can accomplish in the years to come.

Doors are hung today just about the same as they were hung centuries ago. We may have a different latch or catch, but the door is swung open just in the same old way, and just as freely for one to enter as formerly.

It may be true that some fellow in the early days hammered the pin into the hinges tight but however that may have been a few years ago, some experimental boy thought out the wonderful idea of making the hinges in halves. This improvement set the world thinking and now we have the loose pin hinge, a most wonderful thing in hanging doors, and it is one of the greatest improvements ever invented in the carpenter line.

The carpenter of the past helped to civilize the world, he is still expected to improve it, and is looked upon as an important factor in its future development.

What the future holds for the U. B. rests mainly with ourselves.

Do a little organizing work, yourself, every day.

The welfare of your organization demands that you support the U. B. label.

News Notes from Local Unions

Kankakee, Ill., L. U. 496.—Trade conditions are very bad in Kankakee at the present time and traveling brothers are urged to stay away as there is not enough work for our own men. A. R. Hamilton, R. S.

* * *

Tri-City D. C., Rock Island, Ill.—At a meeting of this D. C. it was decided to acquaint the membership with the antagonistic attitude adopted by the Moline Furniture Company toward organized labor. This company has locked out all union men at their factory since May, 1913, and refuse to have anything to do with union men or union principles.

* * *

Augusta, Ga., L. U. 283.—On December 6, last, this local held a "smoker" to mark the initiation of 14 new members gained during a recent membership campaign. The meeting was greatly enjoyed by all who attended and addresses were made by several prominent local men. The refreshments were sandwiches and cigars. The expenses of the "smoker" were covered by a voluntary subscription of $19.85 from the members and a sum of $9.90 from our treasury. We are finding work slack at present and while we wish traveling brothers the best of luck we wish they would pass Augusta up. Jack Jones, Otto Zbinden, C. W. Murphy, J. R. Crawford, H. H. Boswell, committee.

* * *

Kokomo, Ind., L. U. 734.—An open meeting of this local was held on January 11, for the purpose of getting better organized, all the non-union carpenters in the city being invited to attend. Although the evening was stormy, the attendance was good and several applications were filed. A lunch and hot coffee were served and several instructive talks were made during the meeting, each member being requested to tell: "Why I am a union man."

Officials Retire

At one of the last meetings held during 1915, the members of L. U. 127, of Derby, Conn., expressed much regret at the loss of two popular officials, Recording Secretary William Riordan and Business Agent William Casey, who tendered their resignations as officers and announced their intention of going into business for themselves.

Both were members of L. U. 127, for years, Brother Riorden having held the office of recording secretary for nine years. The latter also represented his local in conventions on several occasions. At the meeting numerous expressions of good will and wishes for success in their new venture were tendered the retiring officers.

* * *

L. U. 667 Plans Entertainment Feature

Local Union 667, of Cincinnati, O., recently decided to get out of "the old rut" by the addition of a social feature to the order of business. The matter was taken up at a recent meeting and a committee was appointed consisting of Brothers Hoeltke, Wiggins, Woods, Caden and D. P. Rowland with President H. D. Powers, ex-officio, to arrange for some kind of entertainment for our members and their families and friends. As a result we decided on the following program, for a start:

"Entertainment and Social, Walnut Hill Union No. 667: Introductory: President H. D. Powers, 'Object of Meeting,' D. P. Rowland, 'Objects and Benefits of U. B.,' Professor A. L. Eyler; recitation, Miss Powers; music, Miss Mooney, Miss Simmons and others; pictures and talk on Panama Canal construction by Brother A. H. Stephenson. Refreshments, ice cream and cake. Parlor jokes and stories, Brothers Hoeltke and others, intespersed with music. Last but not least, ladies invited

to express their views relative to the formation of a Ladies Auxiliary."

The above program speaks for itself, except the parlor jokes. Brother Hoeltke started and a cataclysm of mirth followed nearly all his jokes which even lasted during the interval in which he tried to masticate a block of ice cream liberally furnished by the waiters. Several of the ladies present expressed a willingness to assist in the formation of an Auxiliary for our local. The benefits to be derived from such an organization were explained and are almost innumerable: The purchasing of groceries, produce and all other commodities and necessities of the home at wholesale prices or even lower, as now being done by similar societies with a smaller membership. This meeting did us a world of good and we intend to keep them up and urge other locals to do something similar to arouse interest and to build up their locals by getting together in some such way and thus cultivate feelings of friendship among our craft.—D. P. Rowland, Chairman, Committee L. U. 667.

* * *

Labor Men in Office in Berlin, Ont.

We are pleased to note that a member of our organization, Brother Jack Reid, was elected city alderman at the New Year elections held in the city of Berlin, Ontario, Can., having had the endorsement of L. U. 553, and the Twin City Trades and Labor Council to which latter body he is a delegate. As a result of the election there are now four labor men in the aldermanic chamber of Berlin, including Mayor Heth, who, though not a member of a labor organization, is in sympathy with the movement and does his best for union labor locally. Alderman Gallagher, who enters his third year as a representative of the workers, is a member of the local Pressmen's union and an ex-president of the Trades and Labor Council; C. C. Hahn, an ex-mayor of the city who was re-elected, is also a delegate to the Trades and Labor Council. Alderman Reid is Secretary of L. U. 553, and represents that local in the Berlin Trades and Labor Council. He has been for more than twenty years identified with the organized labor movement both in Great Britain and Canada. U. B. members in the city are proud of the honor bestowed on their Secretary, and Brother Reid, in his unassuming way, has assured them that the principles he upheld and followed for the last twenty years will be observed in his work for the municipality.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted with regard to the whereabouts of Walter V. Barbour, a member of L. U. 865 of Brunswick, Ga., who left that city, deserting his wife and taking with him his five year old son. Barbour is supposed to be in the vicinity of Los Angeles, having written from there to a member of L. U. 865, that he had left the U. B., and intended to join the United States Army. He is a man of about 5 feet, 8 inches tall and weighs about 145 pounds. He has blue eyes and wears glasses. His wife is in poor circumstances and is very much worried about her child. Particulars as to Barbour's whereabouts should be sent to V. J. Jones, R. S., L. U. 865, 2229 Norwich St., Brunswick, Ga.

Josephine Mulcahy, 2629 East 87th St., Cleveland, O., is anxious to learn the whereabouts of her uncle, Patrick Mulcahy, in order to acquaint him of a death in the family. He is a member of the U. B. About ten years ago, Brother Mulcahy was known to be working at the trade in New York city.

David Allen, a member of L. U. 218, East Boston, is missing. He deserted his wife and is supposed to have gone to Middle Brook, Ohio. Allen is 45 years old and has dark hair and grey eyes. Information as to his whereabouts should be sent to J. E. Montgomery, 76 Florence Ave., Revere, Mass.

To live in harmony and close co-operation with one's fellow workers is to live the right life.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Norristown, Pa.—L. U. 897, of Norristown (Montgomery County, D. C.) has secured a victory, after an eight-months' fight with the contractors which started May 1, 1915, and in which the men were badly handicapped. The agreement has been signed to take effect January 1, and remain in operation until May 1, 1917. The men secured a 5 cent increase, and union shop conditions with full recognition. Edward W. Ruth, Secretary Montgomery D. C.

* * *

Lawrence, Mass., L. U. 1896 (Boxmakers.)—George E. Pellitier, Financial Secretary, informs us that the local has made a substantial increase in members in recent months and also that the sawyers, nailers and machine hands employed by the D. W. Pingree Company have secured an increase in wages of 8 per cent which brings their weekly pay to $13.07. They have an eight-hour day with time and a half for overtime. An increase in the work at the Lawrence Lumber Company is also noted.

* * *

Movements for Better Conditions

Baltimore, Md., District Council.—The members of the U. B. in the jurisdiction of this D. C., after a referendum vote have decided to ask the G. E. B. to sanction a movement for an increase of wages from the present scale which is 43¾ cents per hour or $3.50 per day to 56¼ cents per hour or $4.50 per day, same to become effective on June 1. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half-holiday. Trade conditions in the district are reported good and the prospects of gaining the demand favorable.

* * *

Media, Pa. (Delaware County D. C.)—An increase in wages from the current scale of 45 cents per hour to 50 cents per hour is the substance of a trade movement which the Media carpenters have forwarded to the January meeting of the G. E. B. for official sanction, same to take effect May 1. Working hours are eight per day with half-day on Saturday. Conditions in the district are good at this time and no difficulty is anticipated in obtaining the increase. Carpenters in two adjacent districts get 55 cents per hour.

* * *

Lynn, Mass., District Council.—Sanction has been asked for the institution of a trade movement for an increase of wages from 50 cents per hour to 55 cents, same to take effect on April 1. Working hours are eight per day and 44 per week. No agreement exists with the local contractors but trade conditions are fair and the possibility of gaining the demand is good.

* * *

South Shore D. C., Braintree, Mass.—The membership have decided to start a trade movement, subject to approval of the G. E. B., for an increase in wages from the present scale of 50 cents per hour to 55 cents, same to become operative April 1. All the principal contractors are favorably disposed toward the union and prospects of gaining the demand are good. Trade conditions in the district are fair.

* * *

Washington, D. C. and Vicinity District Council.—The G. E. B. has been requested to sanction a trade movement for higher wages for the carpenters and millmen of Washington, same to take effect June 1. The carpenters are asking an increase from the current scale of 55 cents to 65 cents per hour and a 44-hour week; all work to cease at 11:30 A. M., Saturday. The millmen are asking an increase of 10 cents per hour over the present daily scale which is: wood turners, $3.05; variety moulders,

$3.15; band and scroll sawyers, $3.05; straight moulders, $2.75; cross-cut millwork men, $2.75; cabinet makers and bench hands, $3.00; frame makers, $2.75; planing machine men, $2.25; Berlin sanders, $2.30; laying-off millworkmen, $3.25. Working hours shall remain as heretofore, eight per day.

* * *

Huntington, West Va., L. U. 302.—Sanction for a trade movement, same to be in effect from April 1, 1916 to April 1, 1918, has been asked of the G. E. B., which calls for an increase in the wage scale from 45 cents, which is the current rate, to 50 cents per hour. No change is requested in the working hours which are eight per day and 48 per week. Trade conditions are good and prospects of gaining the demand are very favorable.

* * *

Coshocton, O., L. U. 525.—An increase in wages of five cents per hour over the present scale which is 45 cents, same to take effect April 1, is the object of our 1916 trade movement, subject to the sanction of the G. E. B. at its January meeting. Working hours are to remain the same, eight per day; 48 per week. Good trade conditions exist and prospects of gaining the demand are favorable.

Charged With Stealing Tools

Alford Brown, a former member of L. U. 16, of Springfield, Ill., has been fined $100 and expelled from the U. B. on a charge of stealing tools from a brother working at the Powder Works, north of the city. A civil warrant was also issued for Brown's arrest but he left the city and his whereabouts are unknown.

Due Book and Working Card Gone

F. Scharpf of 3341 Stevenson Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., a member of L. U. 1612 of that city, has had his due book and working card either lost or stolen. Brother Scharpf makes his home in Los Angeles and has no intention of leaving the city, therefore anyone attempting to use the card elsewhere should be branded as an imposter and the card taken up.

Tampa, Fla., D. C.—Members of the organization are urged to stay away from Tampa during the winter season as local conditions are unfavorable, about one-half of our men being out of employment. B. T. McKinney, Secretary-Treasurer.

* * *

Wilmington, N. C.—Trade conditions are very bad here and small contractors are taking work below cost. Wages are from $2.00 to $3.00. Very few of our men are working for less than $3.00 but some are out of work and others have gone out of town. We are also finding it it difficult to enforce the agreement entered into with the contractors on September 1, 1914, for a work day of nine hours. All traveling brothers are urged to stay away from Wilmington. C. T. Berfoot, F. S.

The End of War?

When the schemes and all the systems, Kingdows and Republics fall,
Something, kindlier, higher, holier—all for each and each for all?

All the full-brain, half-brain races, led by Justice, Love and Truth;
All the millions one at length, with all the visions of my youth?

All disease quenched by Science, no man halt, or deaf, or blind;
Stronger ever born of weaker, lustier body, larger mind?

Earth at last, a warless world, a single race, a single tongue,
I have seen her far away, for is not Earth as yet so young?

Every tiger madness muzzled, every passion killed,
Every grim ravine a garden; every blazing desert till'd.

Robed in universal harvest up to either pole she smiles,
Universal ocean softly washing all her warless Isles.

Warless? When her tens are thousands, and her thousands millions, then—
All her harvest all too narrow—who can fancy warless men?

Warless? War will die out late then. Will it ever, late or soon?
Can it till this outworn earth be dead as yon dead world the moon?—Tennyson.

Death Roll

BLACK, C., of L. U. 256, Savannah, Ga.
BRUCKNER, WILLIAM, of L. U. 300, Austin, Tex.

Miners Demand Increase

What we believe are very sensible demands, judging from the condition of the industry, were agreed by the scale committee of the United Mine Workers during their convention at Indianapolis. For bituminous miners a straight 10 per cent increase was asked and an increase of 20 per cent for day laborers in and around the mines; for the anthracite workers and day laborers, a 20 per cent increase was asked and complete recognition of the union.

Higher Dues Necessary

The demands made upon the trade unionists of today are in no sense as exacting as those of former days in proportion to the advantages enjoyed and, had the lesson adequate union finances been learned before now, much greater strides of progress might have been made and many unfortunate defeats—which have been traced to lack of funds—avoided. It is about time for us to end such a mistaken "penny wise and pound foolish" policy. We should look at modern conditions in a modern way. Higher dues make for power and influence, independence and stability.

There is always a place in the ranks ready for the non-unionist.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, F. H. Knollman, 1325 W. Alameda ave., Denver, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, Bert White, 1636 Grant ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, Robt. M. Marshall, Lakeland, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st. Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 400 B ave., West Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, W. B. James, 609 North Fifth st., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer John C. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Fred C. Zink, 1825 N. Payson st., Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts—President, W. H. Walsh, 178 Washington st. Brookline, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, 1101 N. 8th st., Saginaw; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st. E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City,

New York—President T. Gilmore, 21 Beaver Block, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 405 E. 88th st., New York City.

Ohio—President, John H. Potts, 646 Mellish ave., Cincinnati, O.; secretary-treasurer, John W. Beam 1007 Summit st., Toledo, O.

Oklahoma—President, W. T. Maxwell, secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, M. Bell, 29 Alymer st., Windsor, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Tenison Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can., secretary-treasurer, O. Proulx, 301 St. Dominique st. Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Bericht des Ersten General-Vize-Präsidenten Cosgrove für das am 31. Dezember 1915 beendete Vierteljahr.

Herrn William L. Hutcheson, General-Präsident der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute.

Indianapolis, Ind.,
den 3. Januar 1916.

Werter Herr und Bruder:

Hiermit unterbreite ich Ihnen meinen Bericht für das am 31. Dezember 1915 beendete Vierteljahr in meiner Eigenschaft als Erster General-Vize-Präsident.

Am 1. Oktober stattete ich Gary, Ind., einen Besuch ab und hatte das Vergnügen der Jahres-Konvention des Indiana State Carpenter Councils beizuwohnen. Wie alle im Laufe des Jahres 1915 abgehaltenen Konventionen dieser Körper, war auch diese Konvention spärlich besucht; doch bewiesen die anwesenden Delegaten, daß sie mit dem Stand unserer Organisation im ganzen Staate Indiana völlig vertraut waren. Besondere Aufmerksamkeit wurde legislativen Angelegenheiten sowie dem industriellen Unterricht gewidmet. Edgar Perkins, Vorsitzender der industriellen Unfalls-Behörde, hielt eine Ansprache in der er um die Mitwirkung des Staats-Councils in der Ausführung des Arbeiter-Unfall-Entschädigungs-Gesetzes ersuchte. W. F. Wilson von L. U. 75, Indianapolis, wurde als Präsident und James L. Tate von L. U. 90, Evansville, als Sekretär-Schatzmeister erwählt, beide einstimmig.

Im Laufe des soeben beendeten Vierteljahres wurden mir einhundert und fünfunddreißig (135) Nebengesetze, Amendements und Gewerksregeln-Vorlagen zur Genehmigung unterbreitet wie nachstehend:

Von Lokal-Unions, 102.
Von Distrikt-Councils, 27.
Von Staats-Councils, 3.
Von Provinzial-Councils, 1.
Von Frauen-Hilfs (Auxiliary) Unions, 2.

Während dem Vierteljahre sind mir Applikationen zugegangen für 4,880 übertragbare Labels, für 54 Gummi- und 3 Metall-Stempel. Vier Firmen, die dasselbe vorher an ihren Produkten nicht benutzt hatten, wurde das Label der Vereinigten Brüderschaft gewährt und zwei Firmen wurde der fernere Gebrauch des Lebels verweigert, da sie die Bedingungen unter denen es gewährt wurde nicht einhielten.

Während dem vorflossenen Vierteljahr war meine ganze Zeit und meine Tätigkeit, unter der Oberaufsicht des General-Präsidenten, der Abwickelung der mir zufallenden Geschäfte gewidmet, mit Ausnahme der Zeit die mein Besuch in Gary, Ind., beanspruchte.

Ihnen und unserer sämmtlichen Mitgliedschaft ein recht glückliches Neues Jahr wünschend,

Zeichnet brüderlichst
John T. Cosgrove,
Erster General-Vize-Präsident.

Verband der Holzarbeiter Oesterreichs.

Die Verhältnisse, unter welchen die Holzarbeiter in Oesterreich zu leben gezwungen sind, üben ihre Rückwirkung auch auf die Organisation aus. National zerklüftet, ein Konglomerat von kulturell entwickelten und rückständigen Menschen und Sprachen, ist die Organisationsarbeit furchtbar erschwert, erfordert eine Menge Kräfte, Zeit und Mittel, und wenn das Jahr herum ist, sieht man sehr oft, daß der Erfolg in keinem Verhältnis steht zu den aufgewendeten Mitteln.

Die Zersplitterung des Verbandes der Holzarbeiter durch die tschechischen Separatisten in den Jahren 1910 und 1911 einerseits, die Entwickelung der Unternehmerorganisation andererseits sowie die von den Unternehmern großgezogenen Organisationen der nationalen, katholischen und christlich-sozialen Arbeiter, welche auch unter den Holzarbeitern ihre Werbearbeit mit mehr oder

weniger Glück betreiben, üben auf das wirtschaftliche Leben der Arbeiter ebenfalls ihren Einfluß aus. Wir brauchen nur darauf verweisen, daß die nationalen und christlich-sozialen Arbeiter sehr oft zum Streikbruch kommandiert werden und sich auch tatsächlich dazu hergeben.

Dazu kommt noch die unglückliche Politik der österreichischen Regierungen, die alles lahmlegt und uns von einer Krise zur anderen treibt. Kaum daß die Krise von 1908 und 1909 überwunden und ein etwas besserer Geschäftsgang eingetreten war, kam die Balkanfrage, in die sich natürlich auch Oesterreich einmischen mußte. Wir haben dadurch die Absatzgebiete am Balkan verloren, sind in eine Krise geraten die im Herbst 1912 einsetzte, zurzeit noch fortdauert und auch noch nicht so bald beendet sein wird.

Diese nun schon mehr als 1½ Jahre andauernde Krise hat große Not und Elend über die Holzarbeiter gebracht. Arbeiter, die fast nie eine Arbeitslosigkeit gekannt, sind dieses Mal monatelang ohne Arbeit und können trotz eifrigen Bemühens nirgends eine Beschäftigung erhalten. Nicht selten sind sie gezwungen, jede sich bietende Arbeit als Hilfsarbeiter anzunehmen, um sich wenigstens vor Hunger zu schützen. Wir haben Mitglieder, die schon zehn und mehr Jahre dem Verbande angehören und während dieser Zeit noch nie in die Lage kamen, eine Arbeitslosenunterstützung beanspruchen zu müssen, in der jetzigen Zeit wurden auch sie von der Arbeitslosigkeit betroffen, zumal die Unternehmer sich durch das Ueberangebot von Arbeitslosen verleitet sahen, den älteren und treueren Arbeiter zu entlassen und durch eine jüngere, billigere Kraft zu ersetzen.

Nicht ohne Wirkung auf die trostlosen Verhältnisse ist auch die enorme Teuerung aller Lebens- und Bedarfsartikel sowie der Wohnungsmiete geblieben. Die Regierung und die herrschenden Klassen tun alles, um die Lebensmittel- und Wohnungswucherer zu unterstützen. Es werden die Grenzen gesperrt, unter allen möglichen und unmöglichen Gründen Einfuhrverbote erlassen, Kartellgründungen gefördert und unterstützt, um so die Steuerschraube noch mehr anziehen zu können.

Alle diese Umstände haben es mit sich gebracht, daß die Arbeiterschaft Oesterreichs zu einem großen Teil—nicht nur bei den Holzarbeitern—unter den elendesten Verhältnissen zu leben gezwungen ist und sich ihrer eine förmliche Verzweiflung bemächtigt, die für die Besitzenden noch gefährlich zu werden droht, wenn die derzeitige Situation noch lange andauern sollte. Es ist leider wenig Aussicht vorhanden auf eine baldige Besserung.

Der Verband der Holzarbeiter war in den letzten Jahren bestrebt, die Arbeits- und Lohnverhältnisse der Mitglieder nach Möglichkeit zu bessern, um so wenigstens teilweise die Wirkungen der Teuerung und der Krise zu mildern. Es war nicht immer möglich, auf gütlichem Wege eine Vereinbarung oder einen Vertrag mit den Unternehmern abzuschließen. Eine Reihe großer und langandauernder Kämpfe mußten geführt werden. Die Ursachen hierzu waren entweder die erstarkte Unternehmerorganisation oder das Dazwischentreten der christlichen oder nationalen Arbeiter.

In der Berichtperiode wurden Lohnbewegungen geführt:

Jahr	Bewegungen	An Orten	Beteiligte	
			Arbeiter	Betriebe
1910	122	72	7,056	943
1911	116	66	9,481	1,068
1912	117	71	7,651	1,001
1913	91	32	12,717	1,328

Wie ersichtlich, ist die Krise im Jahre 1913 nicht ohne Einfluß auf die Lohnbewegungen geblieben. Daß in diesem Jahre trotz der niederen Zahl der Bewegungen mehr Arbeiter an denselben beteiligt erscheinen, ist darauf zurückzuführen, daß in Wien die Tischler, Tapezierer, Drechsler und Kammacher mit ihrer großen Arbeiterzahl in der Bewegung standen.

Von den Bewegungen wurden abgeschlossen:

Jahr	Ohne Streik			Mit Streik		
	Bewegungen	Beteiligte		Bewegungen	Beteiligte	
		Arbeiter	Betriebe		Arbeiter	Betriebe
1910	54	2,140	365	68	4,916	578
1911	62	4,790	476	51	4,691	592
1912	48	3,498	465	69	4,153	539
1913	49	11,507	1,172	42	1,210	153

Mit Ausnahme der Jahre 1911 und 1913 mußte jedesmal eine größere Zahl von Arbeitern zum letzten Mittel, dem Streik, greifen, um einen Abschluß ihrer Bewegung herbeizuführen; 374 Bewegungen endeten mit vollem Erfolg, 32 mit teilweisem Erfolg und 37 erfolglos.

Es wurden in den einzelnen Jahren für die nachfolgende Anzahl Personen erreicht:

Jahr	Lohnerhöhung	Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit	Kosten der Lohnbewegungen Kr.
1910	4,904	4,170	117,629
1911	7,317	5,788	135,357
1912	6,140	3,990	202,610
1913	11,827	11,264	88,902

Die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit schwankt zwischen einer halben Stunde und zwölf Stunden pro Woche, die Lohnerhöhung zwischen 2 und 20 Prozent. Außer der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit und den Lohnerhöhungen war es möglich, verschiedene andere Begünstigungen für die Arbeiter in Verträgen mit den Unternehmern festzulegen. Die Minimallöhne schwanken zwischen 27 und 90 Heller pro Stunde, je nach dem Orte und der betreffenden Branche, für welche der Vertrag gilt. Die kürzeste Arbeitszeit ist 51 Stunden, die längste 60 Stunden pro Woche. Die Verträge regeln weiter die Bezahlung der Feiertagsarbeit, Sonntagsarbeit, Ueberstunden, Nachtarbeit, Montagarbeit am Orte und auswärts, Anerkennung der Organisation, der Vertrauensmänner und schiedsgerichtliche Entscheidungen bei Streitfällen, die aus dem Vertragsverhältnis entstehen. Am Schluß des Jahres 1913 bestanden 277 gültige Verträge, und zwar arbeiteten danach 20,661 Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen in 2,481 Betrieben.

Es wurde bereits darauf verwiesen, daß die Krise und die separatistische Bewegung nicht ohne Einfluß auf den Verband geblieben sind. Es kommt dies in den nachfolgenden Zahlen, die den Stand des Verbandes in den einzelnen Jahren zeigen, deutlich zum Ausdruck.

Jahr	Zahlstellen	Mitglieder	Einnahmen Kr.	Ausgaben Kr.
1910	299	29,278	763,982	712,547
1911	293	28,627	785,284	704,750
1912	293	28,269	773,849	694,748
1913	281	26,352	722,338	855,311

Im Jahre 1909 waren 313 Zahlstellen vorhanden, dann folgte 1910 und 1911 das Eingreifen der Separatisten und brachte mit der Zerreißung der Organisation einen Rückgang an Zahlstellen und Mitgliedern. Beim Mitgliederstand kommt das besonders im Jahr 1913 zum Ausdruck, da hier die Werbekraft der Organisation bedeutend nachgelassen, während in den anderen Jahren der durch die Separatisten verursachte Ausfall zum Teil immer wieder wettgemacht wurde. Wie die Separatisten gearbeitet haben, finden die Leser in der Nummer 56 des Bulletin vom Januar 1913.

Die Mitglieder des Verbandes verteilen sich am Schluß des Jahres 1913 auf folgende Branchen: Bauanschläger 655, Brettsägearbeiter 280, Bürstenmacher 328, Holzdrechsler 340, Maschinenarbeiter 1,429, Kammacher 212, Kistenmacher 289, Korb- und Kinderwagen-Arbeiter 195, Musikinstrumentenmacher 758, Schmuckettiarbeiter 115, Tapezierer 1,090, Tischler 17,189, Vergolder 293, Wagner 771, Hilfsarbeiter 1,460, diverse Berufe 346 und 602 Frauen.

Zu den oben mitgeteilten Zahlen über die

Finanzgebarung des Verbandes ist zu bemerken, daß die Einnahmen und Ausgaben des Streikfonds darin fehlen, weil die hierfür bestimmten Beträge zufolge gesetzlicher Hindernisse nicht ausgewiesen werden können und größtenteils als Lokalfonds in den Ortsgruppen und Zahlstellen verwaltet werden.

Die Einnahmen des Verbandes sind gegen 1912 um 51,510 Kr. zurückgegangen, die Ausgaben jedoch um 160,562 Kr. gestiegen. Für Unterstützungen wurden ausgegeben von der Zentralkasse und den Lokalkassen in den Jahren:

	1910 Kr.	1911 Kr.	1912 Kr.	1913 Kr.
Arbeitslosenunterstützung	215,882	179,787	185,416	361,200
Reiseunterstützung	22,711	23,843	24,074	29,259
Umzugskosten	8,599	7,540	8,044	8,007
Reservistenunterstützung	8,060	8,410	7,880	8,880
Krankenunterstützung	144,287	147,277	137,896	149,639
Leichenkosten	7,210	8,930	8,805	7,770
Notfallunterstützung	12,594	14,805	15,070	19,506
Streikunterstützung	117,630	135,357	202,610	88,902
Gemaßregeltenunterstützung ..	751	3,272	1,258	2,164
Zusammen	537,724	529,171	591,053	675,327

Für den Ausbau des Verbandes wurden in der Berichtsperiode 79,699 Kr. ausgegeben. Außer dem Zentralsekretariat in Wien bestehen noch zwei Provinz-Sekretariate, und zwar eines im tschechischen Gebiet und eines seit 1912 im italienischen Gebiet. Angestellte Funktionäre hat der Verband 17, darunter zwei Arbeitsvermittler, zwei Provinzsekretäre, zwei Redakteure und eine Maschinenschreiberin. Der Verband verfügt derzeit über drei Fachblätter; das deutsche erscheint in 23,300, das tschechische in 6,000 und das polnische in 1,300 Auflagen. Außerdem erhalten die Mitglieder ausgefolgt: Italienische, ungarische, slavonische und kroatische Blätter, je nach der Sprache, welche sie beherrschen. Sämmtliche Drucksachen des Verbandes sowie die Korrespondenz müssen in mehreren Sprachen geführt werden, was die ganze organisatorische und agitatorische Arbeit erschwert und mit hohen Kosten verbunden ist. **Joh. Groß**, Wien.

The Result of Trade Movements

As will be seen from the proceedings of the January session of the G. E. B|, published in this issue, there are at present quite a large number of trade movements pending in various sections of the country in keeping with the trend toward greater trade activity, the great majority of which will be adjusted within the next few months. More specific information regarding the demands made upon the employers are published in our Trade Notes columns and, in almost all cases, the date when the new schedule is supposed to become operative is included.

Important as it is to publish this information, it is just as imperative to record the results of these movements; whether they have been successful or otherwise. We would therefore appeal to Recording Secretaries and strike committees to see that we are immediately notified of the outcome of such movements. In their communications, the terms of settlement should be set forth briefly and clearly; the schedule of the hours and wages of the old agreement should be mentioned as well as the terms of the new, and whether written or verbal.

In looking over the trade movements received thus far it is pleasing to note the progress that is being made toward securing a universal eight-hour day. Outside of the mills, longer working hours than eight are quite an exception to the general rule and even on the part of the millworkers the trend toward the eight-hour day is unmistakable.

Departement Francais

Plus Court Jour De Travail

Depuis plusieurs années on agite le mouvement d'une journée de huit heures, établie pour quelques métiers mais non pour d'autres, tandis que certains métiers l'ont établie en partie; et l'on agite encore fortement la journée de huit heures, ce qui semble indiquer qu' on s'occupe beaucoup de ce mouvement.

Certains enthousiates de huit heures, et nous disons cela sans arrière-pensée parce que tous ceux qui sont partisans du mouvement sous aucune forme sont de sincères travailleurs dans l'intérêt de l'humanite, ont sérieusement proposé que la journée de huit heures soit établie par statut pour les travailleurs de toutes les industries. Ce serait une erreur sérieuse pour un grand nombre de raisons.

D'abord, it parait exister une opinion bien fondée, qu' il est préférable que les travailleurs obtiennent des heures plus courtes par l'entremise de leur propre union de métier que par la législature. S'ils obtiennent cela au moyen de leur propre union, ils sont certains de le conserver aussi longtemps que durera leur union de métier. Il est mieux d'avoir affaire à l'union qu' aux politiciens.

Si les travailleurs obtiennent des heures courtes par l'entremise de leur union la cour suprême ne peut déclarer un tel réglement inconstitutionnel, comme ces tribunaux l'ont souvent fait quand il s'est agi de législation à propos de courtes heures.

Les travailleurs et les patrons ont le droit de traiter entre eux-mêmes sur la durée d'une journée de travail. Ils exercent leur droit de contrât en prenant un tel engagment, mais quand l'état passe une loi ordonnant que nul homme travaillera plus que huit heures, la cour peut faire objection et déclarer qu' une telle loi est une violation des droit de l'homme qui peut travailler plus que huit heures s'il le désire, et que la loi est inconstitutionnelle. Nous ne discutons pas la question de savoir si les tribunaux ont le droit de décider ainsi, ou si cette décision est judicieuse; le fait est là, que ces décisions sont prises comme nous l'avons fait remarquer, et chaque loi de huit heures passée par aucum état, à l'exception de lois qui se rapportent au travail des villes ou d'états, est en danger d'être déclarée inconstitutionnelle.

Conséquemment, quand un corps de travailleurs dépend sur une loi de l'état pour mettre les heures de travail plus courtes, ils s'appuient sur un bien faible roseau; et si ces travailleurs se fient sur la loi au lieu de l'union, et si, ayant obtenu le passage d'une loi, ils négligent leur union, ils se trouveront en face d'une décision de tribunal qui fera disparaitre la loi, les laissant sans union et sans loi.

En discutant cette phase due mouvement d'heures courtes, le président Gompers de la Fédération Américaine du travail attire l'attention sur le fait que quand ou cherche a régulariser par la loi les relations entre patrons et employés dans l'industrie privée, il y a la difficulté de mauvaise foi, et qu, au lieu de traiter directement avec le patron, qui a le pouvoir d'établir une journée de huit heures dans son industrie, il faut se servir d'influence avec les représentants politiques comme avec les politiciens d'antichambre, et alors, quand la loi est passée, c'est une question d'avoir les teneurs d'offices, tels que les inspecteurs de manufactures, etc., pour mettre la loi en force. De plus, les violations de telles lois doivent être corrigées au moyen du procédé lent des tribunaux où l'on peut soulever les points techniques et donner des soulever les points techniques et donner des interprétations qui peuvent peut-être détruire la loi; et l'onest toujours certain d'un long délai.

Quelle différence quand les travailleurs reçoivent l'assurance d'heures plus

courtes par l'entremise des efforts de leur propre union de métier traitant directment avec les patrons. Dans ce cas-ci, toute infraction au traité n' arrive généralement pas, parce que si l'on cherche à faire travailler les employés plus longtemps que le temps spécifié cent-ci peuvent fort bien arrêter le travail, ce qui détruirait ce qu' on avait en vue. Et ils n' attendent pas le bon plaisir d'un commissaire d'état et de ses députés pour agir; ils prennent eux-mêmes l'initiative.

A propos de lois qui ont été déclarées inconstitutionneiess, cela nous rappelle qu' on a eu des exemples frappants de non-obéissance aux lois, certaines corporations se croyant assez puissantes pour défier les législations. Les propriétaires de mines de charbon du Colorado en front preuve. La cause réelle de la grève dans les mines de charbon du Colorado a été que les propriétaires refusèrent de se conformer â la loi de huit heures passée par la législature du Colorado pour la gouverne des heures de travail des mineurs.

En d'autres mots, les mineurs du Colorado, ayant obtenu un statut, furent forcés de se mettre en grève pour faire respecter la loi. Pourquoi se donner le trouble de faire passer des lois si les travailleurs doivent se mettre en grève pour les faire mettre en force? Ils auraient dû s'en tenir aux heures courtes en premier lieu.

Dans l'état de New York, une loi fut passée limitant à dix heures la journée de travail des boulangers. La loi ont déclarée inconstitionnelle. En même temps l'union des boulangers diminua parce que les membres du métier s'en prirent à la loi au lieu de considérer l'union; et l'on dit que les boulangers de l'état de New York eurent à travailler ardument pour regagner le terrain perdu, mais ils ont fait des progrès marquants dans l'intérêt d'heures courtes depuis le temps qu' ils leur fallait dépendre sur la loi de dix heures, qui ne semblait pas être une loi de dix heures du tout.

Comme proposition générale, le moins la loi a à faire dans les relations des travailleurs avec les patrons, en ce qui se rapporte aux heures, ou aux gages, ou aux conditions laborieuses, mieux c'est pour tous ceux que cela concerne. Les faiseurs de lois n'ont pas la sagesse d'anticiper les conditions qui existent dans les industries pour faire de la législation gouvernant les conditions laborieuses, qui serait equitable et applicable à chaque industrie.

L'unionisme de métier a été la grande force révolutionaire pour l'amélioration et le progrès industriels. Elle a été le seule force dans laquelle les travailleurs pouvaient avoir pleine et entière confiance. C'est pourquoi les unionistes de métier s'opposent au plan de la subordonner à d'autres agences. Le seul espoir du travailleur repose dans le mouvement des unions de métier.

* * *

Révieller le labeur non unioniste de son apathie et de son indifférence et lui faire voir son bien-être et ses possibilités futures, voilà le devoir de l'heure présente; encourager l'organisation sur la base unioniste, voilà qui doit faire partie de l'activité de chaque unioniste, de l'un ou de l'autre sexe, capable d'expliquer les bénéfices à dériver de l'unité d'action et de la coopération.

* * *

L'élévation du labeur à un niveau supérieur dans la ruche économique de la nation et sa reconnaissance comme l'appoint le plus important dans la structure industrielle, dépendent dans une grande mesure de la croissance de l'organisation. C'est le nombre qui compte, secondé par une bonne organisation. Voilà ce qui donne de la force et commande le respect dans les rangs des adversaires guidés par la cupidité et l'éegoïsme.

* * *

Sans organisation et unité d'action, les travailleurs ne peuvent s'attendre à un traitement équitable ni à voir accorder aucune attention à leurs demandes, pour justes qu'elles soient. Seule, une organisation permanente peut commander l'attention pour la discussion des griefs basée sur des réclamations en vue d'une

augmentation des salaires, des journées de travail plus courtes et de meilleures conditions de travail. L'organisation est cent fois plus puissante que l'action individuelle sans expérience et sans commandement competent pour défendre les buts et les aspirations des travailleurs.

* * *

L'organisation sur des bases unionistes développe l'énergie, la virilité et, chez la femme, les plus belles qualités de son sexe; elle encourage l'éducation dans les sciences économiques, législatives et sociales; elle fortifie la fibre morale inhérente au caractère humain; elle encourage l'esprit de fraternité et de sympathie pratique pour les travailleurs employés dans les industries.

* * *

Rome conquit le monde en se servant d'une nation pour en asservir une autre. "Diviser pour régner" était la maxime de cette époque et elle est vraie aujourd'hui tout comme à n'importe quelle autre période de l'histoire. Le capitaliste et l'employeur s'en rendent bien compte et ne manquent pas de profiter de l'occasion quand l'opportunité se présente de voir s'entre-déchirer entre eux les ouvriers, car ils savent qu'il est plus facile de briser le labeur organisé du dedans que du dehors. Ceci doit également être compris des membres des unions, tout comme il l'est par d'autres, et tous les efforts doivent tendre à empêcher les dissessions intestines qui fatalement amènent le démembrement. Chaque personne qui encourage la lutte intestine est un ennemi de l'organisation des travailleurs et aide, sciemment ou non, l'employeur à rendre l'union moins efficace. Ceux qui ont l'intérêt de l'union à coeur feront tout ce qui dépendra d'eux pour augmenter l'efficacité de l'effort organisé des travailleurs, hommes et femmes et éviter le démembrement par la division.—Tacoma Labor Advocate.

Choses et Autres

La labeur organisée se tient au courant des développements industriels; elle s'efforce de représenter le sentiment de la moyenne de ses membres; elle profite graduellement des erreurs du passé; elle s'avance dans le sens d'un effort constructif; elle augmente en solidarité et en unité d'action; son influence s'étend au-delà des frontières nationales et la puissance qu'elle exerce en faveur d'une amélioration de la situation économique et sociale des masses se voit dans tous ses champs d'action.

Wendell Philips a dit, "Ayez foi en chacun de vous. Tenez-vous ensemble. Si vous voulez la force en ce pays, si vous ne voulez pas que vos enfants attendent de longues années avant qu'ils aient sur la table le pain qu'ils devraient avoir; le loisir dans leur vie qu'ils devraient avoir; les opportunités de la vie qu'ils devraient avoir—si vous ne désirez attendre vous-même; écrivez sur votre bannière afin que chaque hâbleur politique puisse le lire, afin que chaque politicien puisse le lire, même s'il est myope: **"Nous n'oublions jamais!"** Si les travailleurs à gages se devouent à leur propre cause avec une détermination plus sérieuse et plus loyale, leurs intérêts ne seront pas si souvent violés par des hommes dans la vie publique, ou par d'ambitieux patrons.

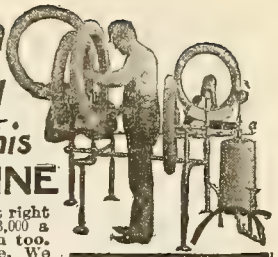
Sans l'organisation le succès et le progrès du labeur sont impossibles. Avec une organisation dûment appliquée et utilisée, les possibilités de l'organisation du travail sont illimitées. Notre époque est celle du labeur et en se retranchant solidement derrière l'organisation, le labeur a assuré son progrès continu, sortant de l'esclavage industriel et marchant vers une civilisation plus haute. Il est par conséquent non seulement nécessaire, mais absolument essential pour le succès futur du labour, que tous ceux qui se livrent à un travail utile s'enrôlent sous les drâpeaux du mouvement ouvrier, se plaçant ainsi sous la protection des organisations du travail dont la mission d'utilté envers l'humanité est reconnue par toutes les personnes dont l'esprit est droit.

Directory of Business Agents

Aberdeen, Wash.—R. B. Ellis, 512 Burleigh ave.
Akron, O.—H. M. Engel, 467 Wabash ave.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, German Hall, Beaver st.
Allentown, Pa.—Clarence Seaman, 21 N. Madison st.
Alliance, Neb.—Roy Wells.
Alton, Ill.—Roland Adams, 202 Pioneer Bldg.
Anadarko, Okla.—J. E. Wilson.
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooely, 8 West st.
Ardmore, Okla.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.
Ashbury Park, N. J.—David F. Gant, Bradley Beach, N. J.
Asheville, N. C.—A. L. Henry, R. F. D. 3.
Atlanta, Ga.—E. L. Ficken, B. A., L. U. 253, 4½ S. Broad st.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Frederick Scheideman, 307 N. Massachusetts ave.
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.
Augusta, Ga.—J. W. Johnson, 1906 Greene st.
Augusta, Me., Waterville and Vicinity—T. M. Rollins, 18 Cushman st., Augusta, Me.
Aurora, Ill.—Edward F. Ream, 77-79 Fox st.
Ausable Forks, N. Y.—Hiram Jacques.
Bakersfield, Cal.—J. C. Harter, Labor Temple.
Baltimore, Md.—L. U. 329, Clinton S. Haywood, Seaboard Bank Bldg., Park Ave. and Fayette st.; L. U. 29, Frank G. Simmons, Border State Bank Bldg., Park ave. and Fayette st.
Barre, Vt.—E. N. Philbrick, 25 Orange st.
Bartlesville, Okla.—S. F. Wray.
Batavia, N. Y.—Frank Roberts, 1 Holland ave.
Bay City, Mich.—Wm. B. Gust, 110 Duplante st.
Beardstown, Ill.—Hy Thornsbury, 801 E. 4th street.
Beaver, Pa.—D. S. Leighty.
Belmar, N. J.—Harry Redmond, Box 245.
Bergen County, N. J.—John D. Carrlock, 388 Ridgewood ave., Ridgewood, N. J.
Billings, Mont.—C. S. Buck, Labor Union Hall.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jerry Ryan, 77 State st.
Birmingham, Ala.—R. E. L. Connolly, Room 455, Hood Bldg.
Boston, Mass., D. C.—A. J. Howlett, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 33, J. T. White, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1096, John McNeil, Hopkins Pl., Mattapan, Mass.; L. U. 1393 (Wharf and Bridge), John Morgan, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1410 (Shop and Mill), Simpson Booth, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1824 (Cabinetmakers and Mill), E. Thulin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 954 (Hebrew) M. Goodman, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 67, Roxbury, John M. Devline, 16 Woodville Pk., Roxbury, Mass.; L. U. 443, Chelsea, Chas. Noel, 86 Grove st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U. 937 (Hebrew), Chelsea, Kalman Disler, 66 Essex st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U.'s 441 and 1653, Cambridge, P. J. Slowe, 90 Norfolk st., Cambridge, Mass.; L. U. 438, Brookline, W. H. Walsh, 166 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; L. U. 218, East Boston, C. H. Morrison, 16 Pope st., East Boston, Mass. L U.'s 625, Malden, 629 Sommerville and 777 Medford, A. McBride, 8 Ash ave., Winterhill, Sommerville.
Brainerd, Minn.—P. W. Bidwell, 616 Oak st.
Branford, Conn.—John Knopwood, Short Beach.
Bridgeport, Conn.—M. L. Kane, 1484 Park ave.
Bristol, Conn.—J. W. Greno, 84 Grove st.
Brockton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 308 Marston Bldg., 28 Main st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Vincent Roth, 32 Wyandotte ave.; Charles Hansen, 21 Garner ave.
Calgary, Alta., Can.—James Rae, Box 2331.
Canton, Ill.—E. P. Sherman, 45 E. Vine st.
Canton, O.—Wm. LaJaunesse, 729 Market ave., S.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—D. A. Leonard, 19 Jim Blk.
Central City, Ky.—C. L. Craig.
Charleston, W. Va.—C. P. Staats, Station A.
Charlotte, N. C.—C. W. Brown, P. O. Box 28.
Chicago, Ill.—John A. Metz, president; Daniel Galvin, secretary-treasurer; William C. White, J. H. Robinson, F. C. Bromley, assistant district business agents. L. U. No. 1, Albert F. Schultz; No. 10, J. D. Parker; No. 13, Thos. F. Flynn; No. 54, Peter Mraz; No. 58, Chas. C. Wright; No. 62, Walter Shogren; No. 80, Wm. Brims, No. 141, John Murray; No. 181, Thos. F. Church; No. 199, Ed. Mesenbach; No. 242, Geo. Prokaski; No. 272, Jas. Goodman; No. 416, C. Christiansen; No. 434, J. H. DeYoung; Nos. 448, 461, 250, 1727 (North Shore Locals) M. L. Baade; No. 504, B. Weinberg; No. 521, Wm. J. Mahoney; No. 643, H. P. Hammond; No. 1128, Herman Brochop; No. 1307, Adam Tait; No. 1693, John Oliver, Millmen; No. 341, A. Kurowski; No. 1367, Joseph Dusek; No. 1784, Gust. Stange; No. 1786, A. Hruska; No. 1922, Geo. Orris.
Cincinnati, O.—W. E. Brown, 1228-30 Walnut st.; Frank Imwalle, 1228 Walnut st.; Wm. Reinke, sec. D. C., 1228-30 Walnut st.
Clarksville, Ark.—J. H. Cline.
Cleveland, O.—Walter J. Mapes, secretary; Thos. Payne, Harry Hamilton and Gustav Schroeder. Address of all, 337 Superior ave., N. W.
Clinton, Ia.—Clause Rief, 331 14th ave.
Columbia, Mo.—J. McKenzie, 1121 Miner Bldg.
Columbus, Ind.—R. L. Wheate, 333 Kinman st. (Columbus, East.)
Columbus, O.—C. B. Rader, Room 126, 261 S. High st.
Corsicana, Tex.—G. R. Pummill, Box 447.
Cosbocton, O.—John House, 746 Vine st.
Council Bluffs, Ia.—A. A. Whitlock, 201 S. First st.
Covington, Ky.—C. C. Skirvin, 483 W. 2nd st.
Cullman, Ala.—Arch Maples.
Dallas, Tex.—R. M. Means, Box 372.
Danbury, Conn.—Marton B. Mapie, 19 Smith street.
Dayton, O.—L. E. Nysewander, 30 S. Main st. (Third Floor.)
Denison, Tex.—Ed. Hale, 721 W. Munson st.
Denver, Colo.—Robt. Currie, 1947 Stout st.
Derby, Conn.—Wm. Casey, 133 Atwater ave.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. F. Gray, Trades Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust.
Detroit, Mich.—Daniel G. Wilson, 162 Randolph street.
Dodge City, Kan.—J. G. Sidlow.
Dorchester, Mass.—Jas. E. Eaton, 274 Beach st., Wollaston, Mass.
Duluth, Minn.—N. Olsen, 1905 W. 4th st.
Dyersburg, Tenn.—J. W. Todd.
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—B. W. Parres, 418 Collinsville ave.
Edmonston, Alta., Can.—J. Francis, Mechanics' Hall.
Elmira, N. Y.—Grant Nelson, 311 West ave.
El Paso, Texas—J. B. Williams, Box 631.
Erie, Pa.—Nelson L. Kitts, 2522 German st.
Evansville, Ind.—James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st.
Fall River, Mass.—Chas. H. Percival, 14 Market street.
Fairfield, Conn.—George C. Johnson.

Farmington, Me.—W. J. Dougherty.
Fitchburg, Mass.—Al. Lafrennie, 59 Tisdale st., Leominster, Mass.
Flint, Mich.—A. L. Cheney, R. F. D. No. 9.
Fond du Lac, Wis.—Wm. Giese, 337 Doty st.
Fort Dodge, Ia.—R. I. Harlow, P. O. Box 187.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—R. G. Pearson.
Fort Smith, Ark.—J. W. Adams, 501 S. 6th.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—O. A. Newell, 610 Calhoun st.
Fort Worth, Texas—W. E. Hemsell, 1112 Carson ave.
Galveston, Texas—Chas. O. Wallace, 2216 Ave. E.
Gary, Ind.—Walter Good, 2560 Washington st.
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—Hugh Duffy.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Garrit Verburg.
Granite City, Madison and Venice—Howard Pinkerton, 2022 Missouri ave., Granite City,
Granville, Ill.—George F. Scott.
Grayville, Ill.—J. W. Badisbaugh, Box 503.
Great Falls, Mont.—Charles Heximer, P. O. Box 372.
Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.—Joseph W. Grady.
Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—M. Touhey, Box 78, Irvington-on-Hudson.
Greenfield, Mass.—D. E. Campbell.
Grove City, Pa.—W. E. Double.
Hamilton, O.—S. B. Corson, Station A.
Hamilton, Ont., Can.—John Briggs, Hamilton.
Hartford, Conn.—John J. Mulcahy, 47 Segourney st.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwyn Postoffice.
Haverhill, Mass.—C. R. McGuire, 2 Gilman Place.
Hazelton, Pa.—Albert Walck, 703 N. Laurel.
Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.—Wm. H. Guptill, 267 Front st.
Herkimer, N. Y.—Frank W. Scanlan, 215 Henry st.
Hillsboro, Tex.—Wm. Hodge.
Holyoke and Westfield, Mass.—John Cronnen, Carpenters' Hall, 437 High st., Holyoke.
Houston, Texas—Campbell Overstreet, 515 W. 14th st.
Hudson County, N. J. D. C.—James Larkin, 332 Hoboken ave.; Fred Herman, 332 Hoboken ave.
Hudson, N. Y.—Adam Schaible, 342 State st.
Hutchinson, Kan.—G. T. Bronleeve, 120 W. 14th st.
Ilion, N. Y.—(Mohawk, Frankfort and Ilion) Ray E. Finster, Box 350, Mohawk, N. Y.
Indianapolis, Ind.—S. P. Meadows, E. Charles Newman, Room 30, Cosmos Castle.
Ithaca, N. Y.—F. C. Thompson, L. U. 603.
Jackson, Mich.—J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Charles Barry, 46½ W. Bay street.
Jamestown, N. Y.—Peter Hammergren, Box 14.
Joliet, Ill.—Alex. Walker, 101 Jefferson st.
Kansas City, Mo., and Vicinity, D. C.—J. C. Jackson, secretary D. C., Labor Temple; W. S. Bundy, 2617 Quincey ave.; J. H. Dennis, 2 Alsey Place, Rosedale, Kas.
Kensington, Ill.—John H. Leyoung.
Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—Wm. Ogden, 7132 Holman st., Covington, Ky.
Kewanee, Ill.—Arthur A. Spute, 126 S. Garce ave.
Keyport, N. J.—Samuel Stryker.
Kincaid, Ill.—A. J. Ingold.
Kingston, N. Y.—Harry F. Gerhardt, 161 E. Chester st.
Knoxville, Tenn.—W. J. Roach.
Krebs, Okla.—E. D. Miller.
Lafayette, Colo.—C. C. Jones, Louisville, Colo.; Sam Hicks, Lafayette, Colo.
Lake County, Ind.—J. I. Day, 4106 Baring ave., East Chicago, Ind.
Lansford, Pa.—Ed. G. Ossman, 441 Greenwood ave., Pottsville, Pa.
Lansing, Mich.—Geo. Mattoon, 1117 Ballard st.
LaSalle, Ill.—J. W. Singer, 1155 W. Marquette street.
Lawrence, Mass.—A.. B. Grady, 10 Butler st.
Lawton, Okla.—H. F. Rugh, 811 A ave.
Lethbridge, Alta., Can.—Stanley L. Chappell, Box 172.
Lincoln, Neb.—Fred Eissler, Labor Temple.
Little Falls, N. Y.—M. E. Murphy, 58 Jackson street.

You Can Earn $250 A MONTH With This NEW MACHINE



Makes big profit right at the start. Many doing $3,000 a year and better. **You can too. You need no experience.** We teach you FREE in one simple lesson. Start right at home. Anywhere, everywhere there's plenty of money and big cash profits waiting for ambitious men.

THIS IS THE BUSINESS FOR YOU

A business of your own. Requires little capital and grows fast into a real factory—a real manufacturer. **Open a Tire Repair Shop** with **Haywood Equipment.** Let the money roll in. Auto tires need mending constantly. There is your profit. Owners eager to give you their business. It means a saving of money to them, and big cash returns for you.

JUST MAIL THE COUPON
For This FREE Book

A valuable guide to riches and wealth. It gives the complete details. How to start. How to succeed. Tells all about your opportunity. Shows how easy the work can be done. Shows the big profit in this new field. Write for it today. A post card will do. Get your FREE copy.

HAYWOOD TIRE AND EQUIPMENT CO.
1079 CAPITOL AVE.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT CO.
1079 Capitol Ave.
Indianapolis, Ind

Gentlemen:
Please send me your book as you promised to do. This of course does not obligate me in any way.

Name.....
Address.....
.....

HERE'S *YOUR* CHANCE

FREE This complete $15 Drawing Outfit and a full course in Mechanical Drawing with our new *Home-Study Course* in

Plan Reading, Estimating
Architectural Drawing
Specifications, Contracting

Get a complete knowledge of plans and specifications. Be able to estimate closely the cost of material and labor. Guessing won't do—you must *know*. This knowledge is what makes successful foremen, superintendents and general contractors. "Chicago Tech" Home-Study Courses will give you this knowledge. Your spare hours are enough.

STUDY AT HOME Our most successful students are practical carpenters. Many attend the College in Chicago, but hundreds study at home. Same instruction matter; same blue print plans; same experts examine and approve your work. This training will increase your income. Get full information—it's free. Write today.

Mark the Course you're interested in and Mail Coupon

☐ Builders' Course ☐ Plan Reading
☐ Architectural Drafting ☐ Estimating

Name.....
Address.....
Town..... State.....
College or Home-Study Course.....

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
1070 LAKE VIEW BLDG. CHICAGO, ILL.

Little Rock, Ark.—E. R. Newth, 4418 W. 12th st.
Lockport, N. Y.—Albert Nott, 237 Prospect st.
Louisville, Ky.—Bruce Carr, 300 Commercial Bldg., S. E. Cor. 4th and Main sts.
Los Angeles, Cal.—C. R. Gore and J. A. McAloon, J. G. McAfee. Address of business agents, 538 Maple ave.
Lowell, Mass.—M. A. Lee, 48 4th st.
Lynn, Mass.—A. W. Clark, 62 Monroe st.
Madison, Ill.—Adolph Boulanger, 2100 C st., Granite City, Ill.
Madison, Wis.—J. H. Brown, 21 W. Main st.
Mahanoy City, Pa.—R. C. Fowler, 222 W. Pine street.
Manchester, N. H.—Charles G. Metivier, 209 Spruce st.
Mayaguez, Porto Rico—Louis Proclier, Box 101.
Marissa, Ill.—Barney Elliott, St. Clair Court.
McAlester, Okla.—R. A. Bradley, 508 S. 18th street.
McKeesport, Pa.—J. A. Hysong, Pilcairn st.
McKinney, Texas—D. P. Wilmeth.
Memphis, Tenn.—C. A. Sarber, secretary of D. C., 95 S. 2nd st.
Meriden, Conn.—A. A. Lancenette, 333½ Cods ave.
Middlesex, Mass.—John G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Charles Bartholomas, secretary of D. C.; Hugh Kinney, B. A., Room 305, Brisbane Hall, Cor. 6th and Chestnut sts.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Andrew Leaf, 4012 Aldrich ave., S.; Charles Fischer, 3519 15th ave., S.
Moberly, Mo.—A. E. Mosher, 472 E. Rollins street.
Moline, Davenport and Rock Island, Ill.—(Tri-Cities)—Harry Strom, Box 203, E. Moline, Ill.
Monmouth, Ill.—John M. Hurst, 212 S. 11th street.
Monongahela, Pa.—Chas. E. Walters, Box 66, W. Brownsville, Pa.
Montclair, Bloomfield and Orange, N. J.—A. J. Bartruff, 98 Eaton Place, E. Orange, N. J.; E. E. Hill, Pompton ave., Cedar Grove, N. J.
Montgomery County, Pa.—Fredrik G. Trunk, 212 Kettenring ave., Ardmore, Pa.; Harry Coder, 810 Forets st., Conshohocken, Pa.
Montreal, Can.—J. A. Laflamme, secretary District Council; R. Lynch, B. A. address Building Trades Council headquarters, [illegible] Ontario, East Montreal, J. E. Vigeant [illegible] U. 1558, address 952 Pie IX, Maisonneuve.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Henry C. Klenk, office, 51 S. 4th st.
Muskegon, Mich.—Joseph Broker, 17 Myrtle st.
Muskogee, Okla.—E. A. Van Atten, 708 Irving st.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. W. Carlew, 1625 12th ave., N.
Newark, N. J.—G. G. Adlon, 19 Willow st., Bloomfield, N. J.; S. J. Stoll, 30 Union ave., Irvington, N. J.
Newton, Mass.—L. H. Johnson, 251 Wash. st.
New Bedford, Mass.—Wm. Nelson, 384 Acushnet ave.
New Britain, Conn.—J. F. McGrath, 79 Dwight street.
New Castle, Pa.—J. W. Patterson, Trade Assembly Hall.
New Haven, Conn.—John L. Richards, Music Hall Bldg., 117½ Court st.
New London, Conn.—Geo. Arnold, 557 Bank st.
New Milford, Conn.—Oscar F. Ross.
New Philadelphia, O.—Jos. Born, 227 Grimes street.
Newburyport, Mass.—F. S. Heath, 14 Dalton street.
New Rochelle, N. Y.—J. H. Cowham, 18 Lawton st.
New York City—Gen. Agt. Oliver Collins and Secretary-Treasurer E. H Neal, 142-144 East 59th st., N. Y. C. For Manhattan; William McMillan, David French, Alexander Kelso, Samuel Wilson, 142-144 East 59th st. For Brooklyn; William O'Grady, Daniel Hancock, Matt. C. Heinan, 255 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. For Bronx; Wallace Anderson, Frank Glew, D. P. O'Connell, 4215 Third ave., N. Y. C. For Queens; John Quinn, 54 North 7th ave., Whitestone, L. I.; Henry Phillips, 399 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, L. I.; I. W. Stock, 312 8th ave., Long Island City. For Richmond; James Maine, 211 Elm st., West New Brighton, S. I. For Dock Builders; Robert Brindell, 1890 Daley ave., Bronx, N. Y.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—John Laur, 807 Willow avenue.
Norfolk County, Mass.—G. N. Brooks, 459 Washington st., Norwood, Mass.
Norfolk, Va.—C. F. Jones, 305 Greenwood Bldg.
Northampton, Mass.—Michael Jarvey, 223 Prospect st.
North Bristol, Mass., District—B. S. Bolles, Box 135, Sharon, Mass.
North Shore, D. C.—Wm. H. Cook and Louis E. Dumas, 71 Washington st., Salem, Mass.
Northwestern Ohio District—Wm. B. Austin, 332 N. Union ave., Alliance, O.
North Yakima, Wash.—O. F. Leland.
Norwalk, Conn.—Frank L. Clark, Comstock ave., R. F. D.
Norwich, Conn.—Robert McNeeley, Carpenters' Hall, 252 Main st.
Nyack, N. Y.—James Murrin, 42 Summit st.
Oakland, Cal.—Dave L. Wilson, 1500 Liese ave., Fruitvale, Cal.
Ohio Valley, D. C.—E. D. Nickerson, care of Majority, 1506 Market st., Wheeling, W. Va.
Omaha, Neb.—H. J. Darnstedt, Labor Temple, 19th and Farnam st.
Oneida, N. Y.—Aibert Hyde, 46 Phelps st.
Ottawa, Can.—Jas. Usher, Jr., 207 Turner st.
Ottumwa, Ia.—Frank Mahon, General Delivery.
Palm Beach (West) Florida—J. D. Argyle, 502 Hybiscus ave.
Paris, Tenn.—V. C. Sykes.
Parkersburgh, W. Va.—W. S. Deen, 415 Avery street.
Pasadena, Cal.—T. J. Johnson, 42 E. Walnut.
Passaic, N. J.—John Martin, 23 Crescent Pl.
Paterson, N. J.—Otto Temple, 10 Fennor ave., Albion, Place.
Pawtucket, R. I.—Theodore Malo, 21 N. Main street.
Peekskill, N. Y.—Geo. H. Wood, 950 Phoenix avenue.
Pensacola, Fla.—N. Launsbery, Old Armory Bldg., Room 1.
Peoria, Ill.—J. W. Elmore, 109-111 S. Adams st.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—Joseph L. Crowell, 92 State st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Henry Gripp, chairman, W. T. Allen, secretary-treasurer. Assistants; A. Mellinger, L. U. 122; M. J. McDermott, L. U. 8; Vernon Fletcher, L. U. 359, Ernest Kreis, L. U. 1051. Address of all business agents, 142 N. 11th street.
Pine Bluff, Ark.—F. J. Jones, 412 W. 17th ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. P. Patton, secretary-treasurer; A. M. Swartz, J. A. Ross and Frank Morrell. Address of secretary and B. A.'s, Labor Temple, Washington and Webster ave.
Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
Plymouth, Mass.—Ed. H. Perrault, 14 Wood street.
Pontiac, Ill.—F. Sipe.
Poplar Bluff, Mo.—C. W. Howell, 630 Charles street.
Portchester, N. Y.—J. C. Schofield, 18 Adee st.
Portsmouth, N. H.—Robert V. Noble, 456 Market st.
Portland, Me.—Charles Roux, Room 33, Farrington Block, 239 Congress st.
Portland, Ore.—B. W. Sleeman, Labor Temple, 162½ Second st.
Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.—Chas. T. Wiggins.

Poteau, Okla.—J. J. Vance.
Pottsville, Pa.—Edward G. Ossman, 441 Greenwood ave. (B. A. for Pottsville, Tamaqua and Lansford Locals.)
Prince Albert, Sask., Can.—J. Sleight, P. O. Box 544.
Prince Rupert, Can.—Harry Bertaux.
Princeton, N. J.—John Dilworth, 361 Nassau street.
Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, D. C. Theodore Malo, 21 North Main st., Pawtucket; C. J. Mulcahy, 152 Weybossett st., Providence and T. F. Kearney, 152 Weybossett st.
Pueblo, Colo.—T. F. Payton.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 24 N. 6th st.
Red Bank and Long Branch, N. J.—W. G. Pinson, 404 Park Place, Long Branch, N. J.
Roanoke, Va.—L. G. Stultz, 709 Second ave., N. W.
Rockdale, Texas—W. A. Castlebery.
Rochester, Minn.—W. E. Thorn, 316 S. Broadway.
Rochester, N. Y.—John Heiden and Wm. E. Griffith, 100 Reynolds Arcade.
Rockford, Ill.—John E. Peters.
Roxbury, Mass.—J. M. Devine, 184 Dudley st.
Rockville, Conn.—Wm. J. Hetzler.
Ruthland, Vt.—Chas. E. Hoyt, 81 Crescent st.
Sacramento, Cal.—F. E. Stahl, 2211 L st.
Saginaw, Mich.—E. W. Secord, 416 Cornelia st.
Salt Lake City, Utah—D. O. Jacobs, Labor Temple, 151 E Second East st.
San Angelo, Texas—R. E. Vinson, 65 N. Randolph st.
San Antonio, Texas—Albert Gmehlin, 133 Paso Hondo st. (Office Trades Council Hall, 114½ S. Alamo st.)
San Bernardino, Cal.—C. O. Whitlock, 524 Franklin st.
San Diego, Cal.—J. H. Markwith, Labor Temple, 739 4th st.
San Francisco—Fred Fewster, C. C. Campbell, J. J. Hughes, Francis McNamara; addresses, 200 Guerrera st. For Alameda County (Oakland), J. N. Steiner, L. W. Newton, Joseph Orthum; addresses, 761 12th st., Oakland, Cal.
San Jose, Cal.—Bert P. Ward, 72-78 N. 2nd st.
Savannah, Ga.—A. J. Sours, 322 Bolton st., W.
Sayre, Pa.—H. A. Depew, Waverly, N. Y., R. No. 3.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Chas. Gould, Scotia, N. Y.
Scranton, Pa.—E. E. Knapp, 208 Coal Exchange.
Seattle, Wash.—Robt. L. Proctor, 1620 4th avenue.
Sesser, Ill.—I. Hill.
Sioux City, Ia.—Chas. Huney, Labor Temple.
Sioux Falls, S. D.—Bert F. Collins, Labor Hall.
Sloatsburg, N. Y.—O. J. Bretnall.
Sommerville, Mass.—A. McBride, 8 Ash ave., Winterhill.
South Framingham, Mass.—Edward L. Hand, Highland ave.
South Shore, Mass.—L. W. Breedle, 208 Allen st., E. Braintree, Mass.
Spadra, Ark.—J. A. Jones.
Spokane, Wash.—Fred J. Cheshire, 9 Madison street.
Springfield, Ill.—T. K. Ball, 609 W. Carpenter st.
Springfield, Mass.—Thomas McCarroll, 845 Worthing st.
Springfield Mo.—C. J. McKeegan, 2049 Wasoola st.
Springfield and Milburn, N. J.—Daniel Fitzpatrick, Summit, N. J.
Springfield, O.—J. O. Gregg, Hughes st.
Stamford, Conn.—Geo. B. Gregory, 45 Oak st.
St. Cloud, Minn.—Charles Gardner.
St. Louis, Mo.—L. H. Proske, secretary D. C. business agents; George J. Haas, Emil Ruhle, Wm. Knoepp, W. B. Ferrell and J. W. Williams. Address of all business agents, 2228 Olive st.
St. John, N. B., Can.—James L. Sugrue.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Wm. Hammond, Labor Temple, James st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—S. W. Glaze, 2105 Washington avenue.
St. Paul, Minn.—John S. La-Brec, 450 S. Warwick ave., and O. D. Reisiner, 1205 Beech street.

"Instruction by correspondence is the cheapest and best way for the poor man"

Thos A Edison

Edison is Right!!!

You admit the International Correspondence Schools are a good thing. You'd take a course right now "if"—"except"—

"If" what? If you weren't so "overworked," with such "long hours," or had more strength and energy?

Wasn't it Edison who stayed up half the night educating himself in spite of every handicap you could ever have?

All big men who have made their mark in the world had the *ambition*—the *determination*—to improve their spare time, to train themselves for big work. You, too, can possess power, money and happiness if you'll only make the effort. The reward is great—it's worth it.

Here's all we ask: Merely mail this coupon. Put it up to us without paying or promising. Let us send you the details of others' success through the I. C. S., and then decide. Mark and mail this coupon now.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 8826 SCRANTON, PA.

Explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for the position before which I mark X

☐	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	☐	ADVERTISING
☐	Electric Lighting	☐	Window Trimming
☐	Electric Railways	☐	Show Card Writing
☐	Electric Wiring	☐	Lettering and Sign Painting
☐	Telephone Expert	☐	ILLUSTRATING
☐	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	☐	DESIGNING
☐	Mechanical Drafting	☐	BOOKKEEPING
☐	Shop Practice	☐	Stenography and Typewriting
☐	Gas Engines	☐	Higher Accounting
☐	CIVIL ENGINEERING	☐	Railway Accounting
☐	Surveying and Mapping	☐	Commercial Law
☐	MINE FOREMAN AND SUPT.	☐	GOOD ENGLISH FOR EVYONE
☐	Metal Mining	☐	Teachers Course
☐	STATIONARY ENGINEERING	☐	English Branches
☐	Marine Engineering	☐	CIVIL SERVICE
☐	ARCHITECTURE	☐	Railway Mail Clerk
☐	Building Contractor	☐	AGRICULTURE
☐	Architectural Drafting	☐	POULTRY
☐	Concrete Engineering	☐	Textile Manufacturing
☐	Structural Engineering	☐	Navigation
☐	PLUMBING AND HEATING	☐	Chemistry
☐	Sheet Metal Worker	☐	AUTO RUNNING
☐	SALESMANSHIP	☐	Motor Boat Running

☐ Spanish ☐ German ☐ French ☐ Italian

Name_____

Present Occupation_____

Street and No._____

City_____ State_____

Sterling, Ill.—Pearl Thompson.
Sullivan, Ind.—Jas. C. Ridge, 209 Chase st.
Summit, N. J.—Harry Williamson, 47 Russell Place.
Superior, Wis.—J. H. Hatch, 1701 28th st.
Syracuse, N. Y.—J. H. Franklin, 301 Griffin Bldg., 134 W. Anondaga st.
Tamaqua, Pa.—Ed. G. Ossman, 441 Greenwood ave., Pottsville, Pa.
Tampa, Fla.—C. A. Sutton, Box 599.
Taunton, Mass.—Walter E. Bassett, 48 Jackson st.
Taylorville, Ill.—Geo. King, Box 252.
Teague, Texas—J. H. Mayberry.
Terre Haute, Ind.—C. C. Rariden, 524 Mulberry st.
Texarkana, Texas—G. L. Hunter, 1109 E. 18th street.
Toledo, O.—H. R. Kline, 314 Cherry st.
Tolleston, Ind.—L. U. 1117, C. Banta.
Thompsonville, Conn.—Arthur Rochette.
Toronto, Ont. Can.—R. J. Nichols, Labor Temple, 167 Church st.
Trenton, N. J.—Geo. W. Adams, 653 S. Olden avenue.
Three Rivers, Que., Can.—J. I. Gelivas, 18 Cooke st.
Tri-City, Ill. (Moline, Davenport and Rock Island)—P. J. Carlsons, 1320 38th st., Industrial Bldg., Rock Island.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Tuxedo N. Y.—Frank Conklin, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
Tulsa, Okla.—W. E. Orr, 166A, W. 2nd st,
Twin City, D. C., St. Paul, Minn.—St. Paul, W. F. Martin, Secretary-Treasurer, 1921 University ave.; Nels Nelson, B. A., 123 17th st., North Minneapolis. Minneapolis Local No. 7, Andrew Leaf 4012 Aldrich ave., South Minneapolis; Minneapolis Local No. 1568, Chas. Fischer, 3519 15th ave., South Minneapolis. St. Paul; Local No. 87, John S. LaBrec, 450 South Warwick ave.; St. Paul Local No. 1868, O. D. Reisinger, 1205 Beech street.
Twin Falls, Idaho—F. Olsen, 273 Addison ave., E.
Union City, Tenn.—G. E. Fields.
Utica, N. Y.—C. E. Hall 1419 Taylor ave.
Vancouver, B. C.—Hugh J. McEwen, Room 209 Labor Temple.
Waco, Texas—S. E. Stewart, 1320 S. 12th.
Walla Walla, Wash.—C. R. Nelson, 633 N. 7th street.
Wallingford, Conn.—D. Broullett, 28 Wallace ave.
Walsenburg, Colo.—H. E. Robart.
Washington, D. C.—Geo. Myers, 425 G. st., N. W.
Waterloo, Ia.—H. J. Amos, 115 Randolph st.
Waxahachie, Texas—J. W. Fox, 307 Lake Park avenue.
West Chester, Pa.—Oscar Speakman.
Westfield, Mass.—Edward J. Taggart, Coatize street.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—J. D. Argyle, 502 Hibiscus ave.
Wellsburg, W. Va.—J. H. Phillips, Box 542, Fallensbee, W. Va.
Wheeling, W. Va.—E. J. Weekly, Majority Grove st.
Wheaton, Ill.—G. C. Ottens, 115 N. Main st.
White Plains, N. Y.—Emil W. Burgess, 35 Grove st.
Wichita, Kan.—A. C. Bennett, 503 W. Zimerly avenue.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Wyoming Valley D. C.—Robert M. Williams, Room 69, Simon Long Bldg.
Wilmington, N. C.—C. W. Stewart, Box 1051.
Wilmington, Del.—John H. Hickey, 1225 W. 4th st.
Winona, Minn.—N. Gratheu, 227 Market st.
Winnipeg, Can.—H. Taylor, secretary-treasurer, D. C., 555 Bowman ave., Elmwood, Winnipeg.
Woonsocket, R. I.—E. J. Desmarais, 135 4th avenue.
Worcester, Mass.—Bernard A. Sundin, 20 Madison st.
Wyandotte, Mich.—Chas. H. Renner, 80 Plum street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—B. B. Hicks, 20 Portland Pl.
Youngstown, Ohio—O. J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal street.

The unwavering progress of the labor movement is a sign of the justice of its cause and the correctness of its principles.

How to Frame a House

By Owen B. Maginnis

A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising wooden houses in accordance with the best practice. It also includes an easily understood system of roof framing and shows the framing methods employed in connection with brick buildings. The author presents a very interesting and useful chapter on rustic carpentry and joinery, and a chapter on miscellaneous framing, which contains valuable suggestions and will give assistance in meeting unusual problems. A chapter on house moving is of great value, 169 engravings and simple text.

Contents: Biographical Sketch of Owen B. Maginnis. Chapter 1, Balloon and Braced Frame Houses. Chapter 2, How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House. Chapter 3, Framing Roofs. Chapter 4, Rustic Carpentry and Joinery. Chapter 5, Miscellaneous Framing. Chapter 6, How to Move a House. Chapter 7, Practical and Valuable Information for Carpenters and Framers. **Cloth, Price $1.50.**

Mail cash in registered letter, postoffice or express order, or check to obtain book to

OWEN B. MAGINNIS
191 Beach Street, City Island, New York City

Price List of Supplies Furnished by General Office

Constitutions, per hundred	$4 00
Members' Due Books, each	15
Official Note Paper, per hundred	25
Application Blanks, per hundred	25
Withdrawal Cards, each	50
Interchangeable Receipting Dater for F. S. Ink Pads, etc	1 00
Rec. Sec. Order Book, each copy	25
Treasurer's Receipt Book, each copy	25
One 100-page Ledger	1 00
One 200-page Ledger cloth bound	1 50
One 300-page Ledger, cloth bound	2 00
One 100-page Day Book	1 00
One 200-page Day Book, cloth bound	1 50
One Treasurer's Cash Book	50

Our Emblem Jewelry

Attractive, Appropriate and Acceptable Watch Charms, Badges, Lapel Buttons, Emblem Pins and Rings.

Emblem Pins, in rolled and solid gold, hard enamel, handsomely finished. Can be worn on the coat, vest, shirt or tie. *Rolled gold, 25 cents each. Solid gold, $1.00 each.*

Screw-Back Buttons, in rolled and in solid gold and hard enamel finish, with patent screw-bottom backs. For wear in the lapel of the coat; easily put on. Never come out. *Rolled gold, 25 cents each. Solid gold, $1.00 each.*

Watch Charms, in rolled and in solid gold, with hard enamel emblem on face; reverse side smooth for engraving if necessary. Handsomely finished in every respect. *Rolled gold, $1.25 each. Solid gold, $7.50 each. Engraving extra.*

Emblem Rings, beautiful design, gold filled and in solid gold. Very much in demand by our members. *Solid gold, $5.00 each.*

Business Agents' Badges, of German silver and neat design, with U. B. emblem, enamel lettering and very substantial. *$1.50 cents each.*

Official Badges. The official combination parade and funeral multiple badge, containing lithographic reproduction in colors of our Union Label as well as our emblem. Prices as follows: *One badge, $1.50 net; two and over, $1.00 each, net; six and over, 75 cents each, net; twelve and over, 60 cents each, net.*

In Ordering These Goods Send all Orders and Make all Remittances Payable to

FRANK DUFFY, Gen'l Secretary

Carpenters' Building
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

CARPENTERS!

Earn $1500 to $5000 a Year

If you want to become a contractor or superintendent, these great books will give you the thorough knowledge of building practice necessary to successfully direct other men. They will fit you—**in your spare time**—to earn $1500 to $5000 a year as a Contractor and Builder, Building Superintendent, or Boss Carpenter.

The Cyclopedia of

Architecture, Carpentry and Building

consists of ten massive volumes; 4,760 pages, 7x10 in.; 4,000 illustrations, full page plates, building plans, diagrams, etc.; hundreds of valuable tables and formulas; carefully cross-indexed for quick, easy reference.

This work covers everything in the building professions, from the first rough sketch of the architect to the acceptance of the finished structure. It includes wood, stone, steel, and reinforced concrete construction; estimating and contracting; a study of the Greek and Roman Orders; interior finishing and decorating; and modern house lighting and sanitation.

Partial Table of Contents

Mechanical, Freehand, Perspective and Architectural Drawing, Lettering, Pen and Ink Rendering, The Orders, Superintendence, Strength of Materials, Masonry, Reinforced Concrete, Carpentry, Steel Square, Stair-Building, Hardware, Steel Construction, Roof Trusses, Practical Problems, Estimating, Contracts, Specifications, Building Law, Sanitation, Sheet Metal Work, Electric Wiring and Lighting.

FREE 224-page Plan Book and Year's Consulting Service

We give free with every Cyclopedia a copy of **"Modern American Homes,"** a complete and up-to-date plan book. Contains plans and specifications for 168 structures, including excellent exterior and interior views, detailed estimates, etc. Designed by leading architects, it covers city, suburban, and country homes; bungalows; summer cottages; tent houses and camps; also apartment houses, garages, and public buildings. 224 pages, 9½x12¾ inches, and 426 illustrations. With this plan book in your shop or office you are prepared to figure on any job no matter how large.

In addition we give free with each set a year's consulting membership in the **American Technical Society.** This membership, value $12, entitles you to the advice of a staff of experts for a whole year **free.**

Sent for 7 Days' FREE Examination

Upon receipt of your name and address we will send you the Cyclopedia and the Plan Book, **express prepaid, for seven days' free examination.** You keep the books a full week—examine them thoroughly at your leisure—and if they don't meet with your expectations they may be returned at our expense. Remember—the complete set, Cyclopedia and Plan Book, will be sent **free,** express prepaid, merely upon receipt of your name and address. If you have had no previous dealings with us, please refer us to your bank or any business man in your town.

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Kindly Mention Your Official Journal, The Carpenter, When Writing Our Advertisers. . . .

Time Tells the Story

Previous to 1878 there were a great many types of sawsets on the market. Today there is practically one only, the **MORRILL.** You can't afford to experiment when you have the experience of a million brother carpenters for nothing. They have used the **MORRILL** sawset and found it perfect.

SAWSETS FOR ALL SAWS

"Special" for Hand Saws not over 16 Gauge	Price, $1.00
No. 3 for Single Tooth Cross-cut and Circular Saws 14 to 20 Gauge	1.50
No. 4 for Double Tooth Cross-cut and Circular Saws 14 to 20 Gauge	1.50
No. 5 for Timber and Board Saws 6 to 14 Gauge	2.00

All of the above are packed one (1) each in a paper carton having full directions, uses and warrant printed thereon. If your dealer does not carry the saw set you wish, and cannot get it for you, we will be glad to send you one prepaid upon receipt of price.

Our name and trade mark "Apex" are stamped upon every tool of our manufacture. Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

TRADE APEX MARK

Send for your free copy of "Saw Points," showing how to Joint, Set and File Saws.

Chas. Morrill 93 Walker St. New York

Make Your Money Work For You

When you buy a Saw you ought to get more comfort—greater ease and better satisfaction. You ought to be able to do more work in less time and with less effort.

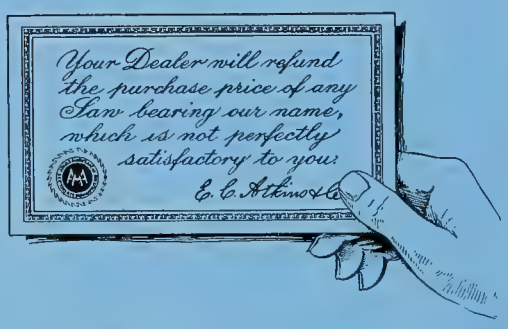
If you don't—then you have not received your money's worth. Your hard earned dollars are not working for you as they should. Buy an ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAW—we take the risk.

Read Our Guarantee

Made for the lovers of fine tools. Known as the "Saws with a smile." Better steel than ever used in Saw Blades. More science and know how put into the making. Say "ATKINS" to your dealer the next time and get your insurance policy on satisfaction.

Our Free Offer

We will continue to mail a free carpenter's nail apron, our Saw Sense Book of useful information to carpenters and our Monthly Time Book and wage scale upon receipt of ten cents in currency or stamps. You have been intending to write for this package. Do it to-day.

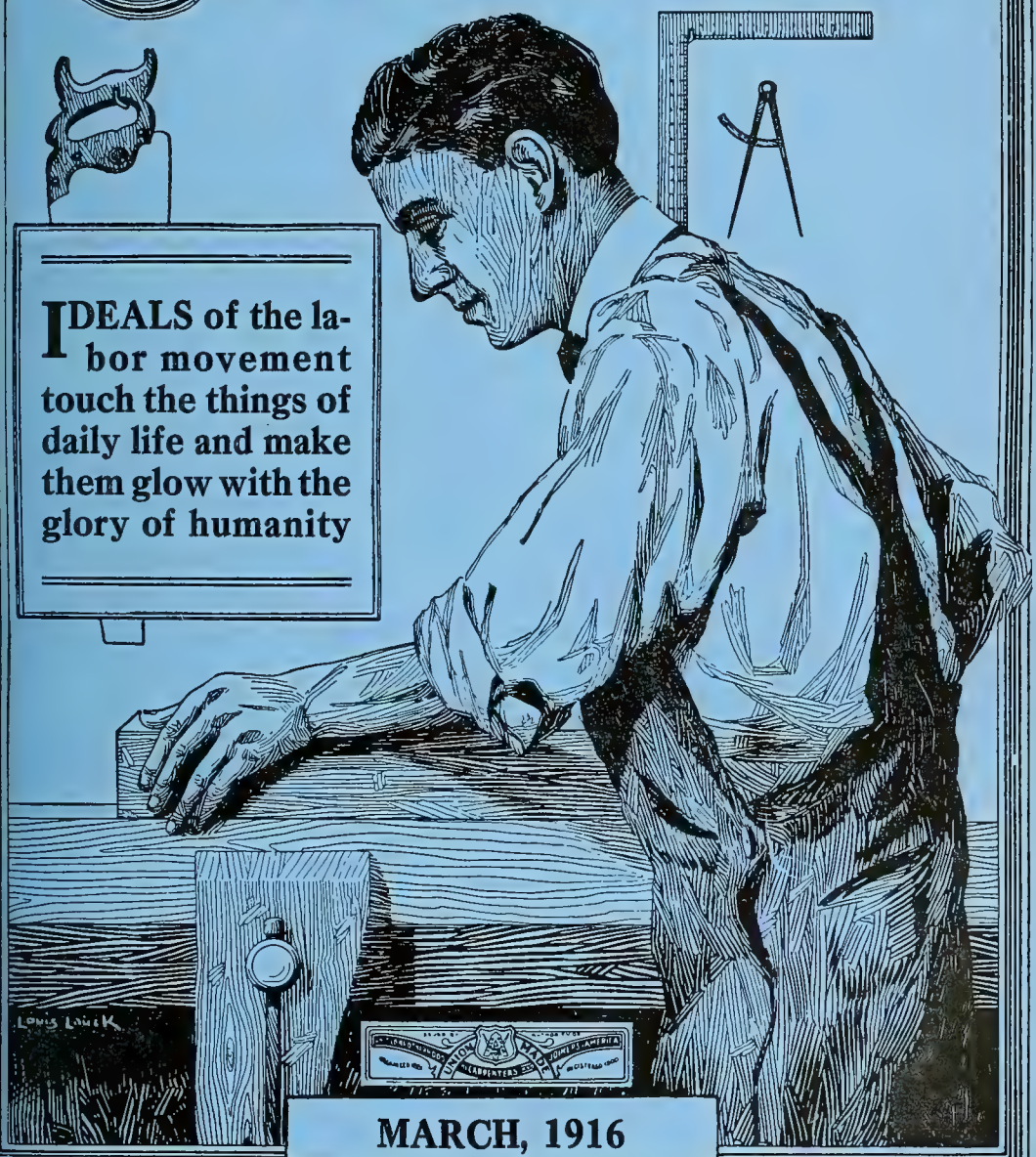

Your Dealer will refund the purchase price of any Saw bearing our name, which is not perfectly satisfactory to you.
E. C. Atkins & Co.

E. C. Atkins & Company, Inc.

The Saw, Tool and Knife Makers

Indianapolis, Indiana

The CARPENTER



IDEALS of the labor movement touch the things of daily life and make them glow with the glory of humanity

MARCH, 1916

LIVE CARPENTERS are GETTING onto the CYPRESS BAND-WAGON!

READ EVERY WORD of the UP-TO-DATE LETTER BELOW

We're glad they're taking advantage of our facilities and we're glad they respond to our helpful intentions. No other lumber manufacturers are doing much to help the people whose use of their particular kind of wood constitutes their market—are they? The Cypress people are "friends to their friends," just as Cypress itself is the best lumber friend of the man who cares what *permanent* **value** he gets for his lumber money.

AND IT'S ONE OF THE EASIEST WOODS KNOWN ON EDGE TOOLS

A BIG LESSON FROM A LITTLE DAHLIA STAKE. READ IT:

Southern Cypress Manufacturer's Association,

Dear Sirs: I received Vol. 28 of your Cypress Pocket Library and was very much pleased with it. Intend to build from some of those designs this spring and of course will use **Cypress.** My attention was first drawn to **Cypress** several years ago by using some of it for Dahlia stakes along with some pine, etc., and after the pine had rotted away **THE CYPRESS SHOWED NO SIGNS OF DECAY.** Since then I have used it for **boats** and **canoes** and it has been **very satisfactory.**

Would like you to send me the following volumes and hope and **expect to profit by same.**

I THINK YOUR PLAN OF SENDING OUT THESE BOOKLETS A GOOD ONE, AS IT ENABLES ONE TO PLAN AND PROFIT BY EXPERT OPINION.

Being a Carpenter I am frequently called on to build Trellises, Pergolas, Arbors, Etc.

Please send me the following volumes of your Cypress Pocket Library; 3, 6, 7, 19, 28, 30 and 33.

Yours truly,

4 Vanden Bosch Ave., Auburn, N. Y. (Signed) C. E. ROBBINS.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS ARE WELCOME TO THE BEST WE HAVE. *GET YOURS!*

WRITE TODAY for VOLUME ONE of the CYPRESS POCKET LIBRARY, with Full Text of OFFICIAL U. S. GOV'T REPORT. *Also Full List of 40 Other Volumes.* (FREE on request.)

Let our "Builders' Dep't" help you. Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable Counsel

SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

1252 HIBERNIA BANK BLDG., NEW ORLEANS, LA., 1252 HEARD NATIONAL BANK BLDG., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

INSIST ON CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL LUMBER DEALER'S. IF HE HASN'T IT, LET US KNOW IMMEDIATELY

FLEX-A-TILE DIAMOND SLABS

IN A SQUARE of ordinary shingles there are *424 spaces* between single shingles; in Diamond Slabs there are *none*. This absence of slots means protection from leaks; it means also that Diamond Slabs won't blow up in the wind.

Look at the Other Features of This Wonderful New Roofing

FLEX-A-TILE Diamond Slabs *save 35 per cent freight cost—38 per cent on the cost of nails—50 per cent in labor.* They permit of pleasing color combinations that never could be obtained before. They are easier to lay and easier to handle—and they have genuine Flex-A-Tile wearing quality built into them through and through.

Send Today For Samples and Full Particulars

REMEMBER this Diamond Slab is the roofing sensation of years. By all means get samples and full details now. Write today and we'll send them. A post card request will do.

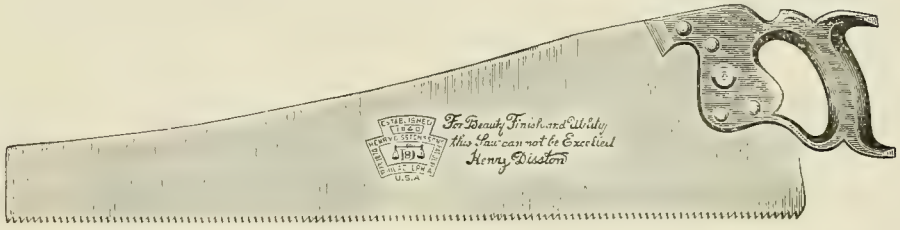
THE HEPPES COMPANY

1049 Kilbourne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Utility Board No-Tar Asphalt Paint Flex-A-Tile Roll Roofing
Other Guaranteed Heppes Products

A Good Mechanic Can do a Job with *Any* Tool, *But*——

—not so well
—not so quickly
—not so easily
as he can with a *good* tool



DISSTON SAWS

are the Saws for a good mechanic because a skilled artisan takes a pride in his work and in his tools. It's a satisfaction to own and work with a
DISSTON SAW

Booklet on Sharpening Instructions Free

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

All communications regarding advertising space in The Carpenter should be addressed to John Morrison, advertising manager, 25 Third Avenue, New York City.

Volume XXXVI—No. 3
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1916

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Child Labor's Blight

To know the truth and knowing, face the fact,
Men have the moral courage then to act.
Seeing the unemployed in dire distress,
The great reproach of adult helplessness—
Incompetent through no fault of their own,
From stunted childhood, able paupers grown—
Henceforth we brand child labor as a crime,
A stain upon the fair fame of our time.

No longer rob dear youth, ye rich and great,
To fling back broken paupers on the state.
Look on your work—repair it while you may,
Adjust the laws to safeguard childhood's way.
Deaf ears must hear—blind eyes must see
Child labor is our nation's tragedy.

Kirkwood, Ga. —*Margaret Scott Hall.*

OUR SO-CALLED UNWARRANTED JURISDICTION CLAIMS

(By Frank Duffy.)

AT the Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in San Francisco in November, 1915, we were severely taken to task, criticised and found fault with, for what some of the delegates termed our "unwarranted claims of jurisdiction." The trouble arose on account of disputes between the Carpenters and the Machinists over millwrights and millwrighting work. The Adjustment Committee recommended that

> The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be and are hereby instructed to discontinue all jurisdiction claims to work over which other affiliated organizations have been conceded jurisdiction, or jurisdiction over work which has not been conceded to it by the conventions of the American Federation of Labor or its Executive Council.

The committee further recommended that

> Failure on the part of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to discontinue its encroachment upon the jurisdictional rights of other affiliated organizations and failure to carry out this decision, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners shall stand suspended until such time as this decision is complied with.

The delegates representing our Brotherhood did not take part in the debate on this matter either one way or the other, but left it entirely in the hands of the delegates to the convention to deal with as they saw fit. We decided if the question of our suspension should come to a roll-call vote, which is one of the requirements in cases of suspension, the Carpenters' delegates would refuse to vote. However, this did not occur. The final action of the convention on the committee's report was as follows:

> Resolved, that the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee of five (5) representing international unions, of which he (the President) shall be a member, with instructions that this committee of five attend the convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and endeavor to get them to recede from the position they have taken in respect to this claim of jurisdiction, and
>
> Resolved, that in the meantime the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issue to the various international unions, state federations of labor and central bodies the information directing their attention to the fact that the jurisdiction claims of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have not been granted by the American Federation of Labor, and
>
> Resolved, that this convention call upon the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners not to place in force or operation pending the convening of their convention the claims that they have set forth in their Journal, which have been read to this convention.

It was really amusing to listen to some of the statements made on the floor of the convention. In many instances they were both incorrect and untruthful, and in some instances insinuating and insulting. The Machinists held themselves up as the pure and clean of heart, yet the proceedings of the convention show that they had jurisdictional disputes, fights and squabbles, not only with the Carpenters, but with the Flint Glass Workers, the Elevator Constructors, the Plumbers and the Steam Fitters. May we say to them and to others who so flippantly found fault with us, may we say, for that matter, to the whole convention: "Let those who are free from guile cast the first stone." And we are free to admit no stone will be cast.

President Gompers, in speaking on the subject, said:

> Many of their (the Carpenters) claims of jurisdiction are unwarranted, but they are not the only offenders. Some of the delegates who addressed this convention upon other questions involving the same principle and who have addressed us upon this very question now under consideration, though perhaps not quite as guilty in extent, have been equally guilty in purpose and intent. * * * I doubt, in going through the roster of all the affiliated international unions, if there are a dozen that have not from time to time undertaken unwarranted methods to extend their jurisdiction. You wish to point to one and concentrate attention upon one organization and discipline it, and not only discipline it but dismember it from the American Federation of Labor.

We were not to be reprimanded, admonished or corrected. We were to be severely punished forthwith because our so-called unwarranted claims of jurisdiction were not submitted to the American Federation of Labor for approval or rejection. It was howled on the floor of the convention that we claimed carpenters and joiners, ship carpenters, joiners and caulkers, shipwrights and boat builders, railroad carpenters, bridge, dock and wharf carpenters, stair builders, floor layers, cabinet makers, bench hands, furniture workers, millwrights, car builders, box makers, reed and rat-

tan workers, and all those engaged in the running of woodworking machinery.

Of course we do, and why not? The Thirty-First Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1911, ordered the Amalgamated Wood Workers to affiliate with us. That organization did so later and brought its jurisdictional claims with it, which included cabinet makers, bench hands, furniture workers, box makers, reed and rattan workers, polishers, finishers, etc. The polishers and finishers properly belonged to the Brotherhood of Painters, and we had our own difficulties in getting them to transfer to that organization. In some instances the Painters would not accept them, in fact we had to introduce a resolution at the Philadelphia Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1914 asking the Brotherhood of Painters to take a union of this kind in Boston over. If it was not for that action our claims of jurisdiction would include polishers and finishers.

When the Amalgamated Carpenters came over to us by orders of the American Federation of Labor their jurisdiction claims came with them.

When the Ship Carpenters and Joiners came over to us by instruction of the American Federation of Labor their jurisdiction claims came with them also. That is why we have caulkers in our organization, and from the further fact that when the carpenter lays the deck and does other work where caulking is necessary, nine times out of ten he does the caulking.

When the Maritime Builders of the Pacific Coast came over to us their jurisdictional claims came with them. That is why we have shipwrights and boat builders.

When the Bridge, Dock and Wharf Builders came over to us by instructions of the American Federation of Labor their jurisdiction claims came with them. That is why we now have pile drivers.

As far as millwrights are concerned they have been with us for over a quarter of a century. No other organization claimed their work, nor did we have trouble with any organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor all these years on their account. Treasurer Lennon of the American Federation of Labor knew what he was talking about when he said on the floor of the convention that

> In days gone by millwright work was practically all carpenter work, but in the evolution of that branch of the trade it has changed to other material than that of wood.

Evidently for this reason we are expected and requested, in fact, ordered at this late date to turn over our members following that line of business to the Machinists. It seems we may organize the men of our trade in all its branches, but as soon as some other organization lays claim to them we must surrender them without further ado. This we are not willing to do, and this we refuse to do. However, in this refusal we should not encroach upon the rights of others, nor should we disregard or disrespect the rights of others. At the same time we want our rights respected by all, especially by those who clamor: "Stop, thief!" while sneaking from others that which rightfully belongs to others.

Surely the American Federation of Labor does not expect us to take over kindred trades, such as those already mentioned, without their jurisdiction claims. And when we do take them over and add their claims to ours, we should not be expected to submit the combined jurisdictional claims to the American Federation of Labor again for approval.

In separate organizations these claims were accepted by the American Federation of Labor. When we get down to hard facts the American Federation of Labor does not approve or disapprove jurisdiction claims at any time. All that they do is to publish them without assuming any responsibility for them. Therefore, if an affiliated organization extends its jurisdiction claims the American Federation of Labor has no power to prevent it from doing so. In

all cases it is largely a matter of honor on the part of those concerned not to trespass on the rights of others, and in this respect no organization will be more honorable than the Brotherhood of Carpenters. However, we reserve the right to say what our jurisdiction claims shall cover, and we don't propose that they shall be curtailed, altered or amended through any other agency.

THE STATUS OF THE APPRENTICE

(By E. H. Neal.)

LET the boy learn a trade. Watch him at his work and at his play; study his likes and dislikes; place him in a position where he can exercise his talent—if he has any—or his creative genius. Place him where he can learn a trade for which he is best adapted, mentally and physically, and if in after years, he chooses to follow any other line of endeavor, business, law, politics, literature, the stage, the lecture platform, or whatever he considers himself best adapted for, he may do so. Then should his efforts prove a failure he has always a trade to fall back upon which will at least give him a chance to earn more than the pay of a day laborer. This argument was much in vogue years ago, and we sometimes hear it today, but the obstacles placed in the way make it impossible of achievement. Times have changed, and more's the pity.

Under present day conditions the greed of the employer is the most serious handicap with which a boy learning a trade has to contend. Put him in a building or in a factory and if he proves an adept in any one particular line or any particular machine, the employer considers it his sacred duty to keep the boy at the one particular task that proves most profitable to the firm. This makes the boy a specialist in one line of endeavor and gives him no opportunity to become an all-round mechanic. The boy himself is not entirely blameless, as the boys of today are in too big a hurry to earn a man's salary and in many cases have not the patience to apply themselves to one particular trade; when they see an opportunity of earning ten or twelve dollars a week in some other line of business, they do not consider that the training they are receiving on the buildings and in the factories is fitting them for better times in the future. They do not consider that this is equivalent to a college education, or the apprenticeship a man must serve to become a member of the bar, or become a doctor. They want their wage now and have no patience to gather material for the future. Speed seems to be the keystone to success and success they are convinced, must be achieved at once.

The employer insists upon keeping a man at high speed at all times and thinks the same should apply to the boy, with the result that the initiative is gone. Many of the boys of today have ideals and a desire to create something useful and beautiful. They like to handle the tools of the various trades. They like to exercise their ingenuity and manufacture something of their own design; make it with their own hands; take pride in it. Under present conditions this is impossible. The boy's youth is gone and he finds himself a drudge, a one machine man, or a man whom no employer will hire except when he has that work to be done to which the man or boy is best adapted. When that work is done the man is discharged without hope of further employment until something in his own line presents itself.

There is no question in the minds of many of the old-time mechanics of today, but that if our boys were given an opportunity they would develop great talent and become great architects and builders, but their ambition is killed at the start and as someone said long ago, "each year more talent is buried than is developed." We, who have followed the trade for many years, know this to be

true. We know it from experience and all we have to look back to is "what might have been" had we been given a chance and the man who cannot learn in the great school of experience is a hopeless case and a poor citizen. Therefore, those of us who have the interest and welfare of our fellow citizens at heart, ask that those who follow us in the trade of our choosing be given an opportunity to broaden, to develop, to become big men if it is in them; and, if it is in them and opportunity presents itself, we are satisfied that our boys will make good.

We have tried to convince the employers that our methods and our ideas are correct and in negotiating a working agreement we asked that provisions be made for the boy. Sympathy was expressed and laws forbidding the indenture of boys as apprentices—or alleged laws—were cited, which, if in force, could easily be repealed or amended by unity of action upon the part of both employer and employe. Sympathy is a good thing but when inoperative it is not of much assistance in accomplishing the end desired.

The vocational school is not a desirable feature in the economic life of the workers although our national organization is on record through one of its highest officials as favoring industrial schools. Our candid opinion is that these schools turn out numbers of "handy men" and but few mechanics. Attendance keeps the boy out of mischief and amuses him, but no practical knowledge of actual building construction is obtained.

The trade school gives a boy the theory of construction and that is all. In theory buildings are plumb, floors are level, and he is taught this must be so if the various mechanics engaged know their business, but Dame Nature has a word or two to say in the matter as experienced men well know. Foundations will settle, so will walls, with the result that more is found to contend with than mere theory and that "more" is, to make matters look right whether they are right or not. In a trade school—so it seems to many of us—the boy starts where he ought to finish. Let him begin at the foundation and work up. Let him learn the practical side through actual experience and supplement that with the theoretical and the technical and nine times out of ten the boy grows into a finished mechanic and is complete master of both practice and theory, and best of all, he faces the world absolutely sure of himself and with a self-confidence that is a greater business asset than either money or "pull." There is but one conclusion to which we can arrive and that is that actual experience in the building, the shop and the factory, is essential to the well-being of the boy.

The trade school gratifies the boy's desire to create, to build something with his own hands but it carries him to no greater heights than a toy house or a toy boat or something else in minature.

The experience in buildings or shops shows things as they are. He learns the nature of the material with which he works and how to treat that material. How to allow for shrinkage and to prevent warping and twisting, therefore it seems to us that trade schools should make it an object to select pupils actually engaged in the business of building or constructing and no doubt these philanthropic institutions would be glad to do so, but the unfortunate feature is that the average employer will not bother with an apprentice.

The question is many sided. The philanthropist in riding his hobby, the trade school, wants no interference from outside interests. The employers' greed for gain deprives the boy of his chance and the boy's resentment at being kept on one machine or one class of work prompts him to seek other employment, all of which brings about a condition which seems impossible of adjustment. We have always had to fight for wages and conditions and it looks as though we would have to fight for the boy.

A brighter and better world is the aim of trade unionism.

The Carpenter

TO STRIKE OR NOT TO STRIKE?—A CRITICISM

(By J. T. Oldham.)

THE writer of an article about strikes in a recent issue said he wished to condemn them in order to bring about discussion. One should be careful in condemning strikes, they are a venerable institution; they are older than the injunction but not so strong physically, at least that is the impression gained from the results of the numerous times they have met in combat.

Strikes are very much enjoyed by the John D. classes and are sometimes inaugurated by that class when the humdrum of life begins to get stale. They have a great rejuvenating influence upon newspapers which are usually suffering from semi-suspended animation. When the strike, owing to some miscalculation, as was the case in Colorado and some other places, gets away from John D. it is brought under control by putting a few strikers in jail, if this is not immediately effective, a three-fourth-inch rope is dangled over the head of the "jailee" and the strike is brought to a "satisfactory close."

Strikes are much more beneficial to those who get back to work than to those who lead the strike. In case it becomes necessary to make terms with the strikers, as it is called, the members who have "been active" in the strike are not taken back, in fact they receive much more decided consideration, their names are placed on what is called the "black list" and if they get a job and hold it afterward it is because they change their name and go so far away that nobody knows them, failing in this their only other resource of earning a living is to move in with their wife's folks or resort to burglary.

The system of conducting strikes differs in different organizations. Some organizations are very careful about conducting strikes, practically all of them are very solicitous about the "welfare of the general public." In fact a number of strikes that might have succeeded have gone down to disaster because "General Public" awoke with a frown and a poor digestion.

In organizations—such as ours—the accepted method seems to be to have a great number of strikes in operation at one time. This is commendable because no one locality should be allowed to get a cinch on the defense fund. The defense fund is not over plethoric at the best of times so if there are 137 strikes going on all at once it goes to more people, on a per capita division. Where there are that many strikes going on each beneficiary ought to be, at a rough estimate, entitled to six cents per week and we all know how acceptable is six cents weekly to the member who has been out of work for three months and has to support a wife and three children.

Many people have a misconception of the object of a strike, they believe that it is for the better conditions for the working people, this is quite a prevailing impression, but the strike is usually for a "raise of one cent and up, an eight-hour day and recognition of the union." About the only strike that is supposed to do good for other than a limited number is the "hunger strike" inaugurated by the suffragettes.

To illustrate: A shop has twenty-five workers, working nine hours per day, or collectively, 225 hours per day. At the same time, in the same locality, there are twenty-five other workers of the same trade that have no jobs at all. The workers believe that they are working too long and demand an eight-hour day or that the same number of men work 200 hours per day; they get their demand and theoretically there is room in the shop to employ three and one-eighth more men, which is fine for the three and one-eighth more men, but there are still twenty-one and seven-eighths other men who are no better off than they were before the demand was made, but that does not really matter, some one way back in the dawn of history figured it out that the human jackass could stand

eight hours work and not get wind-gall or spavin, so he demands eight hours as a matter of tradition. This is so firmly embedded in his pearly dome that even though he is out of work with no sign of a job he would willingly join the army in order to make the more fortunate job holder work at least eight hours, ain't it funny?

So, if you must strike and sometimes strike you must be consistent and strike for eight hours.

Anyone who would suggest a strike the object of which was to put all people to work, would be an immediate subject for a lunacy commission. A strike that would demand work for everybody and everybody at work, would stand as much show to get by as Ford's peace party would to stop the war. Better by far stick to peanut politicians and public office candidates, for if there is one thing in which we take pride above all others it is being able to point out that our Tom our Dick and our Harry are members of this or that body of public officials or that Bill, who has worked so indefatigably for labor is appointed by his royal nibs, the Dugong, as superintendent of the Detention Hospital for sick cats.

The economical section of the John D. class has found out that it is far cheaper to throw a sop to a few office seekers from the ranks of labor than to be bothered with strikes. But, of course, you never thought about it. We don't think. It is an axiom that the working jackass doesn't think.

Mike tells us, for instance, that if we will all chip in 25c, 50c or $1.00 every so often, it will be easy to get a law passed that will remedy all the ills of labor. We give him the dough and Mike buttonholes the legislature. Did you ever see a legislature? A legislature is composed of a few intelligent wire pullers who are very friendly to the interests that are interested in keeping you off the earth, and a goodly number of hicks from the outlying districts, some of whom have seen the cars before they came to the legislature, but all of whom can be relied upon to have an ingrowing prejudice against organized labor and also a chronic indisposition toward paying a workingman a wage of over $1.25 a day. Result is that we get the identical "labor laws" that the "friends of our enemies" want us to have, and we believe it and know it and hear of it and see it and feel it and taste it and smell it, and Mike comes back and says that they will do better the next time and we give him some more dough!

The report of the Washington State Federation of Labor is just out. It is comprehensive; it does not have much to say about strikes. Federations are not "long" on strikes. Their hold is committees and resolutions but we find encouragement in the report as to unemployment. Only about forty-two per cent of the labor of the state appears to be unemployed, that is good, what if it was eighty-four per cent?

But getting back to the strike problem—to strike or not to strike, that is the question. Is the strike a good weapon? Let us look it in the face: If ten men, or any other number of men for that matter, were taken to work in some locality, upon a job that had to be completed in a certain time and there were no other men who were available for the job but the parties engaged and these men found that they were not receiving their due, the chances are that it would be common sense to strike. They would win; but if the work in question was in an ordinary place where forty-two per cent of their kind of labor was unemployed it would be well to look the situation over a couple of times before they quit. And that brings us again to the "think" question.

If we thought, would we not know that we can never have an organization of workers with more than half of the workers in that trade on the outside?

Democracy and trade unionism go hand in hand down the years and each finds the other a staunch ally. The labor movement is the greatest existing dynamic force for social uplift.

The Carpenter

A VIEW OF THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

(By E. G. Myers.)

THE Sixty-Sixth Congress is now in session and numerous lobbyists are at the national capital prepared to oppose legislation intended to restrict immigration. Now we, citizens of the United States, must urge Congress to aid us in this matter and not "big business" only. The bill which passed Congress twice and has been twice vetoed—once by a Republican president and again by a Democratic president—provides, in my judgment, for very proper immigration restrictions.

The bill has been twice vetoed for the reason that it contains a literacy test. On the presidential veto, last year, the House of Representatives came within four votes of passing the measure, despite the chief executive's disapproval. A two-third's vote was necessary and Congress, by a vote of 261 to 136, again declared its opposition to the policy of steamship companies, trusts and combines.

The literacy test simply requires that aliens over 16 years of age, who are not physically capable of reading shall not be admitted to this country unless they can at least read 30 words in the English language or in some other language or dialect, including Hebrew and Yiddish.

Now, the greatest war ever fought on earth is about to close. This will send millions of war-stricken people to our shores and Congress must restrict immigration in some way. Every voter should write to his representative in Congress to lend a hand to help in this great problem.

We expend in this country every year for the purpose of educating our citizens over $700,000,000 in money. Some of our states have an educational qualification for voting. More of them will have an educational qualification for voting in the near future. We proceed upon the theory in this country that the man who is educated makes a better citizen and is more loyal to American ideals than he can be if he is ignorant. The great mass of our people who pay taxes will find if they consult their tax receipts that the school tax they pay is usually the very largest item. It is possible, in view of the sacrifices our people so willingly make to educate the youth of the land that they are willing and anxious to accept from foreign lands immigrants, ignorant and open to them the opportunities this great republic presents?

Has not the time come to say to the horde of immigrants who come to us from the south of Europe you must be able at least to read 30 words in your own language before we can afford to permit you to mingle with the great masses of the people in this country? Mr. Wilson desires to prepare this country against invasion. Thomas Jefferson said: "While we are providing for the fortification of our country against the foreign foe, I am in favor of fortifying it against the influx of undesirable immigration.

It is no answer to say that many of the immigrants who reached this country prior to 1883 could not read and write that their descendants are now among our best citizens, and that although they could not read and write they made good citizens themselves.

In those days the land was still open and the government was able to give away farms. A man could have one by simply asking for it and living on it. Our public domain is gone, however. Public lands, capable of producing crops have nearly all been given away and today from the best classes of our agricultural population thousands and thousands of skilled farmers are crossing our northern boundary into the great Canadian Northwest.

In 1914 there landed on our shores 1,450,567 immigrants. The influx of immigration is not quite so large now on account of the fact that the nations of Europe are engaged in a war but when the war closes we may expect a larger immigration than ever. Prior to June

30, 1910, and after July 1, 1819, 33,000,000 immigrants were admitted to the United States.

Cheap labor from the south of Europe may add to the profits of a shipping trust. The great Colorado mining corporations financed with Standard Oil money and great steel corporations anxious always to employ the cheapest labor in order to increase to their stockholders the amounts paid out in dividends, but these considerations do not influence the senator who has the welfare of his country at heart.

Ignorance among citizens is the greatest enemy of our popular government. It affords an opportunity for boss rule and for the special privileges exercised by predatory exploiting interests. The uneducated do not know their own rights or understand what promotes their own welfare. They are the victims and the tools of political malefactors. Education is a requirement of every American who seeks a position of responsibility. As a means of securing men of high character, a literacy test of requirement varying with the nature of the office is imposed for all official positions, for the civil service, for police duty and for other work. It is recognized as the most practically effective test.

Illiteracy is a hindrance in all work. It is an obstacle to securing better conditions of labor and a menace to the safety and health of the workers. Illiteracy is what shuts the individual off from opportunity. Education opens the door of opportunity.

Certain persons say the south wants the surplus immigration. The immigrants go where it is most profitable and agreeable for them to go and they do not go to the south or the rural districts. The south is afflicted with one unfortunate illiterate element, which drove the average white who did not have money to buy a tract of fertile land, into the hills and mountains. But now they are beginning to come back down to work in the mines, in the factories, and on the farms. Without any foreign immigration, the south during the last thirty years has increased faster in railroad milage, in bank deposits, in number of cotton mill spindles, in mineral output and in every other field, including population, on labor supplied out of its own loins, than has the northeast, with all its immigration.

Last winter when 90 per cent of our people were walking the streets of Pittsburgh, the following "ad" appeared in a Pittsburgh paper:

> MEN WANTED—Trimmers, catchers and helpers to work in open shops; Syrians, Poles and Romanians preferred. Fare paid and no fees charged.

The wage earners believe in effective regulation of immigration, because they desire to retain the American standard of living. The standard of wages for both skilled and unskilled labor in this country is the result of many years of effort by organized labor. When an immigrant accepts work at less than the standard wage he not only takes the place of a man working at a higher rate, but he assists in forcing downward the prevailing rate of wages in that industry, which result carries with it a corresponding reduction in the physical, moral and intellectual standard of American life.

It is now an indisputed fact that in many industries the immigrants who come here are working for wages so low that the American worker insisting on American standards cannot compete with them; in fact, they cannot support a family on the wages paid them. It may be well understood that the governments of Europe will exert themselves to the utmost to the end that those who are fit and who survive the destruction of the present conflict will not be permitted to leave their native countries but will be seduced by whatever promises are necessary to remain and aid the restoration of those countries to their lost position in commerce and industry at the same time offering whatever inducements or assistance they may to the migration of the unfit to the United States, Canada or any other country that may receive them. For this if for no

other reason the organized labor movement of the North American continent should devote without cessation its most earnest endeavor to secure the passage of some bill containing the provision for the literacy test.

It is a historic fact that European wars during the past century have been followed by immigration to the North American continent. An important factor in these migrations has been the heavy taxation which resulted from war. This war will be followed by the dumping of the wreckage here.

EXISTING RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES

(Extract From the Staff Report of the Commission On Industrial Relations.)

CONSIDERING the whole field of American industry, there are almost infinite variations of relationship between employers and employes, ranging from the individual worker, hired by a single employer, as in domestic service and agriculture, to the huge corporation with a hundred thousand stockholders and a quarter of a million employes. Relationship varies from that of direct contact to a situation where the employe, together with thousands of his fellow-workers, is separated by hundreds of miles from the individuals who finally control his employment and of whose existence he is usually entirely ignorant.

A thorough discussion of the relationships which exist under these various forms of industrial organization would be not only tedious but useless for all practical purposes. The typical form of industrial organization is the corporation: In transportation approximately 100 per cent of the wage earners are employed by corporations; in mining, 90 per cent, and in manufacturing, 75 per cent. Moreover, it is under this form that the great problems of industrial relations have developed.

The actual relationship which exists between employers and employes under the artificial conditions which characterize the corporate form of organization cannot be understood without an analysis of the powers, functions and responsibilities of the different elements which go to make up the typical corporation. The actual ownership of a corporation is vested in the stockholders and bondholders, whose only interest in the industry is represented by certificates upon the basis of which they expect the payment of interest or dividends at stated intervals.

The control of the property, as far as operation is concerned, rests finally with the stockholders, or with some particular class of stockholders whose shares entitle them to vote. The stockholders, however, act through the board of directors, who are usually elected in such a way that they represent only the dominant interest. (See the testimony of Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. Samuel Untermyer and others upon this point.) As far as the organization of the corporation is concerned, the principal function of the board of directors is to select the executive officials. These executive officials, either directly or indirectly, select the numerous superintendents, foremen and petty bosses by whom the direct operation of the enterprise is managed and through whom all the workers are hired, discharged and disciplined.

This is a skeleton of corporate organization. To understand its operations it is necessary to examine the functions and responsibilities of the different parts of the organization.

Theoretically and legally, the final control and responsibility rests with the stockholders, but in actual practice a very different situation is found. The relationship of stockholders to a corporation is anything but permanent; in a busy week on Wall St., the number of shares bought and sold in one of the great corporations will greatly exceed the total number of shares that are in existence. The stockholders as a class,

(Continued on Page 50.)

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all Letters and Money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

51

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1916

The Apprentice

In this issue we publish an interesting article on "The Status of the Apprentice," which gives the views of Brother E. H. Neal, secretary of the New York D. C., on the apprenticeship question and, incidentally, upon that of industrial education.

The writer of the article comes out very strongly for a practical system of apprenticeship training which shall give the youthful craftsman a thorough grounding in the fundamentals of the trade so that he may become a thoroughly efficient journeyman carpenter. It is evident, however, that he has little faith in the "trade school" as a means to that end.

The "trade school," in his opinion, turns out a species of handy men, amateur mechanics, with much more theoretical than practical skill, who when they go upon a real job find themselves "up against it." These, he finds, cannot compete with skilled, practical tradesmen and their advent into the woodworking industry lowers rather than raises the standard of the carpentry craft.

To our thinking, Brother Neal takes the wrong attitude in condemning unreservedly the industrial trade school of today; he probably had in mind the older type of manual training school where a smattering of the various trades was given in haphazard fashion. The advance of the vocational education idea in recent years has partially relegated the latter to the rear and in their stead we have today a number of seasonal trade schools, directed by practical, skilled mechanics which have been appreciably successful in helping the apprentice to master the technicalities of his trade.

Perhaps, the most notable of these is in Chicago where the apprentices attend school during January, February and March of each year and receive their pay during this time from their employers just as if they were on the job. Up-to-date trade schools have also been established in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Paterson, N. J., Peoria, Ill., Aurora, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., and elsewhere, under the supervision of the Local Unions or District Councils and the school authorities, in which the apprentices are taught both the theoretical and practical aspects of the trade.

In his reference to industrial education, Brother Neal is somewhat incorrect when he states that "our national organization is on record, through one of its highest officials, as favoring industrial schools." If he will remember, the matter came up at the Des Moines convention officially for the first time when the delegates, by resolution, formally placed themselves on record as "favoring the establishment of evening trade schools by Local Unions and District Councils where the apprentice may be taught his trade and where, when

qualified, he may receive a diploma certifying to his efficiency as a journeyman carpenter." It was also urged that the "apprentice be given every opportunity to learn the trade, both technically and practically" (vide proceedings of 16th Biennial Convention, Des Moines, 1910, p. 557).

At the Washington, D. C. convention in 1912, the General Secretary's report dwelt at length on the apprenticeship question and urged further definite action to impart the trade in a proper manner to the boys so that they may become skilled mechanics. This recommendation was concurred in by the convention.

It will also be remembered that at the Indianapolis convention a resolution was adopted instructing the G. E. B. to devise a uniform indenture agreement and submit same to a referendum vote of our members. These "apprenticeship indenture papers and instructions" were duly drawn up and approved by referendum vote. In the instructions contained therein appears the following:

> The Local Union or District Council shall look after the interests of the apprentice and see that he is given an opportunity to learn the carpenter trade. He shall report to his union, for investigation, any alleged work which is not covered by the carpenter trade and which he is required, by his employer, to do.
>
> It is the duty of the Local Union or District Council and employer to see that the apprentice is given a full opportunity to learn the carpenter trade, and also given all instructions, advice and assistance necessary to make him a qualified, capable, thorough and competent mechanic, to the end that he may be better able to return a full day's work for a full day's pay.

As these instructions were duly ratified by the membership upon a referendum vote, the stand of the organization with regard to industrial education is perfectly plain.

* * *

"Ready Cut" Houses

We hear much today of the "ready cut" house, which is said to be put together at a minimum of time and labor, and its introduction into the building trade has become a matter of serious moment for the average union carpenter. A number of firms, chiefly in the middle west and some in the east, have specialized in this direction and sell such houses "straight from the forest to the home builder." They assert that they effect a saving of some forty per cent in building cost as the result of "the elimination of all unnecessary expense."

The manufacturers supply foundation timbers, framing material, sheathing, roof boards, shingles, flooring, siding, exterior and interior finish, doors and windows, hardware, paint, lath and plaster and instructions and plans. All the planing, measuring, sawing and fitting is done in the mills by machinery and forwarded right away.

It is the mail order idea, on a large scale, applied to building material and the novelty of it has appealed to many prospective builders. Elaborate catalogs, lavishly illustrated, are issued by the manufacturers explanatory of their building system and these lay emphases on the efficiency and economy which are said to be features of the method.

One such catalog which we have before us shows a series of illustrations, among which are the designing room where the prospective purchaser saves architects' fees; the factory where the lumber is cut to fit, the materials finished, grouped and marked for erection, and several others showing the materials loaded on freight cars ready for shipment, the house in course of erection and finally the completed home "built at a notable saving of time and money," non-union, of course.

In all cases emphases are laid on the expensiveness of "the old methods of building" with its exorbitant jobbers' and middlemen's profits, etc.

In one of these catalogs we read: "Waste, in labor, time and material is another item of expense which we can charge to the old method. A force of carpenters spent valuable hours sawing the material to the right length and size. No particular attention was paid to getting the most from the lumber. No, indeed, for the owner of the house paid

the bills—he paid 35c to 50c an hour for carpenters' time in sawing cull lumber. This waste of 25 per cent to 30 per cent in material, 50 per cent in labor and 50 per cent in time is all charged up to the owner of the house."

In practically every instance a saving of two-third of the carpentry work which usually goes into the erection of a house is said to be effected by the ready-cut system and it is even broadly intimated that the labor required need not be very skillful.

In another catalog we read the following: Skilled labor can be dispensed with in the erection and completion of any but the large houses—because we supply the skilled labor in our mills, preparing the entire house for you to fit and nail together in a few days."

In the latter aspect the "ready-cut" house presents an important problem to the members of the U. B., which should be given careful consideration. We have also had several communications from our members to the effect that the products of the "ready-cut" mills do not bear the union label and that the men they employ work at least ten hours daily for any wage the owners see fit to pay them. Needless to say they are non-union.

Regardless of what may be said for the "ready-cut" house and the great publicity it has received through advertising, we do not believe that that method of building will ever supersede the old reliable one of having the work done on the spot under the supervision of a reputable contractor and by skilled union labor. The latter course may be guaranteed to give a feeling of satisfaction and certainty; in the former, there is always likely to be an element of chance.

* * *

Louis D. Brandeis

The selection of Louis D. Brandeis to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Lamar on the United States Supreme Bench has aroused more interest, perhaps, than any appointment ever made to that high office. As we write, his appointment has not yet been confirmed by the Senate which has named an able sub-committee to inquire into insinuations as to his fitness for office made by corporate interests which are doing their utmost to prevent his appointment.

The career and character of Brandeis is well-known. He is a lawyer of exceptional ability who has always placed his high talents at the disposal of the common people, usually without thought of reward. One of his most noteworthy achievements was the work he accomplished on the board of arbitration which evolved the protocol between employers and employes in the garment making trade in New York City. This revealed very clearly the judicial qualities of his mind and his zeal for justice and democracy.

How well qualified he is for a seat on the United States Supreme Court today is ably pointed out in an article which recently appeared in The New Republic of New York. In it, the writer, in leading up to an appraisal of Brandeis, outlined the structure of the Supreme Court and showed that great problems of statesmanship have determined the character of the court at different periods of our history.

For instance, the court, under Chief Justice Marshall, dealt with the structure of government and gave legal expression to the forces of nationality. After Marshall's time there arose the ever-present conflict of state and national power which absorbed attention until the Civil War. Then followed the period of railroad and industrial development, of free land and apparently unlimited resources; a period of individualism in which "liberty of contract" flourished and social legislation was feared.

The fourth, or existing period, is termed the epoch of self-consciousness as to the true nature of the issues before the court, for it has come to realize that the questions brought before it deal not with legal abstractions but with the prevailing facts of life.

The writer in "The New Republic" shows that Brandeis is part of the fabric

out of which the latter epoch was weaved and cites his record as a lawyer and publicist to prove the assertion. To the fundamental questions of commerce and industry with which the court now deals Brandeis devoted his life and has become a first-rank authority in the field of insurance, of industrial efficiency, of public franchises, of conservation, of the transportation problem, of the inter-relations of modern business and modern life. His metier has been to extend the domain of law "by absorbing the facts of life" and he is credited with having created practically a new technique in the presentation of constitutional questions.

Until his famous argument on the Oregon ten-hour law for women, social legislation was argued before our courts practically in vacuo, as an abstract question unrelated to a world of factories and child labor and trade unions and steel trusts. In the Oregon case for the first time there were marshalled before the Supreme Court the facts of modern industry which reasonably called for legislation limiting hours of labor. This marked an epoch in the argument and decision of constitutional cases, and resulted not only in reversal of prior decisions, but in giving to the courts a wholly new approach to this most important class of present-day constitutional issues. As advocate Mr. Brandeis has secured the approval of every constitutional case which he has argued—argued always for the public—not only from the Supreme Court of the United States but from the courts of New York, Illinois and Oregon.

The flexibility of his mind and the fact that he does not allow formuae or time-worn precedents to do service for facts is commented on as follows:

The very processes of his mind are deliberate and judicial—if we mean by deliberation and judicial mindedness a full survey of all relevant factors of a problem and courageous action upon it. He has an almost unerring genius for accuracy, because his conclusion is the result of a slow mastery of the problem. Events have rarely failed to support his judgments. In the New Haven situation, for instance, the conclusions which Mr. Brandeis had reached and for which he sought quiet acceptance a decade ago were finally vindicated. So of all his public activities—the adoption of a sliding scale in franchise returns, the adoption of a savings-bank insurance, the settlement of industrial disputes, the regulation of conditions of labor, the conservation of our natural resources—in each problem there have been three stages; thorough investigation by and with experts; education of the public to the results of such investigation; and then political action with informed public opinion behind it, either by legislation for the government or by changes in the structure of one of the great groups of the state, such as the trade union or employers' organization.

There is no doubt but that the great mass of the people earnestly hope for the confirmation of Mr. Brandeis as associate Supreme Court Justice. And if such is the case, as now seems likely, we trust that the traditional conservative atmosphere of the country's highest judicial tribunal will not atrophy the flexibility of a mind which in the past has found its greatest incentive and inspiration in "contact with the realities of modern industrial democracy."

* * *

Compulsory Medical Examination

No more intolerable yoke could be placed upon the workers of the nation than the introduction of a system of compulsory medical examination of employes such as is being advocated today by those who chafe at the measure of freedom enjoyed by the toilers and who lay awake at night trying to figure out how best to curtail it.

The power which it would give the employer would be enormous. In hiring and firing men a selective process could be exercised in such a way as to vitiate every concept of freedom of contract and place the worker in a condition of ironclad servility, under the thumb of the company doctor.

Well-meaning employers, who take a genuine interest in their men, no doubt have favored the introduction of medical examination for paternalistic and other reasons and for the purpose of increased efficiency but the principle involved is such a dangerous one, lending itself so readily to grave abuse that the workers could not think of its adoption.

President Gompers made this plain in his speech before the Advisory Council of the National Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis which was held at Washington, D. C., in May, 1914, in which he said:

It may appear ungracious and unkindly to indulge in what may be a seeming criticism;

my purpose in that part in which I have expressed criticism is to call your attention to the fact that there is a constant movement among some of the employers and the representatives of employers to take away from the working people their liberty of personal action their liberty of personal contact with their fellows, to employ agencies that attack the very fundamentals of liberty. Such an expression may seem entirely extraneous and outside the pale of the consideration of the subject before this body tonight, and yet it has a relation to which I desire to call your attention. The representative of the employers inquiring into and making visits to the homes of the workers and there learning of conditions, so far as your present association is concerned, may be prompted by the highest purposes, but they establish precedents calculated to be perverted to rivit the chains upon the wrists of the toiling masses of our country.

Compulsory medical examination would destroy that sense of independence which is the best guarantee of harmony in the relations between employer and employe. That potential arbitrary power which is vested in the medical profession could be used in innumerable ways to the advantage of the employer and to limit the freedom of the employe.

The most outspoken advocates of such a system contend that the workers should be forced to undergo a thorough medical examination before securing employment and should, when employed, be constantly under the care and surveillance of both doctor and nurse. These should exercise a professional supervision over the home life and living conditions of the worker and they should see that he is kept permanently fit for the work he performs.

The latitude this would give for spying into the personal life of the worker would be unbounded and the medical bigstick could be wielded over the heads of the union men in the most approved fashion. What, for instance, would there be to prevent the company doctor from giving a certificate of ill-health and suggesting a long vacation for the worker who becomes troublesome to the employer or a campaign of diet-dictation and home inspection might be started which would make further employment with the firm intolerable.

The latest exponent of compulsory medical examination is editor Glenn of the Manufacturers' News of Chicago, and, of course, it is wholly unnecessary to explain his views—he is "for it," and for all the advantages which might accrue to the employer as a result of it. We are glad to see that he was taken to task, however, not by a labor publication but by the journal "Medical Freedom" which in a very able manner disclosed the true inwardness of the scheme.

No, the workers do not want compulsory medical examination and will not have it in any shape or form. Decent wages whereby they can employ their own doctor in case of illness, suitable home environment and a reasonable amount of leisure for rest and recreation is all that they require to keep in the pink of condition. Granting these things, and the living of a fairly well ordered average life, there will be not the slightest necessity for compulsory medical supervision.

* * *

Stay-Away and Business Agents' List Omitted

Our readers will note that the list of "Localities to be Avoided," which formerly appeared in "The Carpenter" has been discontinued as a result of a decision arrived at by the G. E. B., at the last quarterly session in pursuance of a request from the General Secretary.

In the last year it has become more and more apparent that the publication of this list in our columns served no useful purpose and it was the subject of numerous protests from individual members and Local Unions.

Many cities whose name appeared in the list, we were informed, derived little or no benefit from it.

The list of business agents which formerly appeared at the back of the Journal has also been discontinued and will in future be published along with the list of secretaries in separate form.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 278 Keel Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 2500 Durant Ave., (Apartment 403) Berkeley, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of Second Vice-President George H. Lakey, for Quarter Ending December 31, 1915

Mr. William L. Hutcheson, General President, Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit to you my report as Second General Vice-President for the quarter ending December 31, 1915.

In addition to the duties assigned me by you, I have visited the following cities with a purpose in view of bringing about a settlement of differences affecting both our local organizations and the general organization in these cities, Cincinnati, O., Columbus, O., Grand Rapids, Mich., Chicago, Ill., Springfield, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., Springfield, O., Muncie, Ind., and Kokomo, Ind. In addition to visiting the above cities in an effort to bring about an adjustment I have also attended meetings of our committees and the local contractors here in Indianapolis.

I will say that in most of the cities visited I found business good, practically every member working, and a further demand for men. In this connection, I regret to say that upon looking over the list of cities to stay away from as published in our Journal each month I find many of the cities visited are listed therein. I am calling your attention to these conditions with the hope that when a copy of this report reaches our general membership through our Journal, these conditions will be remedied, and I feel that by taking the name of a city off the "Stay Away" list where there is a prospect of some of our members finding work it will not have the effect of flooding the town with members from other localities. I am of the opinion that the present condition of the "Stay Away" list only has the effect of bringing about its absolute disregard. I am also of the opinion that in many instances non-

union men have been attracted to the cities listed as "Stay Away."

I have several matters that have been referred to me by you, which I am now working on, and will report to you as soon as these matters are in shape.

With best wishes, and kindest regards for yourself and our entire membership, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. H. LAKEY,
Second General Vice-President.

Special Notice

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greeting:

In the February issue of this Journal we notified you that the Nineteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the city of Fort Worth, Texas, this year.

We called your attention to the fact that matters of special interest and importance to our organization would be acted upon at that convention. We quoted to you Paragraph 4 of Section 62 of our General Laws so that you might be acquainted with the provisions of same. We then asked you to be good enough to send all matters for submission to the convention to us as soon as possible so that they might be published in the coming issues of this Journal and thereby receive consideration by our entire membership.

We again wish to appeal to you that now is the time you should consider the changes you wish to make to our Constitution and Laws. Don't wait until the last moment and then rush them to the General Secretary for publication. Remember that anything received after the 15th day of July will not receive the consideration of the Constitution Committee or the convention.

Hoping you will give the contents of this special notice careful consideration, I am,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Millinocket, Me.
Detroit, Mich. (Millwrights.)
New York, N. Y. (Boat Builders, Ship Carpenters and Joiners.)
New York, N. Y. (Novelty Wood Turners and Finishers.)
Trail, B. C., Can.
Norris City, Ill.
Decatur, Ind.
Total, 7 Local Unions.

Successful Anniversary Celebration

L. U. 603 of Ithaca, N. Y., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by holding a banquet on thanksgiving eve in the Royal Arcanum Hall. The celebration proved to be a very successful event for the carpenters of Ithaca and their friends and was marked by a large attendance. Following the banquet Toastmaster Julius M. Clapp welcomed the guests and announced the speakers of the evening as follows: T. W. Burns, Rev. Mr. Baker, Arthur J. Adams, District Attorney Fred E. Bates; Mayor of Ithaca, S. Bruce Wilson; Secretary of Y. M. C. A., Howard E. Van Orden, Hon. County Judge Monroe, M. Sweetland, City Judge Daniel Crowley, Chas. E. Westervelt, Geo. M. Kisor, G. A. Nelson, Edward Sprigg and E. A. Whiting, president of L. U. 603.

The banquet was served by the ladies of the First M. E. Church. All who attended enjoyed the evening.

Fundamental Instruments of Democracy

The unions are the levers which lift the obstacles from the pathway of the toilers. They are the pioneers in the work of clearing the industrial jungle. They are the fundamental instruments of democracy and may work in co-operation with other organizations for the purpose of increasing the welfare of the wage earners—but these other organizations are of secondary significance as instruments of economic uplift.

A. F. of L. Building Now Being Completed

In the presence of government officials, officers and members of international, national and local trade organizations, members of Congress, and several hundred interested spectators, the corner stone of the beautiful new A. F. of L. building which is being erected at the corner of 9th St. and Massachusetts Ave., northwest, Washington, D. C., was was laid with appropriate ceremonies on January 8.

The principal address was delivered by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who wielded the trowel at the setting of the stone, also spoke. Secretary Wilson said that the erection of the American Federation of Labor building marks a great epoch in the history of unionized wage earners in America.

He paid compliment to the federation and recited some of its accomplishments, saying that what has been accomplished by unionized labor has not been entirely for the union working man or woman, but that the non-union workers of the country had been benefited.

The corner stone was presented to the American Federation of Labor by Henry J. Gompers, son of President Gompers.

An inscription on the stone was chiseled into its face by Mr. Gompers, who is a stonecutter. It reads: "American Federation of Labor—Founded 1881—this edifice erected for service in the cause of labor, justice, freedom, humanity—1915-16."

A copy of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, photographs of President Wilson, Secretary Wilson and Mr. Gompers, written sentiments by these men, together with photographs of the executive committee of the federation in 1881, and the present committee, coins, newspapers and other articles were deposited in a copper box which was placed in a chiseled-out recess in the stone.

Prosperity Frolic of L. U. 26

Local Union 26 of Syracuse, N. Y., gave a "prosperity frolic" on the evening of January 11, at their headquarters in the Griffin Square Building, with Mayor Walter R. Stone and Homer D. Call, former state treasurer, as honor guests and principal speakers. The affair was attended by more than 400 carpenters and was a success from first to last.

In addition to words of commendation of the work of the carpenters' organization, Mayor Stone spoke of the problems of municipal government. He said his office would be open at all times to suggestions from representatives of union labor; that it would be his aim constantly to seek to increase the pay of day laborers drawing $1.50 and $1.70, rather than to boost salaries of higher paid officials.

Mr. Stone was introduced by E. E. Battey, president of the union.

Mr. Call said the Carpenters' Union has done much to improve labor conditions throughout the world. The time was, he said, when carpenters had to work for $2.00 or less per day for twelve hours. Now the condition has vastly changed, through years of struggle, and the fight must be continued to preserve the present status.

H. M. Woodard, secretary of the union, spoke of the prosperity of the organization, citing the fact that in ten years the organized carpenters of Syracuse, unions, Nos. 26, 192, 1211 and 1302, have paid more than $13,000 in sick and accident benefits.

The entertainers included C. Harold Lewis and Ralph Murphy, of Syracuse University; George L. Thorne, piano; Herbert Weaver, violin; Maynard S. Robinson, John Page, Frank Mellen and M. J. Hogan, dancers.

Expulsion

Albert L. McAllister, formerly business agent of L. U. 43, of Hartford, Conn., was expelled from that local on January 13, on a charge of breach of trust.

President's Cabinet Meets Trade Unionists

On Wednesday, February 23, members of President Wilson's cabinet and Secretary to the president, Joseph P. Tumulty, together with the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., then in the city attending the regular quarterly meeting, and A. F. of L. department officials were luncheon guests of Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson. The event was the first opportunity afforded Secretary Wilson to have his present colleagues meet his old-time associates in the trade union movement.

Secretary of Labor Wilson seated his guests as follows: On his right—President Gompers; Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo; A. F. of L., Treasurer Lennon; Postmaster General Burleson; A. F. of L., Vice-President, Valentine; Secretary of the Interior, Lane; A. F. of L., Vice-President, Perham; Secretary to the President, Tumulty; A. F. of L., Vice-President, Green; President Williams of the A. F. of L., Building Trades Department, and President Lord of the A. F. of L., mining department.

On Secretary of Labor Wilson's left were seated: A. F. of L., Secretary Frank Morrison; Gen. Hugh L. Scott, secretary of war ad interim; A. F. of L., Vice-President O'Connell; Secretary of the Navy Daniels; A. F. of L., Vice-President Alpine; Secretary of Agriculture Houston; A. F. of L., Vice-President, Frank Duffy; Assistant Secretary of Labor, Louis Post; Secretary-Treasurer Spencer of the A. F. of L., Building Trades Department; Secretary-Treasurer, Berres of the A. F. of L., Metal Trades Department and President Wharton of the A. F. of L., railroad employes department.

Two members of the A. F. of L. Executive Council were not present—Vice-President Duncan, who was detained at his office in connection with important business connected with his trade, and Vice-President Hayes because of illness.

Child labor means child slavery.

Death of Massachusetts State Council President

We regret to learn of the death of William H. Walsh, president of the Massachusetts State Council, which sad event occurred last month at his home near Boston. The deceased was prominent in the affairs of our organization in the east for a number of years and was regarded as an able and efficient official. He attended several General Conventions as a delegate and had many friends among the membership. He served as president of the Massachusetts State Council for two terms and was also business agent for the Brookline district.

Brother Walsh is survived by his wife and three children. He had been ill but three weeks, death being due to pneumonia. On learning of his death General President Wm. L. Hutcheson sent telegrams of condolence to Mrs. Walsh and to Peter Provost, Jr., secretary of the State Council. The funeral took place Friday, February 11, and was attended by many members of the U. B., including Charles D. Pike, acting president of the Massachusetts State Council, P. J. Provost, Jr., secretary, and the members of the state executive board. The General Office was represented by T. M. Guerin, G. E. B. member for the first district.

Thirtieth Anniversary Celebration

The thirtieth anniversary of L. U. 142 of Pittsburgh, Pa., was celebrated on Wednesday evening, February 16, at the Moose Temple, 628 Penn Ave., and was successful from every point of view, both the members of the local and their invited guests enjoying themselves thoroughly. The entertainment provided consisted of refreshments, dancing and euchre. Music was supplied by Warners' Orchestra. Much of the success of the evening was due to the activity of the general committee on arrangements which consisted of E. A. Warner, chairman; W. A. Crissman, F. E. Allen, Frank Morrell, J. W. Mathias, John A. Barry and W. H. Miller.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING JANUARY, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
25662	Wm. Haake	5	12	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	$300.00
25663	Joseph Holzmeister	12	18	3	Suicide	300.00
25664	Mrs. Mollie M. Isaacs	29	31	1	Nephritis	75.00
25665	A. L. Fulton	59	9	2	Endocarditis	75.00
25666	Mrs. Concettina Lentini	111	7	4	Puerperal sepsis	75.00
25667	James V. Reynolds	122	4	8	Lobar pneumonia	50.00
25668	Wm. Salisbury	335	7	11	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
25669	Mrs. Agnes Fraters	554	3	3	Hemorrhage (child birth)	75.00
25670	John J. Jones	577	11	..	Fracture of skull	300.00
25671	Mrs. Cassie De Pattie	632	13	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
25672	Wm. C. Morrow	741	13	8	Pneumonia	125.00
25673	John Carney	1112	5	9	Fall of fifty feet from hopper	300.00
25674	Mrs. Orilla M. Scott	1319	1	3	Shock following operation	50.00
25675	Harry Lavie	1393	3	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
25676	Wm. T. Bown	1754	13	7	Eucephalitis	300.00
25677	Mrs. Rosa Freudenberger	158	22	..	Valvular heart disease	75.00
25678	Frank Themens	21	29	3	Pulmonary oedema	300.00
25679	F. L. Sullivan	61	5	9	Urema	300.00
25680	Robert J. Willis	106	11	7	Bright's disease	300.00
25681	Mrs. Sarah Goldberg	138	5	9	La Grippe	75.00
25682	Marshall Trezise	141	25	8	Tuberculosis of bowels	300.00
25683	Wm. Howe	175	26	6	Endocarditis	300.00
25684	George B. Noeth	291	21	8	Carcinoma	300.00
25685	Mrs. Nettie Olson	361	15	6	La Grippe	75.00
25686	Frank Kressmann	416	13	9	Nephritis	300.00
25687	Gustav Simek	1365	16	1	Nephritis	300.00
25688	Mrs. Louise Hinckley	1451	10	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
25689	Chas. A. Brown (Dis.)	146	19	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
25690	John M. Smith	1799	2	5	Aortitis (mercurialism)	200.00
25691	James F. Doherty	10	10	9	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
25692	Geo. J. Sturks	33	29	8	Nephritis	300.00
25693	Wm. R. Wall	35	9	2	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25694	Mrs. Annie Everitt	55	14	8	Cancer	75.00
25695	Wm. J. Miller	90	14	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
25696	Carl Larson	141	14	8	Appendicitis	300.00
25697	Samuel S. Banes	160	12	8	Miliary tuberculosis	300.00
25698	Samuel Powell	185	12	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
25699	J. W. Dennington	198	2	5	Accidental injuries in fall	200.00
25700	John Dotzaner	309	13	4	Diabetis mellitus	125.00
25701	Charles Youngquist	447	10	9	Pleuro pneumonia	300.00
25702	Mrs. Ida Hawkinson	451	20	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
25703	Robert E. Nelson	483	5	10	Myocarditis	300.00
25704	Andy Long	546	2	6	Tetanus	200.00
25705	Harry Slick	626	3	1	Mitral regurgitation	50.00
25706	John M. Stuart	626	3	7	Nephritis	50.00
25707	Rich Squires	643	17	10	Organic heart disease	125.00
25708	Louis Bellemarre	707	33	..	Nephritis	300.00
25709	Mrs. Mary B. Gault	1033	5	3	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
25710	Mrs. Lillian F. Avery	1119	7	5	Phthisis	75.00
25711	Francis H. Gilbert	1155	13	5	Meningitis	300.00
25712	Gustav Bernhard	1447	29	7	Pneumonia	300.00
25713	Albert Buth	1748	16	7	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
25714	Mrs. Anna Rood	7	13	4	Carcinoma of peritoneum	75.00
25715	Mrs. Johannah Berglund	62	21	6	Cancer	75.00
25716	Louis Levereau	73	9	3	Pneumonia	300.00
25717	Peter L. Peterson	252	10	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
25718	C. Black	256	9	..	Angina pectoris	75.00
25719	Andrew Belli	260	1	9	Meningitis	200.00
25720	Peter McArthur	329	2	..	Cancer	50.00
25721	Mrs. Leopoldine Emond	386	6	..	Obstruction of bowels	75.00
25722	Simon Simons	504	10	1	Pulmonary hemorrhage	300.00
25723	Mrs. Abiline Bump	514	13	1	Carcinoma of stomach	75.00
25724	Joseph A. Houle, Sr.	515	11	10	Nephritis	125.00
25725	Mrs. Mary E. Barrett	1367	3	9	Embolism	75.00
25726	Luther J. Robertson	1596	8	6	Pneumonia	300.00
25727	Mrs. Margaret H. Crumback	10	7	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
25728	Geo. Wood	10	24	2	Carcinoma	300.00
25729	Samuel D. McGibney	48	17	1	Typhoid fever	300.00
25730	Joseph Gibson	83	6	5	Cancer	75.00
25731	Nels Monson	181	28	8	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25732	Mrs. Ida Berg	181	26	9	Pleuro pneumonia	75.00
25733	Alex. Grindler	242	18	5	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
25734	Mrs. Julia A. Kingston	888	5	10	Pneumonia	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
25735	Charles Menzel	1051	13	7	Asphyxiation (gas)	182.00
25736	Wm. Whalen	1321	13	1	Acute bronchitis	300.00
25737	Chas. A. Anderson	1	21	9	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25738	Fred Diefenbach	1	28	11	Endocarditis	300.00
25739	H. J. Solberg	1	14	8	Shock and injuries	300.00
25740	Chas. B. Horner	8	29	7	Pneumonia	300.00
25741	Mrs. Sarah J. Souder	8	15	9	Carcinoma	75.00
25742	Joseph Straub	10	21	5	Shock (fall from roof of house)	300.00
25743	Mrs. Eugenia Conrad	10	25	2	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
25744	G. H. Ellerman	14	15	10	Pneumonia	300.00
25745	Alphonse J. Huot	21	14	9	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25746	Mrs. Hannah E. Kline	37	9	6	Peritonitis	75.00
25747	Mrs. Buena V. Stewart	61	8	8	Puerperal toxaemia	75.00
25748	Wallace Grubb	61	12	..	Atrophy of liver	300.00
25749	John B. Katz	62	11	4	Influenza	300.00
25750	John G. Fummerton	112	30	8	Myocarditis	300.00
25751	Louis Geiersbach (Dis.)	116	5	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
25752	John Smith	142	12	4	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25753	John W. Joyce	177	16	6	Broncho-pneumonia	125.00
25754	Jasper N. Melton	184	8	2	Erysipelas	75.00
25755	Samuel Rupp	191	29	1	Perforation of stomach	300.00
25756	Chas. A. Sherwood	196	3	6	Acute indigestion	50.00
25757	W. E. Gearhart	211	3	4	Automobile accident	50.00
25758	James E. Martin	222	14	1	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25759	Samuel Colby	260	1	4	Fracture of skull	200.00
25760	Charles Witzmann	309	20	9	Broncho pneumonia	300.00
25761	Mrs. Elizabeth Wetterhahn	309	20	11	Influenza	75.00
25762	Mrs. Gussie Mauser	309	5	9	Cardiac asthenia	75.00
25763	Charles Dudley	325	10	4	Valvular heart disease	300.00
25764	John C. Vess	328	13	4	Arterial sclerosis	300.00
25765	Henry Keegen (Dis.)	342	7	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
25766	James Hines	352	16	4	Toxemia	300.00
25767	N. E. Berger,	367	3	7	Uremia	200.00
25768	Mrs. Kate Deget	375	21	..	Tuberculosis	75.00
25769	Mrs. Therese Gross	375	8	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
25770	E. Freeman	410	5	5	Artero sclerosis	75.00
25771	Henry Steiner	433	17	9	Carbolic acid poisoning	300.00
25772	L. J. Myers	453	26	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
25773	Mrs. Kate Schadel	514	7	..	Pneumonia	75.00
25774	Emil Fernekorn	521	12	6	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
25775	Mrs. Bertha N. Fowler	586	8	10	Pulmonary oedema	75.00
25776	Mrs. Addie B. Carey	599	6	3	Pneumonia	75.00
25777	Robert Beckett	667	16	2	Endocarditis	300.00
25778	Andrew Jackson	819	14	6	Acute indigestion	125.00
25779	James Rutherford	929	2	1	Acute intestinal obstruction	50.00
25780	George M. Duryee	961	12	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
25781	Mrs. Mary E. Voss	1166	13	6	Typhoid fever	75.00
25782	Mrs. Ethel Blecha	1746	6	2	Puerperal septicaemia	75.00
25783	Gustav Egenolf	1747	10	7	Pulmonary oedema	300.00
25784	George Lubert	24	16	2	Chronic bronchitis	125.00
25785	Mrs. Mattie Walker	241	5	2	Appendicitis	75.00
25786	Aaron Horn (Dis.)	291	8	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
25787	John L. Porter	306	20	..	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25788	Grandon J. Bills	811	13	2	Tuberculosis of lungs	300.00
25789	Mrs. Katie Zarsky	1008	5	9	Endocarditis	75.00
25790	Mrs. May Brown	22	16	9	Bright's disease	75.00
25791	Mrs. Mary A. O'Connell	33	24	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
25792	Mrs. Anna Podojil	39	6	4	Acute bronchitis	75.00
25793	Mrs. Elizabeth A. Little	80	16	7	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
25794	Mrs. Ada Heritage	146	6	3	Chronic myocarditis	75.00
25795	Mrs. Lena Johnson	181	13	11	Nephritis	75.00
25796	Cyrus Browneller	202	9	11	Carcinoma	75.00
25797	Nathan Du Bois	203	27	10	Cerebral arterio sclerosis	300.00
25798	Mrs. Annie Tedford	398	10	1	Nephritis	75.00
25799	Mrs. Carrie S. Kopper	490	10	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
25800	Mrs. Anna B. Pfeifer	607	4	5	Pneumonia	75.00
25801	John O. Olson	762	3	4	Intestinal obstruction	200.00
25802	Peter Yoch	905	14	3	Chronic nephritis	300.00
25803	Nathan Barlow	997	2	6	Heart disease	50.00
25804	Edgar Barber	1576	6	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
25805	James Green	1671	2	6	Nephritis	50.00
25806	Mrs. Nora Dryer	1687	3	9	Pleurisy	75.00
25807	Mrs. Mina Wachtel	1750	1	4	Endocarditis	50.00
25808	Mrs. Cillia Walk	1750	5	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
25809	John H. Shaw	213	4	3	Intersusception of bowels	50.00
25810	Mrs. Anna K. Hendrickson	7	8	9	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
25811	Peter Watten	7	8	3	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25812	Isaac Warner	9	20	3	Cancer	300.00
25813	Edward Cloutier	10	9	8	Bronchial asthma	300.00
25814	Mrs. Christina A. Pepper	10	17	8	Pneumonia	75.00
25815	Mrs. Mary Murphy	13	6	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
25816	Wm. Murphy	18	12	6	Myocarditis	125.00
25817	John Ralfs	45	9	8	Typhoid fever	300.00
25818	John Bartel	47	9	6	Asphyxiation (gas)	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
25819	Mrs. Christina Heglund	87	1	4	Tuberculosis	50.00
25820	Mrs. Emma Risley	125	9	6	Pernicious anemia	75.00
25821	Charles R. Caffrey	132	2	6	Gunshot wound of brain	200.00
25822	Alexander Symon	139	18	..	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25823	James F. Costello	149	15	6	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25824	W. J. Flood	183	10	1	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25825	Mrs. Bertha Carman	214	5	8	La Grippe	75.00
25826	Thomas J. McKenna	230	2	1	Pleurisy	50.00
25827	James McCrudden	247	28	9	Railroad accident	300.00
25828	Wm. Bruckner	300	27	4	Cancer	300.00
25829	Mrs. Maudie Kulasiveg	307	5	9	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
25830	Fredrich Weller	309	20	11	Cancer	300.00
25831	Adelard Dauphinais	351	16	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
25832	H. F. Powell	384	16	3	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
25833	Mrs. Azeline Roch Beausoleil	390	16	..	Heart disease	75.00
25834	Theodore W. Heater	432	10	9	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25835	Mrs. Ellen M. Lundwall	451	4	8	Cardiac asthenia	75.00
25836	W. H. Clifton	515	15	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
25837	Mrs. Lena Norris	525	15	7	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
25838	Mrs. Clara Lee Alden	554	37	2	Hemiplegia (nephritis)	75.00
25839	Wm. Ayers	554	37	2	Bright's disease	300.00
25840	Mrs. Josephine C. Mavity	599	9	8	La Grippe	75.00
25841	Wilson H. Christman	897	14	2	Endocarditis	300.00
25842	A. D. McDonald	957	16	..	La Grippe	125.00
25843	H. T. Fredericks	981	1	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
25844	Mrs. Laura H. Shepherd	1055	5	11	La Grippe	75.00
25845	Elmer E. Felton	1186	1	5	Pneumonia	200.00
25846	Mrs. Helen Kirby	1242	2	6	Pneumonia	50.00
25847	Axel H. Lagerstam	1456	3	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
25848	Alfred Johnson	1456	14	3	Chronic pleurisy	300.00
25849	Clyde Roley	1563	8	9	Asphyxiated by gas	300.00
25850	Mrs. Lillie P. Bregstrand	1937	1	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
25851	John A. McDonald	67	13	4	Pneumonia	300.00
25852	Conrad J. Meier	129	12	6	Typhoid fever	300.00
25853	Mrs. Sara Laird	142	6	8	Septicaemia	75.00
25854	Roy House	232	5	8	Myocarditis	300.00
25855	Mrs. Ellen Tallman	299	16	7	Myocarditis	75.00
25856	David Allen	599	8	7	Cancer	300.00
25857	Wm. Newton	599	13	8	Cancer	300.00
25858	Charles Eckman (Dis.)	639	7	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
25859	Oscar Larson	743	5	11	Chronic arthritis	75.00
25860	Philip F. Foley	1393	6	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
25861	Mrs. Caroline Berndsen	1602	14	5	Scorbutis (pyorrhoea)	75.00
25862	Mrs. Ella Jane Wirt	1619	12	7	Croupous pneumonia	75.00
25863	Mrs. Anna S. Moberg	1747	10	7	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
25864	Mrs. Mary Daly	1747	8	7	Nephritis and pneumonia	75.00
25865	Mrs. Anna Carlson	1747	14	6	Peritonitis	75.00
25866	Mrs. Anna Waterhouse	3	16	8	Diabetes mellitus	75.00
25867	Mrs. Elizabeth Ogden	13	19	..	Carcinoma	75.00
25868	Chas. E. Blake	478	16	7	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25869	David Dufrense	683	13	9	Paralytic stroke	125.00
25870	Gelas A. Benoit	877	3	10	Gastritis	200.00
25871	Mrs. Mary E. Opel	945	7	7	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
25872	John W. Hunter	1029	12	9	Paralysis	125.00
25873	John Spencer	1158	2	7	General paresis	50.00
25874	David Gustafson	10	9	7	Organic heart disease	300.00
25875	Wilkie M. Roberts	997	2	7	Acute dilatation of heart	200.00
25876	Martin Kane	125	16	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
25877	Edwin Gunderson	172	8	6	Fractured skull	300.00
25878	James J. Thompson	172	8	9	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25879	James Heald	234	1	6	Typhoid fever	200.00
25880	John T. Norden	489	1	11	Lobar pneumonia	200.00
25881	Alon Smith	491	13	7	Suicide (laudanum)	300.00
25882	Jay Hook	610	6	..	Valvular disease of heart	300.00
25883	John S. Weaver	10	29	8	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25884	Henry Menze	169	8	6	Carcinoma	300.00
25885	Mrs. Theresa Puettman	189	17	8	Mitral stenosis	75.00
25886	James McLernon	203	29	4	Pneumonia	300.00
25887	Mrs. Anna Nelson	279	12	5	Suicide (carbolic acid)	75.00
25888	Louis Singer	309	14	2	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25889	John B. Lussier	416	16	2	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25890	J. B. Traubman	483	20	8	Perforating ulcer of duodenum	300.00
25891	John G. Body	492	13	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
25892	Mrs. Frances A. Betton	595	6	6	Pneumonia	75.00
25893	Robert Puckering (Dis.)	632	11	7	Accidental injuries	400.00
25894	Samuel D. Sheets	1181	13	6	Valvular heart disease	300.00
25895	Mrs. Theresa Clark	1785	6	7	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
					Total	$44,557.00

Full beneficial claims	$ 33,682.00
Semi-beneficial claims	2,825.00
Wife's claims	5,650.00
Disability claims	2,400.00
Total	$ 44,557.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR JANUARY, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
2840	W. A. Anderson (Dis.)	42	5	5	Not totally disabled	400.00
2841	James J. Pollock (Dis.)	322	2	1	3 months' arrears	200.00
2842	Mrs. Louisa Ernst	8	9	2	Semi-beneficial, not entitled to wife donation	75.00
2843	A. E. Hovey	641	6	3	Delirium tremens	300.00
2844	Mrs. Ruth Shunterman	665	13	9	3 months' arrears	75.00
2845	Hermengilde P. Dragon	861	..	6	Not 1 year a member	.....
2846	Martin R. Mobeck	1367	3	9	Suspended (six months)	200.00
2847	Hugo Koerner	148	3	3	3 months arrears	174.00
2849	Chas. McLaughlin	591	15	6	3 months' arrears	300.00
2850	J. M. Bowman	183	7	2	3 months arrears	75.00
2853	John Link	507	5	9	Not filed in constitutional time	300.00
2854	Mrs. Catherine Huseman	1329	13	..	3 months' arrears	75.00
2855	John W. Crouch (Dis.)	110	13	3	Physical ailment	400.00
2857	Mrs. Mary Taggert	1393	..	11	3 months' arrears	25.00
2858	Max Schlegel (Dis.)	300	14	2	Hazardous risk (violation of Section 48)	400.00
2859	John J. Vandeberg	1668	10	9	3 months arrears	300.00
2860	Fred Glover (Dis.)	1207	12	5	Not totally disabled	400.00
2861	John Lorden	632	13	7	3 months' arrears	300.00
2862	Mrs. Alice Lakins	69	3	3	Semi-beneficial, not entitled to wife donation	75.00

Dallas Labor Temple Dedicated

Dallas, Tex., took its place among the front rank cities of the country in labor union progressiveness on January 8, when the new Dallas Labor Temple was dedicated, Governor James E. Ferguson making the principal dedicatory address.

In his speech, the governor referred to the gains made by organized labor and eloquently pleaded for greater organization among the workers. He said, in part:

"Labor is the only property of the laboring man, and it is the duty of the government to protect it and to see that it is not unjustly confiscated. It must be protected just the same as any other kind of property. Capital realizes that labor must be satisfied if the property of capital is to remain safe.

"We are together and we are going to march hand in hand, and great achievements are destined to be the fruits of our co-operative labors. This labor temple is a lasting monument of what organized labor can do. How long would you have to wait to get one or a dozen men to build such an institution. It could never have been built without the co-operation of all the union men.

"As I have done before, I advise every laboring man to join some union. If you think you are smarter than the average laboring man, join the union and help improve it. If you think you are not as smart as the average union man, then come into the union and let the union take care of you.

"I am proud that I have had a small share in the building of this temple.

"Let union men stand for law and order, and in the days to come while marching down the annals of time, let us join hands and work together for the betterment of mankind, the improvement of the home, the advancement of labor conditions, the happiness of all men and the glory of this great country of freedom and equal rights.

Many people thought the plan to build a labor temple at Dallas was a dream, said Mayor Henry D. Lindsley. "They thought it was a dream that could not come true. But those labor leaders who built the temple knew better. Now for the first time in Dallas the members of organized labor have a home of their own. They can all meet together under one roof. Their forces and their interests have been centralized. They will find an inspiration in the ownership of this magnificent temple."

W. A. Goode, president of the Dallas Central Labor Council, presided. Other speakers were D. G. Hinckley, president and manager of the Labor Temple Association; I. E. Rose, R. M. Caldwell, Judge C. F. Greenwood, Joseph E. McClory, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and State Labor Commissioner Woodman.

Casual Comment

A decent wage is the fundamental "uplifter."

* * *

"Organization" means more to the wage earner than any other word in the dictionary.

* * *

When it comes to "friends of labor," they've got to show us—we're from Missouri!

* * *

So the steel interests want the Industrial Relations Committee disbanded. They don't want much, evidently.

* * *

Capitalists and their satellites often suffer from an exaggerated sense of their own importance—the steel men are a case in point.

* * *

It is encouraging to know that the Bricklayers' organization has decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

They will be a tower of strength to the A. F. of L., and their presence in the Building Trades Department will also be an acquisition.

* * *

We were glad to see that the Keating-Owen child labor bill passed the House, we trust it will not be allowed to go to sleep in the Senate again.

* * *

The fight against the appointment of Brandeis merely amounts to the fact that he has not been a conventional corporation lawyer.

* * *

Many corporations are showing unusual interest in the Americanization of their employes today, but they are slow in paying them wages to correspond with American standards of living.

* * *

The efforts of the A. F. of L. to persuade unaffiliated national and international unions to cast in their lot with the great body of organized labor is apparently bearing fruit.

Trade unionists should do everything in their power to encourage and further the work of organizing the school teachers of the country. It will mean a great deal for the labor movement.

* * *

The patriotic interest which the corporations are now evincing in their immigrant employes is truly touching. Their Americanization methods, however, will bear watching.

* * *

Let us give as much publicity as possible to the labels of the various unions, and the shop cards, buttons, and all insignia of the many affiliated organizations. It helps to show that we are alive and active.

* * *

The Maryland State and District of Columbia Federations of Labor have started a year's campaign for "10,000 new members" and national and international unions are giving the movement their support.

* * *

The organizing of ladies' auxiliaries in connection with various locals throughout the country has proved a very satisfactory innovation. The ladies can be of great assistance in furthering the cause of unionism.

* * *

If your local has not yet contributed to the cause of the Danbury Hatters there is yet time to be of assistance. The men who made this historic fight need all the help we can give them. Do not, if possible, hold back.

* * *

Millions for defense, not a cent for conquest, seems to us the right attitude the nation should take on the preparedness question.

* * *

Now it seems that some of the European nations are already planning to prevent immigration after the war—this, of course, applies to the able-bodied element of the population.

It is hardly likely, however, that they will be as solicitous about retaining the unfit, the maimed, the crippled and the diseased. The migration of the latter would most likely be welcomed.

* * *

The industry that "cannot afford" to give its employes an eight-hour day—and there are many that come under that category—must be in a bad way, indeed. Nevertheless, they can pay their directors handsomely and declare big dividends.

* * *

A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison reported last month that up to February 11, he had received $42,683.89 for the benefit of the Danbury Hatters. A number of labor organizations scattered all over the country have not yet sent in their contributions.

* * *

One of the greatest reproaches of our vaunted civilization is that tenement labor still flourishes in our cities. Its prevalence in New York City was pointed out again recently by Mrs. Frederick Nathan at the annual meeting of the Consumer's League.

* * *

Sam Gompers' sixty-sixth birthday was signalized by the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., on January 27, with a banquet at which the guest of honor was "labor's grand old man."

* * *

Medical examination as a test of industrial employment—an outgrowth of modern "efficiency" methods—is strenuously opposed by organized labor. It would put a powerful arbitrary weapon in the hands of employers.

* * *

Examination that will make possible greater protection of life and limb is not, however, opposed by trade unionists but that compulsory form of medical examination which would give employers an easy excuse for discharging men.

* * *

Last month the birthdays of the two great American patriots, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, were celebrated. The trade unions of the nation are doing their part to maintain and perpetuate the heritage of liberty they handed down to us.

* * *

The introduction of the study of trade unionism into the schools is a matter that should be seriously advocated. It has become such an important factor in the social and industrial life of the nation that an intelligent understanding of it is necessary to all.

* * *

Substantial wage increases have been secured by the 5,000 striking copper miners in the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf Arizona district and the strike has been declared off. The company will meet a grievance committee of the employes every month to adjust all differences.

* * *

An outstanding feature of this strike was the fair and impartial attitude taken by Governor Hunt of Arizona. He showed himself to be an executive of ability and determination and his action in barring strikebreakers from the copper districts had the effect of shortening the duration of the strike.

* * *

The rebuilding of the war-torn regions of Europe will doubtless keep at home many able-bodied workers, who would otherwise immigrate at the close of war. The unfit will probably turn to the United States as a haven of refuge.

* * *

Organized labor is the one agency today that recognizes the true condition of the great mass of the people and that has a practical program for the amelioration of social and industrial wrongs.

* * *

The "Rockefeller union" is still in existence judging from a neatly printed booklet of 95 pages which we received the other day entitled "The Colorado Industrial Plan" by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Just more publicity.

Just about the same time, "The C. F. & I. (Colorado Fuel & Iron) Industrial Bulletin" came to hand, even more attractively gotten up. It is said to be for the information of the employes—and we suppose, incidentally, the general public.

* * *

Both publications strike us as fresh samples of the Ivy Lee publicity of which we have had so much in the last few years. Of course, the Rockefeller interests are free to spend millions in this direction trying to persuade the public that they are exponents of industrial democracy.

* * *

The settlement of the Arizona copper strike increased the wages of laborers from $1.62 to $2.50 a day, carpenters will be paid $5.00 a day, machinists and boiler makers $5.31. Miners will receive, at the present price of copper $3.41 a day in accordance with a sliding scale.

* * *

Industrial education is a subject in which every member of our organization who is interested in the future of the trade should make it his business to know something about. The U. B. and the labor movement generally stand for a trade training which shall give the youth of the country an adequate grounding, both theoretically and practically in the trades they enter.

* * *

The recent A. F. of L. convention requested national and international unions to instruct their locals in Chicago to refrain from renewing agreements so long as they contain a clause providing that there shall be no discrimination against manufactured material excepting only the product of prison labor.

* * *

The California State Federation of Labor emphatically denies the report circulated that the organized workers of the west are weakening in their demand for Japanese exclusion because two Japanese, bearing credentials from the workers of Japan were extended courtesies by trade unionists at the last A. F. of L. convention.

* * *

Each and every state should have enacted a law based upon the "model anti-trust injunction limitation law" recommended by the A. F. of L. The need of such legislation is very pressing and the officers of state federations and city central bodies should work vigorously for the enactment of such a law.

* * *

There will be a continuance of the present close relations between the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners but there will be no actual amalgamation of the two organizations according to a decision of the recent U. M. W. A. convention at Indianapolis owing to essential differences in the work of the two organizations.

* * *

We understand that the Matthew Schmidt trial at Los Angeles cost the state some $80,000, exclusive of the expenses of the district attorney and his associates. Doubtless, many intelligent Californians are asking themselves what was gained by resuscitating the so-called "dynamite cases" the last chapter of which was supposed to have ended at Indianapolis.

* * *

We are glad to note that we are coming within an appreciable distance of an universal eight-hour day in our organization, for while a longer day than eight hours is now a comparative rarity among union journeymen carpenters, the millmen are steadily coming into line. A number of trade movements among the millmen this year are for the eight-hour working day.

* * *

While the United States steel corporation recently announced grudgingly a ten per cent wage increase to its low-wage, long hour workers, the New York World announces that the trust's net earnings for the last quarter were $51,232,788 or $5,729,080 larger than for any previous quarter last year. From this it may be seen that it didn't strain its resources to grant the increase!

Correspondence

American Carpenters and the Square

Editor The Carpenter:

An article, in the November issue of The Carpenter, written by a British Columbia Carpenter, drawing a few comparisons between the American and British ways and methods of work, attracted my attention, especially the paragraph that read:

"Every carpenter here (America) carries a steel square, although the majority do not know much about its uses, but use it for squaring off boards."

This statement would have been nearer correct had it referred to the condition of the art of framing as practiced in America forty years ago. He says "the majority." How can he make that assertion? Has the brother spent sufficient time, and investigated thoroughly enough to candidly claim that a majority of American carpenters carry a steel square, solely to square off boards?

The writer infers from the statement that the British carpenters all carry a steel square, and are experts in its uses, other than squaring off. And this is just where I take issue with him. I am what you would call an Old Country carpenter and have known quite a few, and several were old men forty years ago, and known as No. 1 workmen with any other tool but the square. It is such an uncommon thing to find any Old Country carpenter, of any nationality, an expert with the square, that it is surprising that anyone of them would write his trade paper such an assertion.

No doubt, however, there are many good framers in the Old Country and we are quite sure that a majority of American carpenters are more than board squarers.

Then, what are the facts in the matter? The American carpenter is chuck full of efficiency born of ambition, to excel, to hold up his end, collectively, looking for something better.

Our boys don't lay down because they can't get a college education. They know that they can become good framers without having any practical knowledge of tangents, signs and co-signs, algebra and square root. They don't bother about learned treatises on the art of framing that come from high-brow professors. They want to know, and they do find out that the uses of the square are simple and very easily learned, and today right here in America, our carpenters of any vintage since 1880 can hold up their heads in the fastest framing company this old world can produce. It was about this time that a few inspired souls recognized the fact that the American carpenter required an organization to take care of his interests, so they built the U. B. and under its fostering and protective care he has gone forward numerically and scientifically.

You can buy his books and read his articles on the steel square all over the working world, ask a question about framing it will be answered, not by any Old Country carpenter, but by an American.

Yours fraternally,
ROWLAND HILL.
L. U. 1582.

A Plan for Pension Fund

Editor The Carpenter:

While looking over the January issue of The Carpenter, I noticed two articles that attracted my attention very favorably and one of them was by yourself and I just want to say a few words on the same line which I hope will be encouraging and may help to start an agitation to create a fund to pension our old worthy brothers.

Now, I believe I have a scheme which if put into practice, will be the means of making a pension fund a reality in a few years. Someone suggested donating one hour's pay to the Hatters on January

27th, and the idea struck me that why couldn't we start a fund to pension our old members right on that same plan. Let us set aside some certain day each year or some part of the day to donate toward the fund and in a few years I think we could make it a reality. Just as a suggestion, for instance, I would mention our departed Brother Kirby's birthday or any other day that would meet with the approval of the rank and file of the brothers.

I would like some mention made in our Journal, The Carpenter, just to get the sentiment of the members of the Brotherhood on the matter.

Fraternally yours,

C. A. ROGERS,

L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J.

To Pay Old Members' Dues?

Editor The Carpenter:

I endorse every word you wrote in your able article which appeared in the January issue of The Carpenter, under the head of "The Veterans of the Labor Movement." The suggestion of Brother Daniel E. Fryer is a good one and should be adopted as soon as possible, based on a continuous membership of at least thirty years or more. By paying the monthly dues of these old members you will insure to them at least a decent burial.

The organization is now thirty-four and one-half years old. We had 2,300 members when the Brotherhood was organized and I would venture to say that not more than five per cent of these old veterans remain. Place membership even as high as thirty-four years if you will, one-half cent per capita based on the present membership would pay the monthly dues of twelve dollars per year for 100 old members. These old gray-headed veterans of many a hard fought battle, who unfurled the banner of unionism in years gone by, standing loyally and solidly together side by side until the eight-hour day was established are entitled to some consideration from the hundreds of thousands of members who come after them. Thousands of the present membership were not born when those good old souls were fighting battles and winning victories, thirty or thirty-four years ago, so that the men of the craft who were to come after them would work shorter hours and get better pay than it was their privilege to receive. Save the membership of what is left of these old war horses by paying their monthly dues for them and not consign them to the "scrap heap" when they are too old to work or help themselves, depending on the charities of others for the necessities of life.

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS C. ROWE.

L. U. 36, Berkeley, Cal.

"The Veterans of the Labor Movement"

Editor The Carpenter:

At a meeting of L. U. 36, U. B. of C. & J. of A., held February 1, 1916, the following resolution was presented to the local for adoption by Brother T. C. Rowe.

Resolved, That L. U. 36, U. B. of C. & J. of A., hereby endorse the sentiments expressed by General Secretary Frank Duffy in his article entitled, "The Veterans of the Labor Movement," which appeared in the January issue of "The Carpenter," and be it further

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary of the local (No. 36) forward a copy of the resolution to Brother Frank Duffy.

T. C. ROWE.

Beg leave to state the resolutions were put to a vote and were unanimously adopted by the local.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. J. D. KYTE,

Recording Secretary.

L. U. 36, Oakland, Cal.

Port Orford Cedar

Editor The Carpenter:

We notice in a copy of your publication, for the month of July, 1915, on page 47, a statement that Port Orford Cedar is clearly injurious to persons about the saw-mills where this wood is manufactured; also that sailors on the

vessels carrying this lumber are sometimes seriously affected.

We have to disagree with the statements made in your publication. This company cuts on an average of four million feet (4,000,000) of cedar every month; the same men have been at work in our mill for a number of months, sawing and handling this lumber exclusively, as we cut all of our cedar in one mill. The writer has just returned from a visit to the mill and found the same sawyers, graders and handlers employed that have been at the mill for over a year. These men advised that they have not been affected in any way whatsoever by the sawdust or the odor of the cedar.

The writer has been in and around the mills and yards and planing mill a great deal, and the machine men and laborers around our Bay Point plant, where our stock is dried and machined and made ready for the market, have never been affected in any way; nor have the sailors on our boats been affected.

We believe that your statement was made in good faith, but also believe that this is one of the myths that become attached to certain kinds of woods.

Thought you would be glad to have this information so that you could correct the statement that is made in the publication under acknowledgement.

Yours very truly,
C. A. SMITH LUMBER CO.,
E. U. WHEELOCK,
Manager.
Cedar Growers, Oakland, Cal.

The Durability of Hemlock

Editor The Carpenter:

My attention has been called to the December issue of The Carpenter, which contains the first of a series of articles on woods and their natures. The description given of hemlock is as follows:

Hemlock is somewhat similar to spruce in appearance, but is inferior in strength, likely to be shaky, splits and warps easily, is not to be used except for temporary or cheap work, and never for use for scaffolding or dependent work.

This statement originally appeared in a manual published in New York City, and is a survival of records made at a time when eastern hemlock was sold mill run and very little attention given to care in manufacture or the selection of material. Today, the large modern mills of Wisconsin and Michigan are producing grades of hemlock under conditions of manufacture and grading which compare very favorably with the methods used in any other part of the country. While it is not claimed that hemlock is as strong as longleaf pine, it should be pointed out that the standard finished sizes of dimension material of hemlock are unusually liberal under the common commercial classes, such as 2 by 4's, etc. Defects are common to all species of timber, but are eliminated to the extent the service requires by modern grading methods. Hemlock is now sold on grades, and stock as free from defect as desired may be obtained under appropriate grade classes. It is the principal structural material in Wisconsin and Michigan and bordering regions and is very largely used in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey in competition with all woods. For the purposes for which it is advocated, there are grades adapted to give satisfactory service.

In view of the fact that your magazine goes to a large trade list, I shall appreciate it if you can correct the impression given in your December issue.

O. T. SWAN,
Secretary, Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association, Oshkosh, Wis.

The Seamen's Bill

Editor The Carpenter:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor reported to the San Francisco Convention the long struggle made for and the final enactment of the Seamen's law by its passage through Congress, approved by the president, March 4, 1915. In considering this entire subjectmatter further, the convention also adopted the Resolution No. 32, as follows:

Whereas, A struggle of more than twenty years on the part of the trade union movement of our country to secure freedom for the sea-

men, promote safety of employment and travel at sea and build up an American merchant marine without resorting to subsidy has culminated in the passage of the Seamen's law by the sixty-third Congress of the United States; and

Whereas, An effort is being made to secure the repeal of the Seamen's law before it has had a trial under the plea that it was not well considered legislation, and would drive the American merchant marine from the sea; and

Whereas, The tonnage of the American merchant marine has increased more rapidly since the enactment of the Seamen's law than in any other like period of our history, notwithstanding the fact that American ship owners knew that the act would go into effect on November 4th of this year; and

Whereas, This measure has been pending before Congress in one form or another for more than twenty years; has been thoroughly investigated on numerous occasions by the committee of both Houses where the representatives of all interests were given a full hearing; has been exhaustively debated in Senate and House by many of their ablest members; has been passed twice through both branches of Congress and several times through one branch; and was so generally approved, irrespective of party, that it was endorsed in the platforms of two great political parties in 1912, all of which proves that it has had a most thorough consideration; and

Whereas, The freedom of the seamen and the safety of the traveling public must at all times take precedence over private profit; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor stands unalterably opposed to the repeal of the Seamen's law or any attempt to impair the safety of travel at sea or renew the bonds under which seamen have been compelled to labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be directed to present this resolution to the president and Congress of the United States and that all affiliated bodies be advised to adopt and submit the substance of this resolution to their respective senators and congressmen.

In conformity with the above a letter has been addressed to the president of the United States and to all of the members of Congress. This is now addressed to all bodies of organized labor to request that they also communicate with their respective members of Congress and United States senators relative to the above and urge that any weakening of the Seamen's Act, whether it be by legislative construction or lack of enforcement, granted to vessels under our own flag, must necessarily be in the ultimate interests of foreign vessels, because some 90 per cent of our commerce is carried under foreign flags, and the language of the act as well as fair dealing would prohibit any discrimination in favor of our own vessels.

Please write and urge all your friends to communicate promptly with their respective senators at Washington, D. C., to protest against any weakening or lack of enforcement of the Seamen's law.

Sincerely trusting that immediate action will be taken on the above, and asking you to advise me in regard thereto, I am,

Fraternally yours,
SAM GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary.

Pertinent Thoughts

(By J. G. Oldham.)

If we thought, every one would be on the inside of the organization, we would know that.

If we thought, would we allow a constitutional pettifogger, who could not do a good job pounding sand in a rat hole stampede or paralyze a whole union with objections and points of order?

If we thought, would we not be able to discern the cheap politician who uses the organization as his own particular stepping stone?

If we thought, would we be constantly trying to make ourselves individually solid by outdoing the other fellow and then blowing about it.

If we thought, would we have an organization for the express purpose of bettering our condition and then tie its hands so as to render it impotent?

If we thought, would we have a death benefit that is about sufficient to buy flowers for a Jap funeral, while we pay generous dues to the Grand Knights of Hobble-De-Hoy for a little inadequate protection?

If we thought, would we have the inimitable gall to demand the same wages for all workers?

If we thought, would the work of the trade be divided up and pieced out and stolen from us until it is about all gone?

Maybe, part of this is wrong, it may all be wrong, but— forty-two per cent of the labor of our state (Washington) is unemployed. Some jobs around the city are non-union. Other trades are doing much of the work that belongs to carpenters. We are warned to keep away from 281 cities.

The Union Label

(By Chas. M. Cook, L. U. 948.)

It will take time to restore the government to the people, but one very effective thing can be done by every worker in seeing that he is 100 per cent organized and unless everything you buy bears the union label you are not 100 per cent organized.

Although the union label has meant life itself to the toilers of the United States, notwithstanding it has been the means of bringing sunlight, decency and a bit of cheer into the workshops of women and men; even though it has been the star of hope and the emblem of liberty to millions of the slaves of industry it is branded by those who make up the membership of the Manufacturers' Association as the "badge of industrial servitude."

Those things which have made you love and cherish the union label are the things which have made the exploiters hate and detest it. The union label has interfered with the profits of those who grind the face of labor and refuse to permit their employes to organize.

The label is the proof positive that our enemies never pass an opportunity to libel and discredit the union label.

The union label is a badge of honor. It means when seen upon any finished product, that the toilers who produced the article received at least a living wage and decent hours, and every article which does not bear it carries the stigma of underpay, insanitary working conditions and speeding up for the workers who produced it.

The union label is one of the things which stand between the workers and industrial servitude. For without the label there would be nothing to guide the toilers in purchasing goods, nothing to assure that when goods were purchased the money was not spent with the worst slave drivers in industry.

The union label is a success. It is a thorn in the side of the fat, bloated, greedy exploiters of the country. It is a little thing, but they fear it greatly.

Tell your wife and the other members of your family the meaning of the label, so they will readily understand why they should insist on it.

If a store does not have an article you want with the label on don't be afraid to walk out of the place, and don't be afraid to ask for the label in a good loud voice, and don't forget to ask for it every time you make a purchase.

Also make sure that the salespeople who wait on you carry a card with the Retail Clerks' Union.

Give organized labor a fair chance, and it will be but a few short years before poverty will be but a relic.

General Convention Approaches

The nineteenth biennial convention of the U. B. which will be held at Fort Worth, Tex., in September, draws steadily near and the members of the various locals throughout the country who are considering any changes in our constitution and laws should send them in immediately for publication in our official Journal. The earlier such amendments are published the better for the delegates and the membership in general will have more ample time to consider them.

Pals O' Pipe

I like to call them Pals o' Pipe,
For pals they truly are
Bound by a yoke
Of vagrant smoke
That lures his thoughts afar.
Lures him off to a filmy world
Old age delights to know,
The land that gleams
With boyhood dreams
Born of the long ago.

To him his pipe means comradeship
In Life's fast fleeting years;
Within its bowl
Lies balm of soul,
A sentiment that cheers.
Each blue cloud, rising, seems to be
On some glad mission bent,
To drive out care
And anchor there
The Spirit of content.

My own heart yields to Envy's thrall
As they, dream-comrades rare,
Flit through a haze
Of bygone days
And leave me standing there.
Go on, smoke-wreaths, rise up and blend
With memories, sweet and ripe,
Make Age a gem
Of joy to them—
The old man and his pipe!

—Wm. M. Herschell.

Craft Problems

Getting the Length and Cuts of Rafters

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

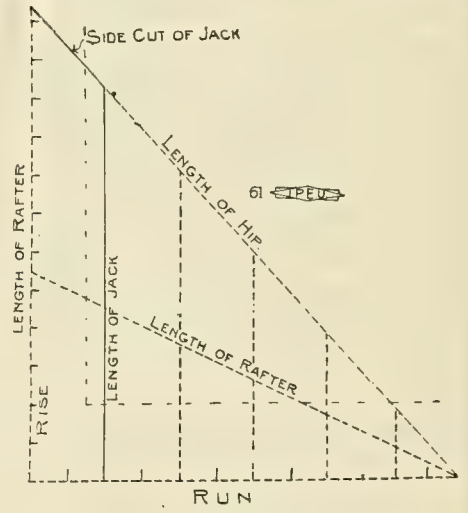
There is probably no more accurate way to get the length of rafters than to figure them out by square root, yet I will admit in practical work (and I have framed roofs for something like a third of a century) I seldom have taken the time to figure out and get the exact length by the methods I learned when a boy in my arithmetic. I have almost always used my square which practically gave instantly the length, plumb, level side cuts and all, but I shall not say anything about how I get all the measurements and cuts with my square for the articles on the subject of the steel square have told you all about it over and over again.

As a rule, one cannot grasp at a glance all about the square, some can see a drawing much plainer, and read it more easily than others and therefore I am going to illustrate here the quickest and plainest method I know.

Measure across your rise and run and that will always give you the length of your rafter. In a drawing we usually use inches to represent feet.

If you have an ordinary hip roof to frame, measure across your run to the length of your common rafter and that will give you length of hip or valley rafter. Lay off on your drawing your jack rafters, spaced two feet apart, or whatever you want them, and that will give the length of each and every one of them. The side cut of the jack rafters is just as you see it on this plan.

To make it plain, I have illustrated the run and rise as well as the length on common rafter with dotted lines. You will note how I have carried up from the run passing the rise the length of the common rafter. Note again how I measure down from the top of my common rafter to the other side or my run and that gives length of hip or valley rafter. Now, see how I have spaced off my jacks every two feet which gives the length of each. I made most of the jacks with dotted lines, but notice the two first solid lines; look at them a moment as a solid piece, think of them as a rafter and see your side cut at the top.



Now, as I said in the first place, the figuring is perfectly accurate—one must be extremely accurate in this direction or he is likely to make very serious mistakes and he must know how to apply the square or he is likely to get confused. The square will tell him instantly, yet if he gets lost in applying it he may find it impossible to find his way out.

This plan that I have illustrated is so plain, when once understood, that you can hardly make a mistake, and, if laid out and measured carefully, the entire roof is bound to come together without delay or trouble of any kind. This may not be the very best way and I do not claim that I use it, but I believe it is one of the easiest understood and the surest and least confusing method that

has yet been found; however, if anyone has a better way we will all be glad to see it.

I illustrate this to show how to get length and cuts without the use of the square, by making a drawing on a board or piece of paper, with dotted lines. I also show the square and how you can apply the same thing and not bother to draw it off at all.

Take run and rise on the square, measure across and it gives length, the rise gives plumb cut and the run gives level cut. Then take the length of your common rafter and the run and that gives length of hip or valley. Measure up on your square every two inches (as we use inches for feet) and you will note by the illustration that that gives length of jacks; and notice also, as I said before, that the top shows the side cut of jacks.

Now, notice fully what you have got in this small illustration: length of all rafters for a common roof, cuts of common and jack rafters, side cuts and all. It is true that I have only given the length of the hip rafter and have not mentioned the cut of the hip rafter, but that will be explained at another time.

This illustration applies to common hip roofs only where the hip is at an angle of 45 degrees. It does not apply to uneven pitch roofs.

Grades of Lumber

White Ash (No. 1 Common), 24-A-2.

White Ash (Firsts and Seconds), 24-A-1.

Basswood (No. 1 Common), 24-B-2.

Basswood (Firsts and Seconds), 24-B-1.

Beech (Firsts and Seconds), 24-B-3.

Beech (No. 1 Common), 24-B-4.

Fir Finish (No. 2 Clear and Better), 24-F-2.

Fir Finish (Selected Grain), 24-F-1.

Hickory (Firsts and Seconds), Rough Edge, 24-H-1 or Fletch Sawed 24-H-2.

Hickory Hand Poles 24-H-3.

Hackmatack Knees (Rough Sawed), 24-H-4.

Locust Posts (No. 1 Grade), 24-L-1.

Mexican Mahogany (Firsts and Seconds), 24-M-1.

Mexican Mahogany (Counters), 24-M-2.

Mexican Mahogany (Shorts), 24-M-3.

African Mahogany (Counters), 24-M-13.

African Mahogany (Firsts and Seconds), 24-M-4.

African Mahogany (Shorts), 24-M-5.

Cuban Mahogany (Firsts and Seconds or Prime), 24-M-6.

Cuban Mahogany (Shorts), 24-M-7.

Hard Maple (Firsts and Seconds), 24-M-8.

Hard Maple (No. 1 Common), 24-M-9.

Maple Flooring (Clear), 24-M-10.

Maple Flooring (No. 1), 24-M-11.

Maple Flooring (Factory), 24-M-12.

African Mahogany (Counters), 24-M-13.

Honduras Mahogany (Firsts and Seconds), 24-M-14.

Oak

Quarter Sawn White Oak (Firsts and Seconds), 24-0-1.

Quarter Sawn Red Oak (Firsts and Seconds), 24-0-2.

Quarter Sawn White Oak (No. 1 Common), 24-0-3.

Plain Sawn White Oak (Firsts and Seconds), 24-0-4.

Plain Sawn Red Oak (Firsts and Seconds), 24-0-5.

Plain Sawn White Oak (No. 1 Common), 24-0-6.

Red Oak (No. 2 Common), 24-0-7.

White or Red Oak Flooring (Quarter Sawn Clear), 24-0-8.

White or Red Oak Flooring (Quarter Sawn Sap Clear) 24-0-9.

White or Red Oak Flooring (Plain Sawn Clear), 24-0-10.

White or Red Oak Flooring (Plain Sawn Select), 24-0-11.

White or Red Oak Flooring (Quarter Sawn Select), 24-0-12.

White or Red Oak Flooring (Factory), 24-0-13.

Oak (Construction Plank), 24-0-14.

Oak (Construction Timbers), 24-0-15

Oak Posts (No. 1 Grade), 24-0-16.

Quarter Sawn Red Oak (No. 1 Common), 24-0-18.

Plain Sawn Red Oak (No. 1 Common), 24-0-19.

White Oak (No. 2 Common), 24-0-20.

List of Hardwoods

Alder or Elder, Lignum Vitae, Greenhart or Ironwood, Ebony, Locust (Honey, Yellow and Black), White Oak, Red Oak and Scarlet Oak, Swamp or Black Oak, White Ash and Red Ash, Beech, Birch, Butternest and Buttonwood, Chestnut, Cherry, Mexican, Cuban and Honduras, Mahogany, Lime Tree, Hickory, Hornbeam, Walnut, Hackmatack, Teak, Oukime or African Mahogany, Ceder, Baywood, Laurel, Peal Wood, California Redwood, Apple Tree Wood, Rosewood, Satin Wood, Maple, Hard, Curly Maple, Bird's Eye Maple, Circassian Walnut, English Walnut, French Walnut, French Briar, English Oak, Live Oak, Yew, Larch, Woodbine, Ivy, Hemlock, Peach and Plum, Basswood, Sycamore or Buttonball, Elm, Willow, Catalpa, Hackberry, Cucumber Tree or Magnolia, Lombardy, Poplar. Carolina, Poplar or Cottonwood, Sweet Gum or Liquidabor, Ginkgo, Ailanthus Tulip, Sassafras, Peperidge, Iogwood, Shagbark, Hickory, Balsam, Fire and Pine Hawthorn.

Birch (Firsts and Seconds), 24-B-5.

Birch (No. 1 Common), 24-B-6.

Cherry (Firsts and Seconds), 24-C-1.

Cherry (No. 1 Common), 24-C-2.

Chestnut (Firsts and Seconds), 24-C-3.

Chestnut (No. 1 Common), 24-C-4.

Chestnut (No. 2 Common), 24-C-5.

Chestnut (No. 3 Common), 24-C-6.

Chestnut (Wormy) 24-C-7.

Chestnut Posts (No. 1 Grade) 24-C-15.

Cypress (Tank Stock), 24-C-8.

Cypress (Selects), 24-C-10.

Cypress (Firsts and Seconds Clear), 24-C-9.

Cypress (No. 1 Shop), 24-C-11.

Cypress (No. 1 Barn or Merchantable) 24-C-12.

Cypress Shingles (Bests), 24-C-13.

Cypress Shingles (Primes), 24-C-14.

Cypress (No. 1 Novelty Siding), 24-C-22.

White Cedar (Rough Edge or Flitch Sawn), 24-C-17.

White Cedar Shingles (Southern Bests), 24-C-18.

White Cedar (Eastern and Northern Bests), 24-C-20.

Red Cedar Shingles (Bests), 24-6-19.

Washington Cedar (No. 1 and No. 2 Clear), 24-C-21.

Plain Sawn

Red Gum or Hazel (Firsts and Seconds), 24-G-1.

Red Gum or Hazel (No. 1 Common), 24-G-2.

Quarter Sawn Gum or Hazel (Firsts and Seconds), 24-G-3.

Quarter Sawn Gum or Hazel (No. 1 Common), 24-G-4.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine (Prime Stepping), 24-P-52.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine (Merchantable Rough Edge or Flitch Sawed), 24-P-57.

North Carolina Pine Moulding (No. 1), 24-P-61.

Spruce (Special Bridge Planks), 24-S-2.

Spruce (Rough Spruce Poles), 24-S-3.

Spruce (Merchantable Dimensions), 24-S-6.

Spruce (Merchantable Boards), 24-S-1.

Spruce (Special Scaffolding Planks), 24-S-14.

Quarter Sawn Sycamore (Firsts and Seconds), 24-S-4.

Quarter Sawn Sycamore (No. 1 Common), 24-S-5.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine (Standard Scantling and Dimension Sizes), 24-P-58.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine (Standard Rough Edge or Flitch Sawed), 24-P-59.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine (Merchantable Scantling and Dimension Sizes), 24-P-56.

Short Leaf Yellow Pine (Dimension Sizes), 24-P-60.

Walnut (Firsts and Seconds), 24-W-1.

Walnut (No. 1 Common), 24-W-2.

North Carolina Pine (No. 4 or Box), 24-P-4.

North Carolina Pine (No. 1), 24-P-1.

North Carolina Pine (No. 2), 24-P-2.

North Carolina Pine (No. 3), 24-P-3.

North Carolina Pine Ceiling (No. 1), 24-P-9.

North Carolina Pine Flooring (No. 1 Rift), 24-P-5.

North Carolina Pine Flooring (No. 2 Rift), 24-P-6.

North Carolina Pine Flooring (No. 1 Flat), 24-P-7.

North Carolina Pine Flooring (No. 2 Flat), 24-P-8.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine Flooring (B-Sap Flat Grain), 24-P-27.

North Carolina Pine Partition (No. 1), 24-P-13.

North Carolina Pine Partition (No. 2), 24-P-14.

North Carolina Pine Casing and Base (No. 2), 24-P-18.

North Carolina Pine Casing and Base (No. 1), 24-P-17.

North Carolina Pine Ceiling (No. 2), 24-P-10.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine (Prime Boards and Planks), 24-P-19.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine (Prime Scantling and Dimension Sizes), 24-P-20.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine (Merchantable Boards and Planks), 24-P-21.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine (Standard Boards and Planks), 24-P-22.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine Flooring (Clear Heart Face, Edge Grain), 24-P-23.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine Flooring (A-Sap Edge Grain), 24-P-24.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine Flooring (B-Sap Edge Grain), 24-P-25.

Long Leaf Yellow Pine Flooring (A-Sap Flat Grain), 24-P-26.

Short Leaf Yellow Pine Planks, 24-P-28.

Poplar or Whitewood (Firsts and Seconds), 24-P-40.

Poplar or Whitewood (No. 1 Common), 24-P-41.

Poplar or Whitewood (Saps), 24-P-42.

Poplar or Whitewood (Stained Saps), 24-P-43.

Poplar or Whitewood (Casing and Base, Firsts and Seconds), 24-P-44.

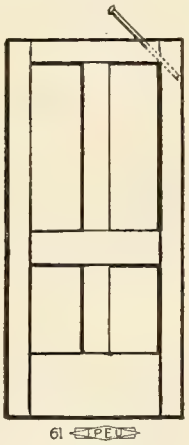
Poplar or Whitewood (Casing and Base, Saps and Selects), 24-P-45.

Poplar or Whitewood (No. 1 Moulding), 24-P-46.

Repairing Four Panel Door

(By C. W. Baird, L. U. 660.)

Clamp door together and bore one-half inch hole diagonal as shown in the drawing. Drive one-half inch dowel pin in hole and saw off flush with top of



door. These pins may be secured at any mill or furniture factory at about one cent per foot. Clamps may be removed immediately as no glue need be used unless desired.

Some "Wrinkles" in House Building

While the framing of ordinary houses between the foundations and the roof does not present many problems that should worry the ordinary carpenter, writes G. L. McMurphy in "The Building Age," some suggestions relating to methods not commonly put into practice, but which if employed would improve matters, may be of interest, more especially to the younger members of

the craft located in the smaller country towns.

Since the use of concrete became so general for foundations, and lumber has increased in price, the practice of using large timbers for sills has fallen largely into disuse and built-up sills are taking their place. In Figs. 1 and 3 are shown two methods of forming such sills which will be found satisfactory if the foundation walls are carefully leveled. Fig. 1 also shows the best method of building up corner posts that I have seen used. It gives strength and ample nailing space to each side.

If the floor lining is laid and partition sills run for both walls and interior partitions, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and a 2-inch (wide) ground put on next the floor lining it will make it a discouraging business for rats and mice to get through into the wall spaces, as well as help in making a good job of putting down the base. Of course, the floor lining should be laid diagonally, which will prevent its shrinkage from making a bad job of the finish floor, especially if hardwood or parquetry is used for finish. Incidentally I have found 6d casing nails do as well as heavier ones for nailing the finish floor.

Where the walls are sheathed diagonally, as should be done wherever lap siding (clapboards) are to be used, I find the angle 8 by 12 handier and easier to work than an angle of 45 degree. The plumb cuts are easier to make and the extreme ends of the square give the angle without looking for figures. Also there is not so much loose upper ends of the sheathing to contend with.

Most headers and trimmers in ordinary houses are put together with spikes, but sometimes a stronger construction is desired where it is not necessary to use girders. The general practice, in the larger towns at least, now is in such cases to use steel hangers, but sometimes these are not readily procured, and anyway, I am old-fashioned enough to prefer the older and time-tested framing methods. Three methods are shown at A, B, and C in Fig. 1, of which A is the best, as it gives the largest proportion of strength in both header and joist with the least weakening by cutting, while the other two ways are not to be recommended, though I have seen both used by men who considered themselves superior workmen and designers.

The usual practice here is to stud walls and partitions solid and cut out door and window openings afterward, and I suppose most carpenters are familiar with the rule for cutting door openings—3 inches wider and higher than the door size, that is 2 feet, 11 inches by 6 feet, 11 inches for a 2-8 by

Design of Built-up sill which is taking place of older methods.

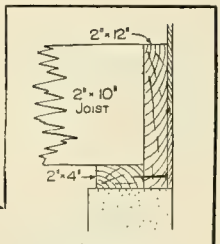


Fig. 3 — Another Method of Framing Sill of the Built-up Type

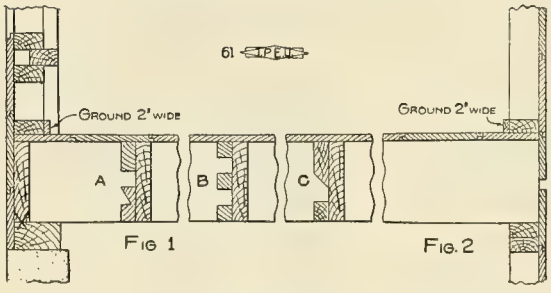


Fig. 1—Method of Framing Sill, Also Headers and Trimmers, and Building Up Corner Post

Fig. 2—Showing a Good Method of Rat-proof Construction

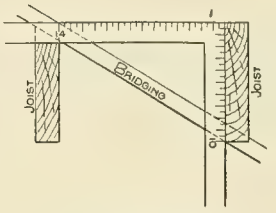
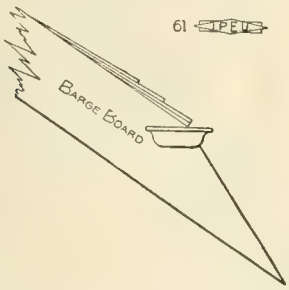


Fig. 4—A Method of Laying Out Bridging with the Carpenter's Steel Square

6-8 door; but I think few carpenters have any rule for cutting window openings, probably because windows were so much longer in becoming standardized. It used to be necessary to procure a list of sizes from the dealer, of whom the sash were bought before making the frames. I have several such lists, no two of which give the same size for sash of the same sized glass. However, except for sash required to be made to special detailed designs, regular sizes are now pretty well standardized, and an allowance of 10½ inches each way will make the right sized rough opening for windows where the sash are to be hung with weights. This rule will be found very convenient for all stock sizes and I have never seen it given or used outside of my own practice.

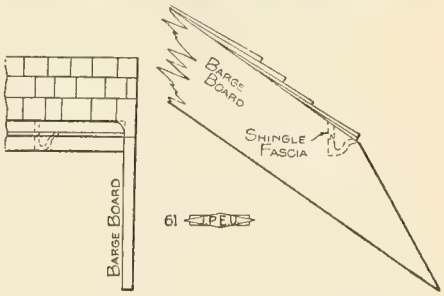


Where the extra cost of long studding or the judgment of the designer makes it desirable to build each story independent instead of running the studding all the way up for both stories and the construction at the second floor line is, as shown at Fig. 2, it will be advisable to make a joint in the sheathing about midway of the floor joist and leave an opening of an inch between the sheathing of the two stories to allow for the shrinkage of the joists.

Another thing that, while required by building ordinances of some cities, is not otherwise usually done but should be, is that of cutting a row of bridging of the width of the studding midway in the height of all partitions including the walls for a fire stop to prevent a fire from finding a flue with a good draft in every wall space. A header the width of the floor joist should be cut between the joists over every bearing partition also.

I enclose a sketch, Fig. 4, showing how to lay out bridging with the steel square, which is self-explanatory.

When the frame is up and ready for the cornice and shingles the carpenter is sometimes called on to flash the openings for the down spouts, where wooden gutters are used and the tinner is not ready to put up the conductors, because this job can be done much easier and better before the shingling is done than after. The easiest and best way to do this is to get from the plumber a 1¼ or 1½ inch nipple or a short piece of pipe (2 or 3 inches long) with a thread on one end, bore a hole through the bottom of the gutter and screw the pipe in, bedding it well in white lead. This



makes a solid job and one that will last as long as the gutter does. The conductor can easily be slipped up over it when the tinner gets ready to put it up. Of course all joints in wooden gutters should be well flashed with strips of sheet lead carefully bedded in paint, otherwise water will find its way in and swell them and they will leak.

While on the subject of gutters I desire to say that many carpenters, in putting on wooden gutters return the gutter against the faccia or barge board, as shown in Fig. 5. This always looks to me like poor taste on the part of the designer or lack of skill by the workman. Fig. 6 shows what I consider the proper way to put on a wooden (or any other) gutter and the proper way to finish the end. Of course, where the gable finishes with a crown molding the gutter will miter against the crown molding. The

above refers to the "Bungalow" style of finishing gables where no crown molding is used.

I desire to say in conclusion that all the foregoing is primarily intended for the benefit of the carpenter who is his own designer, and for the more inexperienced men who look to their trade periodicals to post them on matters concerning which they have no opportunity to learn by observation.

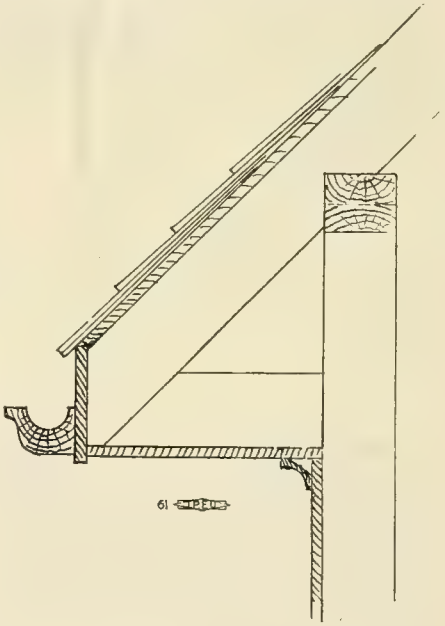
Perhaps some of the readers will express their views on various phases of building work so that there may be comparison of methods as they obtain in different sections of the country. It might result in a most interesting and valuable discussion.

Wood Gutters More Reliable Than Metal Ones

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

When I commenced to learn my trade I was in a part of the country where lumber was plentiful, especially during the winter time, when the inhabitants used sleds as the most convenient means of getting up into the mountains where the lumber grew. As a matter of fact, at that time lumber was being cleared away not only in that part of the country, but in all parts as well, and many supposed authorities predicted that in thirty years the wood supply of the nation would be all used up. But thirty years have passed, and still there is some lumber left; I do not know exactly where it comes from, but I know if you have the price you can go to the lumber yards and get it. The stiff prices charged may make it seem to some as though it must surely be nearly all gone, nevertheless, I think it is somewhat more plentiful than most people would have you think. When it occurs to you that lumber is exceedingly high, just stop and learn the price of other material and compare the relative increase in price of the other material in the past few years.

In my youth I went to a lumber yard and bought wooden gutters of at least two different patterns. The best was made out of a piece of cypress, about 4 by 6, while the cheaper style was a V-shaped piece only about half an inch thick, sawed out of white pine. Afterward, as the years passed by and lumber got scarce, there were indeed, few lumber yards in this country that could supply you with wooden gutters. The gutters were mainly made of tin until finally the tin got so poor in quality that in many places we saw galvanized iron introduced, and I am sorry to say that in many instances the iron did not last as long as the tin.



It came to pass that if one wanted a good gutter they had to look for something beside tin or galvanized iron; and when they used copper or zinc they found they were not only spending good money, but were not just exactly sure that they were getting their money's worth. We hear much about the poor lumber and they tell us we cannot get the shingles that we used to get, and yet hundreds of carpenters have built house after house, which we would guarantee, with proper repairs, that the shingles would last over a quarter of a century, and yet the poor metal gutters are all

rusted out and gone in less than one-fourth of that time.

Now, in all this time, regardless of the scarcity of lumber, our lumber yards in the northeastern part of the country have kept at least a small stock of wooden gutters and all these years they have been tested and, like good old wood, have not been found wanting. Wood has not only turned the trick but it turned the water, too, not only for a few years when the buildings were new, but for years to come the good wooden cypress gutter put together with leaded joints and a sheet of lead over will be there to stay as long as the roof if it is properly cared for. It is, therefore, nothing strange to me and will not be to you to see wood take the place of metal in the gutters in different parts of the country, but in my opinion, wood will take the place of metal in a good many other things as well, for in many places metal never has given the satisfaction that it was thought it would. Besides, metals of some kinds are getting even far more scarce than wood. Some carpenters say metal trim is coming and wood is getting scarce, and that there soon will be no more woodwork, but the carpenter who says that does not realize that metals are getting scarce, and he does not know that the government's estimate of the growing lumber a few years ago was more than their estimate of the year 1881.

My brother lives today right in the mountains adjacent to Hot Springs, Ark., and the lumber in his home cost him practically nothing. It was made largely of short length and not perfect lumber that the mill was glad to give away in order to get it out of the way, and while some may smile at the idea of erecting a home out of such material, those who do not know the price of lumber in the many different lumber districts in this country will greatly wonder at the extreme cheapness of the very best grades.

There is still lumber to burn in this country, but not in such quantities as there were fifty or more years ago, and when I realize that right in this very locality fifty years ago they cut logs and piled them together and set them on fire in order to get them out of the way I cannot believe that even then it was not very far from an actual crime.

It is true that the old V-shaped cheap eaves-trough that we used to hang on the barns and let lap instead of going to the bother of joining together was not intended for any great ornamental or cornice appearance unlike the many shapes of real wooden gutters made from 4 by 6 to 5 by 8 lumber and made into regular cornice pieces that not only fit nicely to the ends of the rafters, but also fit up nicely on completely finished cornices. It is true, in some instances, as we find in moulded metal gutters, that to look the best and keep the same member all around the building they look better put on level, but I will admit I always wanted my gutters to have a good fall, the quicker the water gets out of them from one end to the other the better it suits me.

So I have illustrated here a modern wooden gutter put on after the cornice was entirely complete.

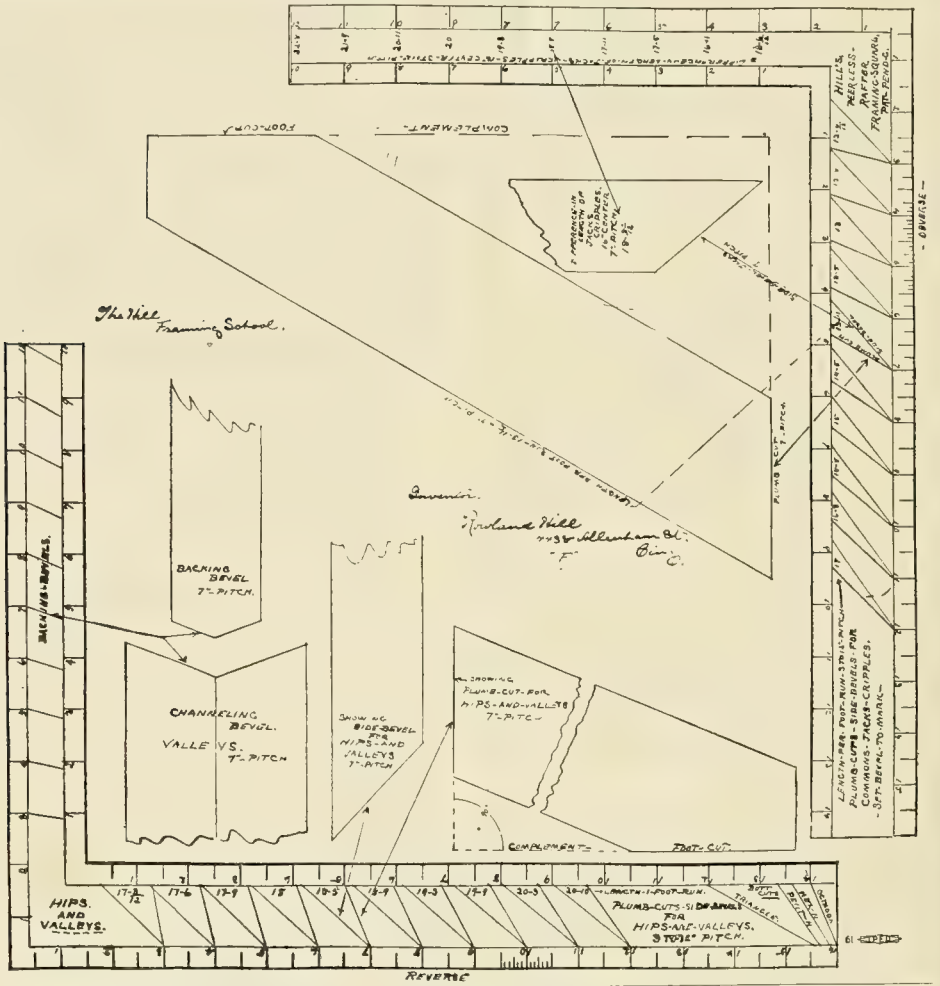
A cornice and gutter of this kind can be made and give the gutter all the fall desired. And while it is true the upper end might stick up at the edge of the roof in a real cold and snowy country and catch some snow and ice, but that would only be at the very top or highest end and the rest of the gutter would be down out of the way so that when the snow and ice got ready to come off the roof it would slide off clearly over the gutter, and there would be no danger of a cornice and gutter of this kind even in the coldest countries freezing and icing and backing up onto the roof and causing leaks as often as in the case of practically all other kinds of gutters.

Wood has been used in building throughout all ages, from the solid log house to the brick veneer. It has been used in thousands of places and has never been found wanting. For a time, and only for a time, have metals and other substitutes taken its place.

The Carpenter

Brother Hill's New Square

The drawing reproduced herewith shows the shape of an up-to-date square for ordinary work which is intended to compete with all the present makes upon the market. It is the invention of Brother Rowland Hill of Cincinnati, a member of our organization who is an authority on the steel square and who has been a contributor of interesting craft problems to the columns of The Carpenter. The square gives the actual bevels required without having to hunt up the figures.



No Tools to Lend

No tools to lend and my reasons for it:

1st.—That one man is enough to use one set of tools.

2nd.—That no two men use the same tools alike and by an inexperienced man using the tools of any mechanic he will never have tools in order to use himself.

3rd.—That the more I lend to a person who calculates to live by borrowing, the more I countenance a bad practice.

4th.—That the tools and labor of the mechanic are his capital, with them he earns his daily bread.

The man who borrows my tools to do his work injures me in a twofold sense, he becomes my competitor at my ex-

pense and returns my tools unfit for use. I worked hard for the money to purchase my tools and their benefit belongs to me.

Would you make the mechanic poor, take from him his capital and get rich at his expense? If he is not worthy of your patronage do not rob him; if he is dishonest handle not his tools for fear of infection.

Ye who are rich blame not the man who asserts his rights. Remember that you do not like to be wronged; why then should you wrong your neighbor?

When men get so as to give away their money, meat, stock, lumber, grain, and let their lands houses, shops, horses and carriages, etc., gratuitously and live and support their families, then, and then only, can I lend my tools without sustaining an injury.

The man who can prove the above to be untrue is candidly invited to the trial.

—A member of L. U. 72.

The A. F. of L. and the Eight-Hour Day

At the San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor many matters affecting the interests of the wage earners of the country, were considered. Considering the question of the shorter work day, the convention declared:

Because of the far-reaching importance and effect of the shorter work day upon the material, physical and mental conditions of the working people, we cannot too strongly impress upon all wage earners the necessity to concentrate their chief effort to secure the shorter work day—the general application of at least the eight-hour day.

We therefore, recommend that all wage earners—all the toilers of America—unite and make common cause for the attainment of this economic, social, political and moral boon at the earliest possible day. No proposition more sound economically, sociologically, and humanely can be adopted than the enforcement of the general eight-hour work day for the workers engaged upon any field of human endeavor.

The San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor, November, 1915, declared its position upon the shorter work day and the means to obtain it, as follows:

It is an accepted principle that the shorter work day is a fundamental step in the betterment of the workers. The shorter work day affects the length of life, the health, the standards of life, and, in fact, every phase of the lives of the workers. The wage earners whose hours of labor are decreased goes to work and comes from work at a different time than before, and consequently comes in contact with people whose habits of living are different. From contact with these people of greater leisure, he establishes new ideals. He has a greater number of hours in which to rest, revive his energies, and devote to recreation or the development of his mind. Thus the shorter work day makes of the worker a different person, a person of greater physical endurance, greater vitality, higher ideals, and consequently a person who will not be satisfied with the old standards of the long hours of work.

The improved methods of production which always follow a reduction in the hours of labor increase the productive power of the worker and consequently he is in a position to demand and receive higher wages. Invariably every decrease in the hours of work per day is accompanied or followed by an increase in wages. The shorter work day movement is to secure to the worker greater material advantage. It is an important movement in conserving national vigor and health and in guarding against those tendencies that undermine true national power. From this is evident the importance of the action of the Philadelphia Convention, in adopting the following:

'The American Federation of Labor, as in the past, again declares that the question of the regulation of wages and the hours of labor should be undertaken through trade-union activity, and not to be made subjects of laws through legislative enactment, excepting in so far as such regulations affect or govern the employment of women and minors, health and morals, and employment by federal, state or municipal governments.'

The economic strength of an organization determines the bargaining power of that organization. One of the objective points which the anthracite miners include in their demands for the new 1916 contract is the eight-hour work day. They have wisely planned their campaign in advance and have measured their forces so that they will be in the best position possible to enforce their demands. It is very significant that the gains that have been made in shortening the work day in private industries throughout the country have been fundamentally due to the influence of the economic power in the trade organizations, and have been secured through economic action. Also significant in connection with this is the recommendation of the federal commission on Industrial Relations: 'The regulation by legal enactment of hours of work of adult workmen is not generally practicable or desirable except for public employes.' It cannot be over-emphasized that the wage earners must depend upon their economic organizations for securing a shorter work day. This methods is not only effective in securing for the workers this fundamental step in their betterment, but it enables them at the same time to maintain their independence and their resourcefulness, together with the right to determine those things which affect the conditions of work under which they must toil.

Because of the far-reaching importance and effect of the shorter work day upon the material, physical, and mental conditions of the working people, we cannot too strongly impress upon all wage earners the necessity to concentrate their chief effort to secure the short work day—the general application of at least the eight-hour day.

We, therefore, recommend that all wage earners—all the toilers of America—unite and make common cause for the attainment of this economic, social, political and moral boon at the earliest possible day. No proposition more sound economically, sociologically, and humanely can be adopted than the enforcement of the general eight-hour work day for all the workers engaged upon any field of human endeavor.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Springfield, Mass., L. U. 1105.—After a two weeks' strike the millmen of this local succeeded in obtaining a forty-eight hour week with no reduction in pay and after June 1, the employers will use the union label; the forty-four hour week is also to become operative when other mills in the state get it. The success of this strike was due largely to the co-operation and support of the outside carpenters.

* * *

Norwich, Conn., L. U. 137.—An agreement has been entered into between the Connecticut Engineering and Contracting Company of Norwich, Conn., and the members of this local, whereby the former agrees to conform to union rules by employing union men, paying union wages and working the prevailing union hours. The obtaining of an agreement with this firm after three years of friction has caused great satisfaction. Our international agreement with the Bricklayers and Masons was a factor in bringing it about.

* * *

Tulsa, Okla., L. U. 943.—The demands contained in the 1916 trade movement instituted by this local were granted by the contractors without almost any trouble and went into effect January 1. All outside work is now being performed by union men. The local, however, has had difficulties with one mill and has not yet been successful in unionizing it.

Movements For Better Conditions

New York, N. Y.—Negotiations between the District Council of Greater New York and Vicinity and the Master Carpenters' Association having failed, the District Council, under date of January 6, publicly notified the contractors as follows:

"By direction of the District Council of Greater New York and Vicinity, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, you are notified that the following scale will go into effect on May 1, 1916:

"On and after May 1 the wages for outside carpenters in Manhattan shall be 70c an hour.

"For the Boroughs of the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens the wages for outside carpenters shall be 62½c an hour.

"For the Borough of Richmond the wages shall be 56½c per hour.

"For all cabinet and kalemeine shops the wages shall be 56¼c per hour. For all mills doing a manufacturing business, 50c an hour.

"Forty-four hours will constitute a week's work for all."

The new scale increases the rates in all the boroughs—in Manhattan from $5.00 to $5.60 a day; in Queens, Bronx and Brooklyn, from $4.50 to $5.00 and in Richmond, $4.00 to $4.50 for outside work.

For cabinetmakers, or inside men, the new scale is equivalent to an increase from $3.78 and $4.00 a day to $4.50 in all boroughs.

For men employed in mills, receiving $18.00 to $22.00 a week the new scale calls for an increase of 50c a day.

Modifications in the rules concerning foremen and apprentices have also been asked by the Brotherhood, which wants more control over foremen and larger opportunities for American boys to learn the trade.

* * *

Springfield, O., L. U. 660.—The contractors have been notified of a trade movement for better conditions and an increase in the wage scale from the present rate of 40c to 45c per hour, same to take effect on May 1. Working hours are 9 per day and 53 per week. Condi-

tions in the trade in Springfield are good and the men have fair prospects of gaining their demands.

* * *

Wilmington, Del., L. U. 626.—An increase in wages from the current rate of 40c to 45c per hour is the chief demand of the spring trade movement instituted by the Wilmington carpenters, same to become effective May 1. Conditions in the trade in the Wilmington neighborhood are very good and the men expect that the increase will be obtained without trouble.

* * *

Paducah, Ky., L. U. 559.—A trade movement has been started by this local union for an increase in the wage scale from the current rate of 47½c to 50c per hour, same to take effect on May 1, when the old agreement with the contractors expires. Trade conditions in the district are fairly good and no trouble is anticipated in obtaining the increase.

* * *

Montpelier, Vt., L. U. 679.—An increase in wages from the current scale of $3.00 to $3.50 per day is asked by the members of this local who have started a trade movement which is to take effect May 1. Working hours are eight per day. Conditions in the vicinity of Montpelier are good and prospects of obtaining the demand are good.

* * *

Beardstown, Ill., L. U. 741.—An increase in wages from the current scale of 42½c to 47½c per hour for a nine-hour day, same to take effect April 1, is the substance of a trade movement which has been instituted by the U. B. members in Beardstown. Trade conditions in the district are very encouraging and the prospects of obtaining the demand are good.

* * *

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 795.—The box-makers and sawyers who compose this local union have drafted a new wage scale agreement for signature by the employers. The proposed agreement calls for a minimum wage of 40c for band-resawyers, tumbling-saw operators, rip-sawyers, machine nailers, framers, hand nailers, lock-corner clampers and machine operators, printers, middle-hoop iron nailers, cleaters nailers, cross-cut sawyers cutting off for two rip sawyers on table saw and planer hands; the minimum for all other operatives to be 35c. The present scale paid ranges from 24 2-3c per hour to 34 1-9c. A reduction in the hours of work from 50 to 48 per week is also asked. The agreement which is intended to go into effect April 20, has the endorsement of the D. C. of St. Louis.

* * *

Emporia, Kas., L. U. 1224.—A trade movement calling for an increase of 5c per hour has been instituted by this local, same to become effective April 1. The current rate of wages is 45c per hour and working hours eight per day. Conditions in the trade in Emporia are fair, with very few members unemployed.

* * *

Warren, Pa., L. U. 1014.—It has been decided by this L. U. to demand an increase in wages from the current scale of $3.00 per day to $3.50, same to take effect April 1. No decrease in working hours is asked, as the members have an eight-hour day. Trade prospects are good and the possibility of obtaining the demand is favorable.

* * *

Oglesby, Ill., L. U. 1192.—The Illinois Valley D. C. has endorsed the movement started by L. U. 1192 for an increase in wages from the current scale of 50c per hour to 55c, same to become effective April 1. No reduction in working hours is asked, which are eight per day. The old agreement with the contractors will expire March 31. Trade conditions in the district are fair and the prospects of gaining the demand are good.

* * *

Monmouth, Ill., L. U. 1265.—The Monmouth contractors have been notified that this L. U. has instituted a trade movement for an increase of 5c per hour and an eight-hour day, same to take effect on April 1. The current wage

(Continued on Page 49.)

THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

The attitude of the American labor movement on the educational problem is very clearly set forth in an editorial which appeared in the last issue of "The American Federationist." In the opinion of President Gompers, the regulation, limitation and finally the abolition of child labor must be supplemented by provisions assuring children real opportunities for development and preparation for fortification in the work, the progress, the whole life of the nation. Most important among the opportunities that are the rights of children are educational. Education is vital, not only to the welfare of the individual but to that of the whole nation. It is the foundation and the hope of ideals of democracy. It enables the possessor to understand and to measure his powers and to use his ability most effectively.

To assure every child equal free opportunities for the kind of education which meets his needs and talents, is the only basis for genuine equality of opportunity—the only condition upon which democracy will function.

The old cultural ideals of education dealing with the abstract only, denied the great majority of children an education adapted to their minds and natures, hence failed to fit them for the duties and possibilities of the work of life. There have come ideals of an education that teaches out of life and work; that deals with the concrete materials of environment and the duties and activities of life. This education seeks to put into the lives of all that understand, appreciation of the significance of service performed in all the relations of life—an appreciation that shall illuminate all of work and life.

Because the wage earners have been taught by life that equal educational opportunities adapted to the needs of all are a condition requisite to equal economic opportunities, they have been foremost in pressing demands for the incorporation of industrial education and vocational training as a part of our public school system.

The American Federation of Labor has been working in accord with a definite education program for more than a decade. A committee was appointed by the 1903 convention of the A. F. of L. to consider what the trade unions could do to remedy the deficiency of the public schools. The workers pay the taxes to support the public schools but are not getting from those schools the sort of education which they need to enable them to become more skilled, efficient, and better paid workingmen and better citizens. Each subsequent convention endeavored to further this purpose.

In 1907 the A. F. of L. at its annual convention resolved that "we do endorse any policy, or any society (with special reference to the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education), or association, having for its object the raising of the standard of industrial education and the teaching of the higher technique of our various industries."

The convention "decided to record itself in favor of the best opportunities for the most complete industrial and technical education obtainable," and of an investigation of industrial systems.

Industrial education was before the convention of 1909, at which time the president of the A. F. of L. stated in his report that the A. F. of L. favored industrial education through educational agencies under the control of the people and opposed narrowly specialized training under the control of private interests. Organized labor has always opposed and will continue to oppose sham industrial education, whether at public or at private expense. It has opposed and will continue to oppose that superficial training which does not make an independent worker with initiative, but a tool to be used by sinister influences. Industrial education must train men for work and for understanding service in the commerce and industries of the whole nation. The labor movement has declared that since technical education of the workers in trade and industry is

a public necessity it should not be a private but a public function, conducted by the public and at the expense involved at public cost.

In 1910 the A. F. of L. endorsed a bill in Congress providing for national aid in establishing vocational education in the public schools of the country. Since that date, up to the present time, the A. F. of L. has consistently, persistently and unremittingly advocated the establishment of industrial education and vocational training in the public schools.

Vocational school courses should at all times be under the guidance and control of school authorities having control of the general education of the children and we believe that the so-called unit system of administration is best adapted to educating our children properly for their future guidance as citizens and as workers.

Prompted by this analysis, the San Francisco A. F. of L. convention adopted the following principles:

1. That in approving industrial education, equal attention should be given to the general educational studies and requirements of the school children. The convention believes the latter of greater importance to the future welfare of the workers than the former instruction.
2. That industrial education shall include the teaching of the sciences underlying the various industries and industrial pursuits being taught, their historic, economic and social bearings.
3. That all courses in industrial education shall be administered by the same board of education or trustees administering the general education; that no federal legislation on this subject shall receive the approval of the American Federation of Labor, which does not require a unit system of control over all public school studies, general and industrial.
4. The committee recommends that the Smith-Hughes bill be endorsed by this convention, but that such approval is dependent upon the amending of the bill so as to eliminate the optional system and that the states accepting the terms of the bill shall be required to comply to the unit system of control.

The A. F. of L. urges upon the Congress the early enactment of legislation assuring to the nation's children educational opportunities in accord with the best ideals of human development. It would not abandon the cultural but would develop the cultural in all. It does not advocate rejection of the thought and wisdom of past generations, but a broadening and deepening and adaptation and enrichment of the experience of the past—a single public school that shall be for all.

This educational program which seeks to fit the workers for industry and commerce is supplemental to those efforts of the labor movement which seek to make industry and commerce fit for the workers. It is the outgrowth of the great humanizing spirit and ideals which are the inspiration and the goal of the labor movement.

Co-Partners in Crime

In sentencing two strikebreakers to jail at Detroit recently Judge Connelly scored corporations for importing these men into the city. The accused were employed by the Michigan Central Railroad during its recent strike of railroad clerks. When the strike was settled they were discharged, and then they stole from the company. In sentencing them to ninety days in the house of correction, the court said:

"When a corporation brings an army of strikebreakers, many of them men with criminal records, to a city and then turns them loose and the criminals steal from the corporation, I can't see why the officials expect the court to become wrathy because of the criminals' misdeeds.

I can't work up much enthusiasm over this case. It is simply a case where the criminal bit the hand that fed him or the biter was bitten. It is only a natural course of development. The only good thing about the matter is that the corporation is the sufferer in this case and not some innocent citizen."

The Detroit News makes this editorial comment on Judge Connelly's views:

"The men were brought to Detroit by a corporation as strikebreakers, at high wages presumably, and were discharged when the strike was settled.

Imported strikebreakers are not noted for self-control, nor for any precious respect of law and order. The court's disposition to blame the importer together with his hirelings is logical,"

News Notes from Local Unions

Parkersburg, W. Va., L. U. 899.—With regard to the dispute with the contractors over the terms of our spring trade movement which has been pending since April 1, 1915, we failed to reach any agreement, we asked for 45c per hour and an eight-hour day, but they turned us down and would not meet our committee. We offered to arbitrate and to settle an any basis that would be satisfactory to both sides, but they would not meet us under any condition. Now they are trying to boost the town through the newspapers and are trying to flood it with non-union men. We have made a clean, honest fight and some of our brothers have gone to other cities and secured work that they might support their families and thus keep up the good fight. We therefore earnestly request all brothers to stay away and pay no attention to the advertisement of work in this town as such statements are largely false.

(Signed) Blais Plate, R. S., Paul Clore, B. N. Weaver, T. E. Williams, F. C. Chase, Committee on Welfare.

* * *

St. Louis, Mo.—The Brecht Butcher Supply Company, which has large factories in this city, is and has been for a large number of years a non-union firm despite the earnest endeavors of the St. Louis D. C. to induce them to employ union men exclusively in their factories. Brother L. H. Proske, secretary of the D. C., desires to notify the membership of the condition existing in the Brecht Butcher Supply factories, which is not generally known in other cities, many believing them to be a union firm.

* * *

Savannah, Ga.—The D. C. of this city desires to notify the membership that the work on the Hicks' Hotel here is being done under non-union conditions. Men on the job are obliged to work "open shop" and ten hours a day.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The following article regarding the Calvin College building to be erected in this city, which appeared in a local paper, should be of interest to our members. Plans for the building were adopted by the committee in charge which is now ready to receive bids.

"Heating, lighting and ventilating bids will be considered separately. All other construction work will be let under one contract. A specific provision was made that an "open shop" must be observed by the contractor whose bid is accepted, hence bids from contractors who will not employ non-union labor will not be considered. It was also decided to employ a superintendent of construction, who, while acting as the representative of the building committee and architect, will oversee the work of the contractor. Rev. J. Mann of Chicago is president of the building committee. Rev. W. P. Van Wyk of the Oakdale Park Church is vice-president, and Prof. B. K. Kuiper of Calvin College is secretary. The financial committee is composed of the president and vice-president and Rev. J. Smitter of Zeeland, Mich. L. Hofstra, Dick Van Osten and Johannes G. Rozema comprise the committee on materials. Prof. A. J. Rooks and Prof. B. K. Kuiper of Calvin College are the committee on internal arrangements. These with Rev. E. J. Truk of Holland, Mich, Rev. H. Keesgstra of Freemont, Mich., and Rev. P. Ekster of the First Church of Grand Rapids, compose the full building committee. It is expected that bids on the building will not exceed $130,000.

"The clergymen of the Christian Reformed Church seem to be divided on the union question, some are very much in favor of the union and some are bitterly opposed thereto. It would seem that there is an opportunity for a campaign of education among the Christian Reformed Churches along union lines."

Movements For Better Conditions

(Continued From Page 45.)

scale is 45c per hour and working hours are fifty-four per week. Trade conditions in the district are encouraging and the prospect of obtaining the demand is good.

* * *

Woonsocket, R. I., L. U. 801.—An increase in wages from the current scale of 41c to 45c per hour is asked for by the union carpenters of Woonsocket as the substance of their spring trade movement which will become effective May 1. Conditions in the trade are reported fair and the prospects of gaining the demand good.

* * *

South Framingham, Mass., L. U. 860.—An increase in wages of 5c per hour, same to take effect on May 1, is asked in the trade movement which has been instituted by the South Framingham local. The present scale is 50c per hour and a forty-four hour week is in force. Conditions in the trade are good and it is expected that the contractors will grant the request without trouble.

* * *

Springfield, Mass., L. U. 1105.—The Carpenters' D. C. of Springfield and Vicinity has endorsed the trade movement instituted by L. U. 1105 for a forty-four hour working week. The average rate of wages paid is 36c per hour and present working hours are fifty per week. Fair trade conditions exist in the vicinity and the prospects of gaining this decrease in working hours is good.

* * *

Lawrence, Mass., L. U. 1092.—The demand of this Shop and Millmen's Local for an increase in wages of 5c per hour has received the endorsement of the Carpenters' D. C. of Lawrence and Vicinity. At present no regular wage schedule is in force. Working hours are forty-eight per week. Conditions in the trade are good and the prospects of obtaining this increase is favorable. May 1, is the date on which it is to take effect.

Building Trade Statistics

December Building operations at 160 cities aggregated over sixty-eight million dollars compared with forty-two million dollars in December, 1914, an increase of twenty-six million dollars or slightly better than 62 per cent. For the entire year 1915, building in 157 principal cities reached a total of 822 million dollars comparing with 785 millions in 1914, while building permits issued in 1915 numbered 278,000 against 267,000 the previous year.

Diseases of Trees

From outward causes: Rot, mutilations and fractures and injuries by lightning and storms.

Ulcers and cankers; rottenness, chaps in the bark, circular chaps, frost cracks, twisted fibres, expoliation. Tumors, warts, excrescences and abcesses. Plethora knots, wens, swellings, wet rot, dry rot, fungus growth, teredo, cut worm and wood lice.

The Striker

They thought him wrong, the tools of vile oppression,
They cursed him for the strength that made him fight.
By callous means they conjured his suppression,
Nor God nor man could make them see aright.

His body, soul and spirit they would torture,
From manhood they would starve him to a slave.
He stood nor flinched amid oppression's nurture,
He kept his way nor heeded how they rave.

They bought his brother to be his undoing,
The cringing sneak their mess of pottage took.
His sunken, miser soul itself pursuing:
'Neath mammon's chains the wretch with terror shook.

With hellish wit they goaded him to riot,
And all the power of ill-made gain they brought
To break his spirit, chafe his honor's quiet,
And when he murmured they would have him shot.

Pray God that mammon's brood may yet learn reason,
Nor seek to mold humanity through slaves.
But by renouncing gold, the world's high treason,
Prove they be men, not profit-making knaves.

—J. M. P., in the London Labor Leader.

Existing Relations Between Employers and Employes

(Continued From Page 12.)

therefore, have no guiding interest in the permanent efficiency of the corporation as regards either the preservation of its physical property or the maintenance of an efficient productive organization. Stocks are bought either as a speculation or as an investment, and in case either the physical property deteriorates or the productive organization tends to become inefficient, the well-informed stockholders generally takes no steps to correct the condition, but merely throws his stock upon the market. This marks a very real and definite distinction from the actual ownership or business which must be kept in good condition by its owner as regards both plant and organization. If all industries were owned and operated by individuals, there might be some reason to hope that generally satisfactory wages and physical conditions might be attained through the education of the owner to a realization that permanent success depended absolutely upon the maintenance of the plant in the best condition and the permanent satisfaction of the legitimate demands of the workers, but with the impersonal, remote and irresponsible status of control by stock ownership, such a hope must be purely illusory. The ordinary stockholder in a large corporation actually occupies a less direct relationship to the corporation in which he is interested, has less knowledge of its actual operations, and less control over its management, than the ordinary citizen has over local, state and national governments.

Boards of directors in theory are responsible for and would naturally be expected to maintain supervision over every phase of the corporation's management, but, as a matter of fact, we know that such supervision is maintained only over the financial phase of the business, controlling the acquisition of money to operate the business and distributing the profits. Actual direction generally exists only through the removal of executive officials who fail to deliver the expected profits, and through the appointment of their successors.

Upon the testimony of financiers representing, as directors, hundreds of corporations, the typical director of large corporations is not only totally ignorant of the actual operations of such corporations, whose properties he seldom, if ever, visits, but feels and exercises no responsibility for anything beyond the financial condition and the selection of executive officials. Upon their own statements, these directors know nothing and care nothing about the quality of the product, the condition and treatment of the workers from whose labor they derive their income, nor the general management of the business. (See the testimony of Messrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Daniel Guggenheim, Roger W. Babson, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.)

As far as operation and actual management are concerned, the executive officials are practically supreme. Upon their orders production is increased or decreased, plants are operated or shut down and upon their recommendations wages are raised or lowered. But even they have little direct contact with the actual establishment of working conditions, and no relation at all with the rank and file of the workers. They act upon the recommendations of superintendents, whose information comes from their assistants and foremen and from the elaborate statistics of modern business, which account for every piece of material and product, show the disposition of every penny that comes and goes, but ignore, as though they did not exist, the men and women whose labor drives the whole mechanism of business.

Here, then, is the field of industrial relations: Masses of workers on the one side dealing in some manner with foremen and superintendents on the other, behind whom is an organization of executive officials, representing in turn the board of directors, who are the chosen representatives of the stockholders.

The crux of the whole question of industrial relations is: Shall the workers

for the protection of their interests be organized and represented collectively by their chosen delegates, even as the stockholders are represented by their directors and by the various grades of executive officials and bosses?

In considering this issue the first question that presents itself is: Why should such representation be demanded as a necessity? Not only are the executive officials, superintendents and bosses, some witnesses have urged before the commission, for the most part humane and well-intentioned men, but they know that the interests of the business depend upon the welfare of the workers and, if unhindered, will pay the best wages and create the best working conditions that the business can afford. Organization and representation are therefore argued to be unnecessary and tending only to promote friction and interfere with the management of the business.

Let us grant the high character and good intentions of officials, and consider the statement of the workers in reply.

They say that in modern corporate business the actions of officials are governed not by their personal intentions, but by the inexorable demands for interest and dividends, and are driven not by their desire to create a permanently successful business with a contented labor force, but by the never-relaxed spur of the comparative cost-sheet. The constant demand is for high production at low cost, not through improvements and good conditions which might give them next year, but this very month. In the high pressure of business, every superintendent knows that if his plant is at the bottom of the comparative scale for two months his position topples, and if for three months it is virtually gone. He cannot afford to experiment with changes that will not give immediate results. If he were his own master he might take a chance, knowing that the loss of this year would be compensated by gains under better conditions next year, but the monthly cost-sheet does not wait for next year; it demands results now.

But it may be said that, if he cannot improve conditions himself, he can at least recommend them to his superiors to be transmitted to the board of directors for approval. This might indeed be done, and with the extension of an understanding among managers that low production costs may be secured with high wages, probably would be to an increasing extent, except that boards of directors scorn such abstractions as the high-wage-low-cost theory, and habitually insist that managers shall buy labor, as they buy material, in the cheapest market. More over, raising wages is traditionally unpopular among stockholders and directors, and recommendations for better conditions, particularly if they involve new capital, are frowned upon. Neither the stockholders nor the directors have to live on wages or work in the existing surroundings, and profits deferred are considered profits lost.

The workers, therefore, deny the potency of even good intentions on the part of managers, and point to labor history which they allege shows that at best only isolated cases can be pointed out where marked improvements have taken place except in response to repeated demands from the workers or to forestall the growth of threatened organization. They point also to such facts as that children of 12 years or younger were not only employed in the factories (as they still are in some states where there has been little aggressive agitation), but almost without exception were insisted upon by the employers as a necessity.

The evidence of this character, which is summarized elsewhere, seems to be conclusive of the necessity for organization and representation under modern business conditions. But even if it were not necessary, it is difficult to see any reason why what is demanded and required by stockholders should be denied to workers. It would be as illogical for stockholders individually to attempt to deal with the representatives of the unions, as it is for the individual worker to attempt to deal with executive officials, representing the stockholders.

Death Roll

HOPE, WILLIAM H., of L. U. 974,
Portland, Me.

Information Wanted

Mrs. John H. Mullins, of 819 Howell St., Seattle, Wash., is anxious to locate her husband, John H. ("Jack") Mullins, a union carpenter who took out a clearance card at Butte, Mont., in December, coming to Seattle, which he left on De-

cember 28. The last tidings his wife had of him was a letter mailed from San Francisco on December 29. Mullins is 36 years old and 5 feet, 11 inches tall; he weighs about 180 pounds and has very thick brown hair. His wife is desirous of finding him as he left her without means of support.

Information is wanted regarding Caleb Coffin, an ex-member of L. U.

1393, Wharf and Bridge Carpenters, Boston, who is said to have deserted his wife and two children on September 15, 1914. Any information concerning Coffin's whereabouts will be thankfully received by John Morgan, B. A., L. U. 1393, No. 30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

This is a photograph of Bert J. McConnell who disappeared from his home in Independence, Kansas, July 31, 1912.

A reward of $50.00 is offered by his father, C. P. McConnell, a member of L. U. 1198, for information which will lead to finding his son.

David Allen, formerly a member of L. U. 218 of East Boston, is missing. He deserted his wife and is said to be in the vicinity of Middle Brook, Ohio. Allen is 45 years old and has dark hair

and grey eyes. Information should be sent to J. E. Montgomery, 76 Florence Ave., Revere, Mass.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der ersten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1916, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Während dem, zwischen der Oktober 1915, und obiger Sitzung liegenden Zeitraume, wurden dem Board nachstehend verzeichnete Angelegenheiten brieflich unterbreitet und erledigt wie folgt:

23. November 1915.

Der General-Präsident empfiehlt den Wieder-Anschluß der Vereinigten Brüderschaft an das Baugewerks-Departement der American Federation of Labor gemäß der erteilten Instruktion der letzten und fünfunddreißigsten Jahres-Konvention der A. F. of L. Es wurde beschlossen, dieser Instruktion nachzukommen, doch soll dieser Beschluß der Genehmigung der Urabstimmung unterworfen sein.

10. Dezember 1915.

Clifton, Ariz.—Ein Gesuch der Lokal-Union 1264 um finanziellen Beistand für ihre, in einen Bergarbeiter-Ausstand verwickelten Mitglieder, wird gewährt und diesen die Summe von $300.00 als Unterstützung bewilligt.

10. Januar 1916.

General-Präsident Hutcheson eröffnet die erste Vierteljahres-Sitzung des General-Exekutiv-Board am obigen Datum und sind alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Bruder Klopech, Abgesandter der Internationalen Longshoremen's Association, erscheint vor dem Board betreffs Anschluß der Pile Drivers, Dock Builders, Crib- und Breakwater-Arbeiter dieser Organisation an die Vereinigte Brüderschaft. Nach eingehender Diskussion dieser Frage wird Entscheidung bis zur Berichterstattung des G. P., welcher die Sachlage untersuchen soll, verschoben.

Bruder Lord, Präsident des Bergarbeiter-Departements der A. F. of L. und Bruder Powell, Organisator der Western Federation of Miners, erscheinen bezüglich des gegenwärtigen Ausstandes in Clifton, Ariz., in welchem die Gewerke dieser Stadt und Umgegend verwickelt sind. In diesem Falle wird um finanzielle Hilfe nachgesucht und wird derselbe zurückgestellt bis einschlägige Korrespondenz erwogen werden kann.

New York, N. Y.—Ein Bericht der Dock Builders' Lokal 1456 über die Streik-Situation wird unterbreitet, demzufolge noch 214 ihrer Mitglieder im Ausstande sind. Zu deren Unterstützung wird die Summe von $1,284.00 bewilligt.

Boston, Mass.—Der G. P. unterbreitet Dokumente bezüglich der Streitfrage zwischen L. U. 2503, Boston, und L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., worin es sich um eine Geldstrafe handelt, die L. U. 43 den Mitgliedern W. W. Allen und Alex. McGillivray auferlegt hat und von diesen nicht entrichtet wurde ehe sie der L. U. 2503 beitraten. Da besagte Mitglieder sich die Bestimmungen der Allgemeinen Gesetze nicht zunutzen gemacht haben, hat das Board nicht die Macht in dem Falle einzugreifen und L. U. 2503 wird angewiesen der Anordnung des G. P. nachzukommen.

Birmingham, Ala.—Gesuch des D. C. um Geldbewilligung für Organisierungszwecke. Wird bis zur April-Sitzung zurückgestellt.

Jackson, Fla.—Ein Gesuch wie oben, des Duval County D. C. wird abgewiesen.

Miami, Fla.—Ein Gesuch der L. U. 993 um finaziellen Beistand in ihren Bestrebungen, offene Shop Zustände abzuwenden, wird ebenfalls abgewiesen.

Die gegenwärtig in New York und Chicago schwebenden Prozesse werden in Erwägung gezogen und diese Fälle an den G. P. verwiesen.

11. Januar.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Die feindselige, gegen internationale Arbeiter-Verbände gerichtete Tätigkeit religöser Arbeiter-Vereine in Canada, wird zur Sprache gebracht und die Angelegenheit an den Canadian Trades und Labor Congress, sowie an die American Federation of Labor, behufs Stellungnahme verwiesen.

Providence, R. I.—Appellation der L. U. 632 gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im

Falle der Appellanten gegen L. U. 859, Providence, worin es sich um Aufnahme seitens letzterer, eines Ex-Mitgliedes ersterer handelt. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird unter dessen dahingehenden Begründung, daß wenn das Mitglied die Gewerksregeln verletzte, es zur Zeit des Vergehens hätte gemäß der Gesetze bestraft werden sollen, aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiehen.

Ein Schreiben des Sekretärs des Ver. Staaten Zweiges der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters und Joiners ist eingelaufen, bezüglich deren Mitglieder die in Cleveland, O., infolge der Metal-Trim Streitigkeit in den Ausstand beordert wurden. Der G. P. hatte in diesem Falle entschieden, daß die hier in Mitgliedenschaft gezogenen Mitglieder obigen Zweiges zu Streik-Unterstützung durch die General-Offize der V. V. berechtigt seien und das Board schließt sich diesem Entscheid an.

Washington, D. C.—Appellation F. J. Reid von L. U. 2163 dieser Stadt, gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.

Die Appellation wird abgewiesen und das Board beschließt, daß sich der D. C. und L. U. 117, von Albany, dem Verschmelzungsplane in seiner ganzen Tragweite zu unterwerfen haben.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Appellation F. L. Reed von L. U. 350 dieser Stadt, gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Portchester D. C.

Entscheidung des G. P. wird unter dessen Begründung aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

New York City, N. Y.—Appellation der L. U. 1456 (Dock Builders) gegen die Gesetzes-Auslegung des G. P. die Mitglieder der Appellanten betreffend welche von L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., wegen Verletzung der Gewerksregeln bestraft wurden. Da die Appellation nicht gesetzgemäßig innerhalb dreißig Tagen eingereicht wurde, kann das Board dieselbe nicht berücksichtigen und wird sie abgewiesen.

Eine Depesche läuft ein vom Sekretär des New York D. C., folgenden Inhalts: „Haftbefehle sind ergangen gegen die Beamten der Anti-Boycott Association wegen ungesetzlicher Praktiken, Verhör Freitag."

Seattle, Wash.—Appellation Wm. Marshall's von L. U. 1184, dieser Stadt, gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 1184. Wird unter der Begründung des G. P. ebenfalls abgewiesen.

Portland, Ore.—Appellation der L. U. 808 gegen die Entscheidung des verstorbenen G. P. Kirby, im Falle der L. U. 50, Portland, gegen den dortigen D. C. In diesem Falle hatte der D. C. einen Delegaten der L. U. 50 seines Sitzes im Council enthoben. Die Entscheidung wird, wie von ehemaligen G. P. begründet, aufrecht erhalten.

Halifax, N. S., Can.—Appellation Wm. Dooke's von L. U. 83 gegen die Entscheidung des verstorbenen G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen seine L. U. Wird wie im vorherigen Falle erledigt.

Helena, Mont.—Appellation der L. U. 153 gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Albert Wiegand gegen Appellanten. Wird ebenfalls wie oben erledigt.

Chicago, Ill.—Appellation M. J. Clerke's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 643, Chicago. Wird abgewiesen und die Entscheidung des G. P. aufrecht erhalten.

Milwaukee, Wis. — Appellation Emil Yanke's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Milwaukee D. C. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird unter dessen Begründung aufrecht erhalten und Appellation abgewiesen.

McKeesport, Pa.—Appellation W. L. Schaffer's, W. W. Elwell's und A. H. Hammond's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den McKeesport D. C. Wird wie im vorhergehenden Falle erledigt.

12. Januar.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Folgende Gesuche um Genehmigung von Gewerksforderungen und finanziellen Beistand werden behufs Untersuchung der Gewerkslage in den betreffenden Lokalitäten zurückgestellt.

Baltimore, Md., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung auf 50 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

Washington, D. C., Distrikt Council, 10 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung für outside Carpenter und ähnliche Lohnerhöhung für

Shop-Arbeiter, inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

Topeka, Kans.—L. U. 1445, Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 50 Cents per Stunde und anderweitige Union Bedingungen, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

Bloomington, Ind.—L. U. 1664, Lohnerhöhung von 30 auf 40 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 10. April 1916.

Ein Gesuch des New York D. C. um Genehmigung einer Lohnforderung wird ebenfalls zurückgestellt und der G. P. beauftragt die Beamten des D. C. aufzufordern während vorsichgehender Tagung vor dem Board zu erscheinen.

Die Forderungen nachstehend verzeichneter D. C.'s und L. U.'s werden genehmigt und finanzielle Unterstützung zugesagt je nachdem Situations-Berichte einlaufen.

Media, Pa., D. C., 5 Cents Lohnerhöhung per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Lynn, Mass. D. C., 5 Cents per Stunde Lohnerhöhung, inkraft zo treten am 1. April 1916.

South Shore, Mass., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 55 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Wyoming Valley D. C., Lohnerhöhung von 42½ auf 47½ Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

Champaign, Ill.—L. U. 44, Lohnerhöhung von 50 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

Bradford, Pa.—L. U. 124, Lohnerhöhung von 37 1-3 auf 45 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

Newark, O.—L. U. 136, Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 9 auf 8 Stunden per Tag, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

Huntington, W. Va.—L. U. 302, Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

Norwich, N. Y.—L. U. 310, Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 9 auf 8 Stunden per Tag, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

South Bend, Ind.—L. U. 415, Lohnerhöhung und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit wie im verhergehenden Falle.

Olean, N. Y.—L. U. 546, Lohnerhöhung von 40 5-8 auf 45 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Paducah, Ky.—L. U. 559, Lohnerhöhung von 47½ auf 50 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Wilmington, Del.—L. U. 626, Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 50 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Coshocton, O.—L. U. 525, Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

Montpelier, Va.—L. U. 679, Lohnerhöhung von 3 auf 5 Dollar per Tag, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Beardston, Ill.—L. U. 741, Lohnerhöhung von 42½ auf 47½ Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

St. Louis, Mo.—L. U. 795 (Box Makers), Lohnerhöhung und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit wie in einem Vertrage vorgelehen, inkraft zu treten am 20. April 1916.

Diese Forderung hat die Billigung des St. Louis D. C. gefunden und das Board genehmigt dieselbe mit dem Vorbehalt. (1) Daß die Lehrlings-Regeln der Gesuchsteller mit den Allgemeinen Gesetzen der V. B. in Einklang gebracht werden. (2) Daß die Art der Verwendung des Labels die Genehmigung des Ersten G. V. P. erhält, und (3) daß die Bestimmung ihres Vertrages, wonach der zuletzt eingestellte Mann der erste der abzulegenden sein soll, gestrichen werde.

Woonsocket, R. J.—L. U. 801, Lohnerhöhung von 41 auf 45 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

South Framingham, Mass.—L. U. 860, Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 55 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Tulsa, Okla.—L. U. 943, Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 56½ Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Januar 1916.

Springfield, Mass.—L. U. 1105, Verkürzung der Arbeitzeit von 50 auf 44 Stunden per Woche.

Emporia, Kans.—L. U. 1224, Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

Mammouth, Ill.—L. U. 1265, Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 9 auf 8 Stunden per Tag.

Johnstown, N. Y.—L. U. 1268, Lohner-

höhung von 37½ auf 42 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

Allentown, Pa.—L. U. 1285, Lohnerhöhung von 28 auf 30 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1 Mai 1916. Diese Forderung ist von Lehigh Valley D. C. indossirt und das Board empfiehlt der L. U. bei nächster Gelegenheit einen Vorstoß für kürzere Arbeitszeit zu machen.

Huntington, N. Y.—L. U. 1292, Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde und den Samstag Halbfeiertag, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Elyria, O.—L. U. 1426, Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916. Ein Gesuch dieser L. U., um Geldbewilligung für Organisirungszwecke, wird abschläglich beschieden.

Carthage, Mo.—L. U. 1880, Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 45 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

Lisbon, O.—L. U. 1288, die Forderung dieser L. U. für Lohnerhöhung von 33 1-3 auf 38 8-9 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Januar 1916, wird zurückgestellt und der G. S. angewiesen, weitere diesbezügliche Information einzuholen.

13. Januar.

Alle Mitglieder außer Hutcheson, welcher in Organisations-Geschäften außerhalb der Stadt ist, sind anwesend.

Cabo Rojo, Porto Rico.—Auf Grund eines, von L. U. 1455 eingelaufenen Berichtes, wird derselben die Summe von $180.00 zur Unterstützung ihrer in einen Ausstand verwickelten Mitglieder bewilligt.

Die vierteljährliche Revision der Bücher und Finanzen der G. O. wird in Angriff genommen.

14. Januar.

Alle Mitglieder außer Hutcheson sind anwesend.

Columbus, O.—Bruder Giltner von L. U. 1155 dieser Stadt erscheint und überreicht das Frage- und Antwort-Formular, die am 1. Mai 1916 inkraft zu tretende Forderung der L. U. für Lohnerhöhung und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit betreffend. Da in diesem Falle der Sekt. 58 der Allgemeinen Gesetze nicht Genüge geleistet wurde, das heißt, daß nicht 55 Prozent der Mitgliedschaft für Stellung der Forderung stimmten, kann das Board dieselbe nicht sanktionieren. Der G. S. wird instruirt, L. U. 1155 zu benachrichtigen, daß sie eine nochmalige Abstimmung vornehmen und, wenn diese den Gesetzen entspricht, ein Gesuch um Genehmigung der Forderung in der April-Sitzung des Board's einreichen kann.

Die Revision der Bücher und Finanzen wird in dieser sowie in den Sitzungen des 15. und 17. Januar fortgesetzt. G. P. Huicheson ist in letzterer Sitzung wieder anwesend.

18. Januar.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Cincinnati, O.—Bruder Anderson ist im Auftrage der Hamilton County, O., und Kenton und Campbell County, Ky., Distrikt-Councils erschienen und ersucht um den Beistand der General-Offize in deren Bemühungen, andere Gewerke für Hilfeleistung in der Organisierung der an gewissen Bauten in Cincinnati beschäftigten Arbeiter zu gewinnen. Diese Angelegenheit wird an den G. P. mit der Instruktion verwiesen, seinen Einfluß zur Erreichung des gewünschten Resultates geltend zu machen.

New York.—Nach Einsicht eines Situations-Berichtes der Dock Builders L. U. 1456, wird derselben die weitere Summe von $1,218.00 zur Unterstützung ihrer ausstehenden Mitglieder bewilligt.

New York, N. Y.—Sekretär Neal, General-Agent Collins und Vorsitzender Morrissey des Exekutiv-Komite's des D. C. haben dem, am 12. Januar an sie ergangenen Rufe Folge geleistet und sind anwesend. Nach Erörterung der Gewerkslage in New York sowie der Lohnbewegung in allen ihren Phasen, beschließt das Board: 1. Daß sofort eine allgemeine Organisirungs-Kampagne unter der Oberaufsicht des G. P. eröffnet werden soll, um alle der Organisation noch fernstehende, aber zulässige Arbeiter des Gewerkes zu veranlassen, sich der Organisation unter der erniedrigten Aufnahmgebühr von $5.00 anzuschließen; 2. daß mit dem D. C. Vorkehrungen zur Errichtung eines Streik-Fonds zur Unterstützung der ausstehenden Mitglieder getroffen werde; 3. Daß die Lohnforderung genehmigt und finanzieller Beistand zugesagt

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Departement Francais

La nouvelle loi maritime américaine

La "Lafolette Bill", la nouvelle loi maritime américaine entra en vigueur le 4 novembre pour les navires américains. Pour les navires étrangers, en juin. Ainsi, une lutte longue et écharnée s'est terminée victorieusement pour les ouvriers. Il est vrai que maintenant encore l'opinion publique et particulièrement les cercles patronaux n'ont encore pas pu se calmer et les adversaires de la loi prédisent journellement de graves conséquences. Diverses compagnies de navigation annoncent déjà qu'elles seront obligées de suspendre leur trafic lors de l'entrée en vigueur de la loi. Ce sont par exemple la Pacific Mail Steamship Compagny et l'entreprise californienne R. Dollar. Le président de l'Union des Marins A. Furuseth critique vivement l'attitude de ces deux maisons. Il est d'avis que les raisons que donnent ces entreprises ne doivent pas être absolument exactes et que les transformations nécessaires n'exigent pas une dissolution, mais que de toutes autres raisons doivent en être données. La Pacific Co. prétend qu'elle ne peut pas travailler si— comme l'exigent les dispositions légales —le 75 pour cent des équipages sont de langue anglaise, elle devra ainsi renvoyer ses chinois ou leur apprendre l'anglais. En réalité pense Furuseth, la compagnie veut seulement se transformer afin de s'adapter à diverses dispositions en vue de la traversée du canal de Panama. Les compagnies de navigation étrangéres ne sont non plus guère satisfaites de la loi qui les oblige à augmenter les salaires. Les marins américains vont avec tranquillité au devant des graves conséquences qu'on leur prédit. Ils sont assurés que la loi fera faire de grands progrès non seulement dans leur intérêt propre, mais dans celui du peuple américain entier qui s'apercevra un jour qu'elle a contribué a un grand développement de toute la navigation américaine et qu'elle aura contributé beaucoup pour la sécurité des passagers en haute mer en assurant que les équipages des navires soient formés d'un personnel hautement éduqué.

Entre Ouvriers

HENRI.—Pourquoi as-tu encore attrapé l'apprenti?

EMILE.—Ah! ne me'en parle pas.

HENRI.—Mais quoi, qu'est-ce qu'il t'a fait?

EMILE.—Je lui demande un ciseau, il me tend une gouge. Je lui dis que c'est un ciseau que je veux, il me donne une autre gouge.

HENRI.—Et c'est pour ça que tu l'engueules? Tu crois qu'on ne peut pas lui expliquer les choses autrement? Il ne se passe pas de jour que ce gosse ne soit rudoyé. Il va prendre le métier en dégoût, et bien pis, il va t'avoir dans le nez, toi et les ouvriers. Pour peu que le patron sache le prendre, voilà un gaillard qui va tenir son parti contre nous.

EMILE.—Il ne manquerait plus que ca!

HENRI.—C'est pourtant bien naturel. Tu ne comprends donc pas que dans quelques années ce gosse sera un ouvrier comme toi et moi, et que si l'on n'a pas été chouette avec lui, il s'en rappellera?

EMILE.—Et puis quoi?

HENRI—Tandis que si parmi nous, et de suite, il trouve de bons camarades qui lui facilitent son apprentissage, qui lui disent les trucs du métier, qui l'aident à se tirer d'affaire, il prendra confiance en nous, c'est-à-dire dans les ouvriers. Il sera de notre coterie, se sentira un copain, comprendra qu'il fait partie de la classe des travailleurs. Il y aura trouvé de l'affection, de l'attention, de l'instruction. Il le saura et tiera de notre côté

chaque fois que nous aurons quelque chose à défendre ou à réclamer.

EMILE.—Alors tu penses qu'il pourrait me garder rancune et s'éloigner des ouvriers?

HENRI.—Je commence à le craindre.

EMILE.—Et que si, au contraire, je lui facilite son travail et son existence à l'atelier, il se sentira peu à peu solidaire avec nous?

HENRI.áCertinement.

—Le pot-à-colle.—dans L'Ouvrier Sur Bois (Suisse).

Le Ministère du Travail Américain

(I.) L'importance croissante que prend le Ministère du Travail américain, créé il y a un an sur l'insistance des syndicats, où siège le militant mineur Wilson estimé de chacun, est montrée par un rapport que public la presse du pays. Le Ministère du Travail a le droit de concilier les conflits du travail si les deux parties n'arrivent à aucune entente. Au cours de l'exercise se terminant à fin juin, cela eut dans 32 cas où 94,289 ouvriers étaient impliqués. Dans chacun des cas, le Ministère du Travail désigna des arbitres à l'aide desquels les cessations de travail furent évitées du moins fortement réduites.

L'Augmentation aux Prix des Commodites

En entrant une épicérie ou un boucherie pour acheter des vivres pour la semaine qui suit, n'avez-vous pas tout eu l'expérience d'entendre l'épicier dit en réponse à vos question par rapport au prix de cet article ou de l'autre: "Je regrette de vous le dire, mais le prix de sucre est avance 50 cents per cent ou le prix de farine est avancé 75 cents per sac." Vous n'aurez qu'une chose à faire—Payer le prix demandé ou rester sans les nécessaires. Une chose que vous ne pouvez pas faire. La semaine suivante ou le jour suivant, vous irez chez votre boucher et probablement il vous dira que, comme auparavant vous receviez cinq cents de retour pour vos 25 cents, lorsque vous avez acheté un livre de viande, aujourd'hui, il retient les 25 cents. Qu'allez-vous faire? Faire du bruit? Certainment que non. Cela ne servirait à rien. Vous payez tout simplement. Et ainsi tout le long de la ligne. Chaque chose que vous achetez coûte plus qu'auparavant. Il augmente et augmente toujours.

Cette augmentation dans le prix des vivres a existé plus ou moins pour des années, avec peut-être un declin intermittent dans le prix de quelque article, mais avec une augmentation plus tard. Malgré cela, les employés du maintien de la voie sur ce continent et aux Etats Unis surtout ont une position peu enviable. Ils n'ont pas eu le droit de donner leurs opinions par rapport aux prix, fixés d'abord par les corporations qui se chargent des prix du boeuf, de la farine du sucre et deuxiémement par les bourgeois qui à leur tour ont augmenté le prix de ce qu'ils vendent afin d'en tirer du profit. Mais, nos employés de la voie ont continué à travailler pour les mêmes salaires qu'ils ont recu il y a dix ans ou plus.

Quoiqu'ils n'ont pas été responsables pour le prix augmenté des vivres, néanmoins ils ont dû souffrir. Les employés dans la plupart des métiers principaux ont réalisé la position où ils ont été placés et par des efforts organisés, ils ont demandé et ils ont obtenu des augmentations de paie en harmonie avec l'augmentation dans le prix des marchandises.

Sur ce rapport, il faut enoncer que les employés du maintien de la voie ont été ignoré par presque chaque systéme de chemin de fer aux Etats-Unis. Chaque fois qu'ils se sont organisés, une amélioration a été le résultat dans quelques instances, tandis que sur d'autres chemins, ils n'ont pas été reconnus.

Il est vrai les patrons des grands nombres des employés disent souvent que l'organization de leurs employés n'est pas nécessaire, car ils traitent leurs employés toujours avec justice. Aucun employé, qui a eu de l'expérience croit cela. Si c'est vrai, pourquoi la plupart des employés du maintien de la voie travaillent-ils aujourd'hui pour les mêmes

salaires qu'ils ont reçu il y a dix ou quinze ans? Ont-ils été traité avec justice? Le prix des commodités est augmenté 100 pour cent, mais les salaires sont les mêmes.

La réponse est mieux exprimée par les paroles d'un officer éminent des chemins de fer en réponse à la question pour quoi les salaires des employés de chemin de fer n'étaient pas en comparison à l'augmentation dans le prix des commodités—Il a répondu: "Nous ne commes pas obligés d'augmenter leurs salaires." Ce même officier a admis pue les employés du maintien de la voie sur son chemin devraient recevoir plus de paie, mais le compagnie n'a pas été forcée de le faire.

Cela est le point. Excepté la compagnie des chemins de fer est obligée de traiter ses employés avec justice en matière de finances, cette justice ne sera pas rendue.

Il n'y a aucun autre moyen; l'officier de chemin de fer a dit la vérité. Aussi longtemps que les compagnies de chemin de fer ne sont pas forcées de traiter leurs employés comme ils méritent, aussi longtemps ils ne le feront pas, et vous serez considérés comme satisfaits et inoffensifs. Il n'est pas ainsi avec les conducteurs, les ingénieurs, les gardes freins, etc. Où il y a question de traiter avec ces hommes, les compagnies réalisent qu'il faut les traiter avec justice.

Alors, si les employés du maintien de la voie attendent d'améliorer leurs conditions et d'augmenter leurs salaires-en bref, s'ils attendent que la compagnie soit forcée de les traiter comme ils méritent, les employés seront obligés d'organiser. C'est leur seul salut. Il peut sembler une chose terrible à plusieurs de payer $4.00 ou $5.00 tous les six mois vers cet objet, mais il est comme le proverbe: "Le pain jeté sur l'eau retournera abondamment."

Souvenez-vous ce que l'officier d'un chemin de fer a dit, que sa compagnie n'etait pas obligé de payer le employés de la xoie un cent plus que les salaires misérables qu'ils reçoivent. Fircez-les de le faire! Organisez!

So vous faites cela, le problème des prix augmentés dans les commodités perda quelques-uns de ses aspects affreux et sordides. Que les employés du maintien de la voie soient détérminés de combattre les conditions qui existent, et le problème sera expliqueé.

Dans un "Bulletin" publié par le Département du Travail à Washington, D. C., "l'échelle d'union" est définie comme suit:

"L'échelle d'union, comme le terms est employé ici, est une déclaration définie de salaires et d'heures de travail sur laquelle sont tombés d'accord un employeur et une organisation d'hommes appartenant à une union et sous laquelle les hommes d'union travaillent en réalité. L'union fixe la limite dans une seule direction seulement. Elle établit un salaire minimum au-dessous dequel nul membre de l'union ne consentira à travailleur et un maximum d'heures au-dessus duquel il ne consentira pas à travailleur au taux ordinaire. Ce rapport montre les salaires minimum et le nombre d'heures maximum qui sont établis dans l'échelle. Dans certaines villes et dans certains métiers toutefois, les ouvriers reçoivent un salaire supérieur à celui qui est fixé par l'échelle et dans certains cas, les employés travaillent de facon régulière pendant un nombre d'heures inférieur à celui qui est fixé par l'échelle."

* * *

Le labeur organisé doit aller de l'avant dans sa lutte pour de meilleures conditions industrielles; pour de meilleures conditions sanitaires et pour de meilleurs environnements; pour une éducation meilleure et plus efficace. Il doit aller de l'avant vers le temps à venir où des opportunités égales seront accordées à tous les hommes et à toutes les femmes; il doit aller de l'avant vers le temps à venir où les heures de travail seront raisonnables dans toutes les industries et où l'opportunité de récréation et d'étude sera ample et suffisante pour tous buts légitimes.

The Carpenter

Depuis des années l'Union des Marins a lutté, à Washington, pour l'abolition de la servitude involontaire sur les vaisseux portant le drapeau américain. Actuellement, ceux qui sont intéressés dans ces vaisseux de l'océan, essaient à forcer l'administration à faire rappeller le bill des marins passé à la dernière session du congrès sur la représentation que l'existence de certaines lignes de navires était menacés par l'établissement de conditions plus humaines à bord. C'est une autre tentative de mettre la piastre au-dessus de l'homme et devrait tomber.

* * *

Frank P. Walsh, président de la Commission des Relations Industrielles a récemment dit: "Si le prochain congrès représente le peuple des Etâts-Unis, son premier acte sera de faire comparaitre devant ce corps John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., et MacKenzie King, leur outil, et si ces hommes continuent à défier la nation, ils devraient passer en jugement pour crime contre le gouvernement et envoyés en prison." Cette assertion de M. Walsh est basée sur le refus des Rockefellers et de King à répondre aux questions qui leur ont été posées par la Commission sur les Relations industrielles. M. Walsh a rendu un service public en exposant les relations entre les Rockefellers, leur "Colorado Fuel & Iron Company" et l'état du Colorado, son gouvernement et ses tribunaux.

* * *

Après l'organisation, l'éducation sur des bases larges et complètes, est une des armes les plus puissantes qui quissent se trouver entre les mains des travailleurs. Elle procure l'opportunité de pénétrer, avec une vision claire, les mensonges et les sophismes qui obscurcissent l'esprit des masses.

* * *

Le mouvement des unions de métier a toujours accepté l'assistance des agences extérieures qui pouvaient conseiller, éduquer et rendre plus facile le travail pour l'amélioration industrielle; mais il a emphatiquement demandé que la détermination des relations personnelles soit tenue par les travailleurs dans leurs propres mains.

* * *

L'organisation des travailleurs croit avec le développement de l'industrie; il croit avec le pression qu'exerce le machinisme sur la vie, la santé et l'emploi des travailleurs; il croit avec le diffusion de l'éducation parmi les masses du peuple; il croit avec et donne de la stabilité à l'adoption des mesures de protection et bienfaisance dans la structure du système des unions de métiers.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of Fred Lyons, a member of the U. B., who was last heard of in Chicago. Lyons is light haired and grey eyed and weighs from 195 to 205 pounds. His height is five feet, nine inches. Communications should be addressed to his brother, P. Lyons, 1411 Thirty-first street, Rock Island, Ill.

The whereabouts of Allen M. Underwood, a carpenter and once a member of L. U. 1219 of Christopher, Ill., is desired. Underwood is about 5 feet, 11 inches tall, weighs about 140 pounds, is dark haired and wears a sandy beard when not clean shaven. He was last heard from about ten months ago in southern Illinois. His brother, E. A. Underwood, of 217 Laurel St., Newport, Ark., will appreciate any information concerning him.

Be Kind!

"And this, also, is the law of loving kindness."

Be kind!
No other watchword in our weary life
Means quite so much as this:
Be kind, my dear!
The day may come when you and he shall part;
And then, lonely of soul, and with an aching heart,
The thought will come to you,
E'en in the silence of the desolate night,
Of unkind words, and unkind thoughts
That stood between you.
And all your tears,
Through all the empty years,
Will not wipe out the bitterness.
Yes, you shall cry in vain—
Burdened with too much pain—
"Forgive me, Lord—for I was all too blind;
I knew not—to be kind!"—Hector Fuller.

How to Frame a House

By Owen B. Maginnis

A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising wooden houses in accordance with the best practice. It also includes an easily understood system of roof framing and shows the framing methods employed in connection with brick buildings. The author presents a very interesting and useful chapter on rustic carpentry and joinery, and a chapter on miscellaneous framing, which contains valuable suggestions and will give assistance in meeting unusual problems. A chapter on house moving is of great value, 169 engravings and simple text.

Contents: Biographical Sketch of Owen B. Maginnis. Chapter 1, Balloon and Braced Frame Houses. Chapter 2, How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House. Chapter 3, Framing Roofs. Chapter 4, Rustic Carpentry and Joinery. Chapter 5, Miscellaneous Framing. Chapter 6, How to Move a House. Chapter 7, Practical and Valuable Information for Carpenters and Framers. **Cloth, Price $1.50.**

Mail cash in registered letter, postoffice or express order, or check to obtain book to

OWEN B. MAGINNIS
191 Beach Street, City Island, New York City

Evidently the steel trust, Brother Charley Schwab and the armament makers and other associates of like ilk see nothing incongruous in the fact that Bethelem, Pa., is the nucleus or chief center of the war industry, where murderous projectiles and implements of war are being turned out night and day for use in Europe. Associating the birthplace of the Prince of Peace with such a locality is on a par with the cynical moral attitude of those who are making millions out of the horrors of war.

PUBLIC SPEAKING
Taught at Home

Write for our special public speaking offer. 15 minutes a day, spare time, will make you a powerful, convincing speaker. You can be at ease before any audience—enrich your vocabulary—increase your earning power—become more popular. We've trained hundreds of successful speakers by mail at home.

We Train You by Mail R. E. Pattison Kline, the country's foremost authority on Public Speaking, will teach you personally. Men who never hoped to be able to speak in public are getting marvelous results. You can too.

Special Offer—Write Now Send quick for details of our special limited offer. No obligation. But you must hurry. Write now.

Public Speaking Dept. Amer. Correspondence School of Law, 1733 Manhat'n Bldg. Chicago

HERE'S *YOUR* CHANCE

FREE This complete $15 Drawing Outfit and a full course in Mechanical Drawing with our new *Home-Study Course* in

Plan Reading, Estimating
Architectural Drawing
Specifications, Contracting

Get a complete knowledge of plans and specifications. Be able to estimate closely the cost of material and labor. Guessing won't do—you must *know*. This knowledge is what makes successful foremen, superintendents and general contractors. "Chicago Tech" Home-Study Courses will give you this knowledge. Your spare hours are enough.

STUDY AT HOME Our most successful students are practical carpenters. Many attend the College in Chicago, but hundreds study at home. Same instruction matter; same blue print plans; same experts examine and approve your work. This training will increase your income. Get full information—it's free. Write today.

Mark the Course you're interested in and Mail Coupon

☐ Builders' Course ☐ Plan Reading
☐ Architectural Drafting ☐ Estimating

Name .....
Address .....
Town..... State.. .....
College or Home-Study Course .....

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
1070 LAKE VIEW BLDG. CHICAGO, ILL.

When Writing to Our Advertisers Please Mention "The Carpenter"

Study Law
Big Opportunities

Why ***Law offers big opportunities*** to men who can represent Labor in its fight on special privilege. Only a law-trained working-man can do this. The lawyer is in a position of power. Look at Walsh, London, Darrow, Hilquitt, Sheppard, LeSueur. What they are doing you can do when you are trained.

Where ***With The People's College because*** — we give you the best course for the least money—We send you a magnificent law library of 14 vols written by America's most noted legal experts—we train you by mail and you can finish at our resident school without extra cost—we give you the best legal education obtainable PLUS the working class interpretation which will fit you to serve the interests of labor. On the Board of Directors of The People's College are Debs, Walsh, Steinmetz, Warren, O'Hare, Work, Kirkpatrick, England and Russell. This is enough to prove to you that IT IS YOUR COLLEGE.

When ***NOW—Hundreds of our students*** are now practicing successfully. Begin now and in a short time you can be doing the same. You don't need a college education. Can you read and write English understandingly? That's enough. You need not give up your present work. No matter what your age or occupation—no matter where you live, how small your salary or how little time you have—our method of home training will prepare you to be a successful lawyer. The cost is small—payments to suit you—and only your spare time required.

Start Now ***Let us tell you about it.*** Finding out costs nothing — involves no obligation. But it will mean the opening of the door of opportunity for you.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

The People's College
Department C.
Fort Scott, Kansas

Send full information concerning your Correspondence course in Law.

Name .....

P. O. .....

State .....

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, F. H. Knollman, 1325 W. Alameda ave., Denver, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, Bert White, 1636 Grant ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, Robt. M. Marshall, Lakeland, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st. Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 400 B ave., West Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, W. B. James, 609 North Fifth st., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer John C. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Fred C. Zink, 1825 N. Payson st., Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts—President, W. H. Walsh, 178 Washington st. Brookline, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, 1101 N. 8th st., Saginaw; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st. E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City,

New York—President T. Gilmore, 21 Beaver Block, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 405 E. 88th st., New York City.

Ohio—President, John H. Potts, 646 Mellish ave., Cincinnati, O.; secretary-treasurer. John W. Beam 1007 Summit st., Toledo, O.

Oklahoma—President, W. T. Maxwell, secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, M. Bell, 29 Alymer st., Windsor, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Tenison Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can., secretary-treasurer, O. Proulx, 301 St. Dominique st. Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

The labor movement holds aloft the standard of liberty, fraternity and equal justice for all men.

Question His Generosity

ade union agitation against the efeller Foundation is bearing fruit, now dignitaries of the Episcopal h are looking for the "concealed an" that is always associated with il king's "generosity."

a meeting of the church's board of n missions in New York city it was ed to accept the Rockefeller lation donation for a university ospital in China only on condition such acceptance "does not inter- n any way with our own control of urch institutions."

hop Nelson, of Atlanta, opposed ac- nce. "There may be strings to this nd we may find ourselves tied up side institutions," he said. The s being investigated.

---

at Steel Trust Wage Increase

San Francisco Evening Bulletin impressed with the steel trust's increase of 10 per cent or ,000 to its 250,000 employes. ulletin editor says:

indicates an average annual f about $660 per man. The same s obtained by multiplying the rate r 22c for unskilled labor—first by the average number of hours in a day, and then by 300, which ably above the maximum number worked in a year. It has been a hted policy among steel manufac- blessed as they have been with imited supply of unskilled labor road, to attach to their service a of men considerably in excess of at they could employ at one time, ast for any appreciable time.

les this, it has to be remembered e $660 rate is an average, and ere must be wages which fall be- 0. Seven hundred dollars a year, ng to the careful computations erous investigators, is the mini- mount on which the average gman can bring up a family in . 'Bare decency' excludes near- thing that we call luxuries. It a condition under which a work- is practically, in brutal terms, no ff than a breeding animal."

HERE is your future charted for you, based on the actual average earnings of trained and untrained men.

Which way will *you* go—*up*, through *training*, to a position that means good money, or *down*, through *lack* of training, into the ranks of the poorly paid?

It rests with you. And *now* is the time to decide. Not next year, not next month, but *now*. You can *get* the training that will command a trained man's salary. The International Correspondence Schools have helped hundreds of thousands to qualify for advancement. Let them show *you* how *you* can prepare yourself, in your own home, for the position you want in the work you like best.

Just mark and mail this coupon. It will be the first step upward. Mark and mail today.

I. C. S., Box 8827, Scranton, Pa.

CUT OUT HERE

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 8827, SCRANTON, PA.

Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, before which I mark X.

- ☐ ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
- ☐ Electric Lighting
- ☐ Electric Car Running
- ☐ Electric Wiring
- ☐ Telephone Expert
- ☐ MECHANICAL ENGINEER
- ☐ Mechanical Draftsman
- ☐ Machine Shop Practice
- ☐ Gas Engineer
- ☐ CIVIL ENGINEER
- ☐ Surveying and Mapping
- ☐ MINE FOREMAN OR ENGINEER
- ☐ Metallurgist or Prospector
- ☐ STATIONARY ENGINEER
- ☐ Marine Engineer
- ☐ ARCHITECT
- ☐ Contractor and Builder
- ☐ Architectural Draftsman
- ☐ Concrete Builder
- ☐ Structural Engineer
- ☐ PLUMBING AND HEATING
- ☐ Sheet Metal Worker
- ☐ SALESMANSHIP
- ☐ ADVERTISING MAN
- ☐ Window Trimmer
- ☐ Show Card Writer
- ☐ Outdoor Sign Painter
- ☐ ILLUSTRATOR
- ☐ DESIGNER
- ☐ BOOKKEEPER
- ☐ Stenographer and Typist
- ☐ Cert. Public Accountant
- ☐ Railway Accountant
- ☐ Commercial Law
- ☐ GOOD ENGLISH
- ☐ Teacher
- ☐ Common School Subjects
- ☐ CIVIL SERVICE
- ☐ Railway Mail Clerk
- ☐ AGRICULTURE
- ☐ POULTRY RAISING
- ☐ Textile Overseer or Supt.
- ☐ Navigator
- ☐ Chemist
- ☐ AUTO RUNNING
- ☐ Auto Repairing
- ☐ Spanish
- ☐ German
- ☐ French
- ☐ Italian

Name _____
Occupation & Employer _____
Street and No. _____
City _____ State _____

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

The Tool that Sets the Saw RIGHT

Your Tool Box is not complete without one. ¶Sold by leading hardware dealers. ¶Send for book, "CARE OF SAWS", free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. CO., 95 Reade Street, New York

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

JOHN F. TOBIN, *President*
CHAS. L. BAINE, *Sec'y-Treas.*

Named Shoes Are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

Do not buy Any Shoe

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this *Union Stamp.*

All Shoes Without the Union Stamp Are Always Non-Union

Do not accept any excuse for the absence of the *Union Stamp.*

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer Street **Boston, Massachusetts**

YOUR CHANCE to secure my new book

How to Make and Read Drawings

for $2.00, is now. After May 1, 1916, price will be $3.00.

A COMPLETE COURSE—17 Chapters, Book 9½ x 12 inches. Many TWO-COLOR and PHOTOGRAPH ILLUSTRATIONS.

I have contributed to these pages for many years and GUARANTEE this book to be the equal of any book regardless of price.

Order Direct From

A. Edward Rhodes
ARCHITECT
9 Masonic Temple **Wilmington, Del.**

When writing our Advertisers Kindly mention The Carpenter

Our Emblem Jewelry

Attractive, Appropriate and Acceptable Watch Charms, Badges, Lapel Buttons, Emblem Pins and Rings.

Emblem Pins, in rolled and solid gold, hard enamel, handsomely finished. Can be worn on the coat, vest, shirt or tie. *Rolled gold, 25 cents each. Solid gold, $1.00 each.*

Screw-Back Buttons, in rolled and in solid gold and hard enamel finish, with patent screw-bottom backs. For wear in the lapel of the coat; easily put on. Never come out. *Rolled gold, 25 cents each. Solid gold, $1.00 each.*

Watch Charms, in rolled and in solid gold, with hard enamel emblem on face; reverse side smooth for engraving if necessary. Handsomely finished in every respect. *Rolled gold, $1.25 each. Solid gold, $7.50 each. Engraving extra.*

Emblem Rings, beautiful design, gold filled and in solid gold. Very much in demand by our members. *Solid gold, $5.00 each.*

Business Agents' Badges, of German silver and neat design, with U. B. emblem, enamel lettering and very substantial. *$1.50 cents each.*

Official Badges. The official combination parade and funeral multiple badge, containing lithographic reproduction in colors of our Union Label as well as our emblem. Prices as follows: *One badge, $1.50 net; two and over, $1.00 each, net; six and over, 75 cents each, net; twelve and over, 60 cents each, net.*

In Ordering These Goods Send all Orders and Make all Remittances Payable to

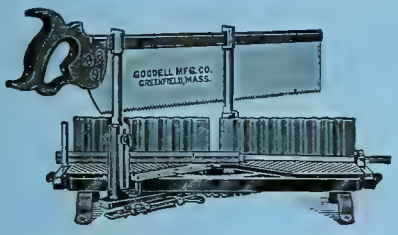
FRANK DUFFY, Gen'l Secretary
Carpenters' Building
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

GOODELL MITRE BOX

MADE OF STEEL

Parts Cannot Break Like Brittle Cast Iron

First in Quality and Improvements—Steel Truss Frame or Bed, Cold Rolled Steel Corrugated Back, Wrought Steel



Lever or Saw Support. Automatic Detents for Holding up Saw. Steel Bottom Plates with Angular Serratures. Long Saw Guides and Many Other Features.

Send For New Circular F.

Goodell Manufacturing Co.

GREENFIELD, MASS.

FACTORY TO RIDER

Saves you big money. Buy direct and save $10 to $20 on a bicycle. **RANGER BICYCLES** now come in 94 styles, colors and sizes. Greatly improved; prices reduced. Other reliable models, $11.95 up. **WE DELIVER FREE** to you *on approval* and *30 days trial* and riding test. Our **big FREE catalog** shows everything new in bicycles and sundries. Write for it. **TIRES**, lamps, wheels, parts and supplies at *half usual prices*.

Do not buy a bicycle, tires or sundries until you write and learn our *wonderful new offers*, low prices and liberal terms. A postal brings everything. *Write now.*

MEAD CYCLE CO. DEPT. B-229 CHICAGO

Learn More and Earn More

This is the day of specialists. The more a man knows about his business, the more he succeeds.

Read

The National Builder

Every Month

It will increase your earning capacity by telling you how to do your work quickly and more easily. This magazine is full of information for the ambitious carpenter. Study its pages and you will learn how to read and draw plans; how to estimate; how to make out bills of material; and how to plan and lay out your work. Every month you get at least one complete working plan (24 x 36 in.) with exterior and interior views and complete bill of materials for a moderate priced building.

The Editor—Fred T. Hodgson—wrote "The Steel Square" (of which over two million copies have been sold) and many other well-known building books.

2 YEARS 24 ISSUES For $2.00

Less than 2c a week

The Biggest $2.00 Worth on Earth For the Carpenter

One Year, $1.50 Eight Months, $1.00

THE NATIONAL BUILDER

539 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

CARPENTERS!

Earn $1500 to $5000 a Year

If you want to become a builder or superintendent, these great books will give you the thorough knowledge of building practice necessary to successfully direct other men. They will fit you—**in your spare time**—to earn $1500 to $5000 a year as a Contractor and Builder, Building Superintendent, or Boss Carpenter.

The Cyclopedia of

Architecture, Carpentry and Building

consists of ten massive volumes; 4,760 pages, 7x10 in.; 4,000 illustrations, full page plates, building plans, diagrams, etc.; hundreds of valuable tables and formulas; carefully cross-indexed for quick, easy reference.

This work covers everything in the building professions, from the first rough sketch of the architect to the acceptance of the finished structure. It includes wood, stone, steel, and reinforced concrete construction; estimating and contracting; a study of the Greek and Roman Orders; interior finishing and decorating; and modern house lighting and sanitation.

Partial Table of Contents

Mechanical, Freehand, Perspective and Architectural Drawing, Lettering, Pen and Ink Rendering, The Orders, Superintendence, Strength of Materials, Masonry, Reinforced Concrete, Carpentry, Steel Square, Stair-Building, Hardware, Steel Construction, Roof Trusses, Practical Problems, Estimating, Contracts, Specifications, Building Law, Sanitation, Sheet Metal Work, Electric Wiring and Lighting.

FREE 224-page Plan Book and Year's Consulting Service

We give free with every Cyclopedia a copy of **"Modern American Homes,"** a complete and up-to-date plan book. Contains plans and specifications for 168 structures, including excellent exterior and interior views, detailed estimates, etc. Designed by leading architects, it covers city, suburban, and country homes; bungalows; summer cottages; tent houses and camps; also apartment houses, garages, and public buildings. 224 pages, 9½x12¾ inches, and 426 illustrations. With this plan book in your shop or office you are prepared to figure on any job no matter how large.

In addition we give free with each set a year's consulting membership in the **American Technical Society.** This membership, value $12, entitles you to the advice of a staff of experts for a whole year **free.**

Sent for 7 Days' FREE Examination

Upon receipt of the coupon below we will send you the Cyclopedia and the Plan Book, **express prepaid, for seven days' free examination.** You keep the books a full week—examine them thoroughly at your leisure—and if they don't meet with your expectations they may be returned at our expense. Remember—the complete set, Cyclopedia and Plan Book, are sent **free,** express prepaid.

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

FREE PLAN BOOK COUPON

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send **Free Plan Book,** also Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building for seven days' examination. I will send $2.00 within seven days and $2.00 a month until I have paid $24.80 for Cyclopedia (**Plan Book included free**), or notify you and hold books subject to your order. Title not to pass until fully paid

Carp. 3-16

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

As I have had no previous dealings with you, I refer you to .....

.....

ALL EXPERTS AGREE

that the MORRILL sawset sets a saw just right, not too much or too little, so that the saw will run easy, sweet and true.

By following directions printed on box containing "Special", Nos. 3, 4 or 5 sawsets, anyone without any previous experience can set a saw as perfectly as the most expert carpenter.

A SAWSET FOR ALL SAWS

"Special" for Hand Saws not over 16 Gauge	Price, $1.00
No. 3 for Single Tooth Cross-cut and Circular Saws 14 to 20 Gauge	1.50
No. 4 for Double Tooth Cross-cut and Circular Saws 14 to 20 Gauge	1.50
No. 5 for Timber and Board Saws 6 to 14 Gauge	2.00

All of the above are packed one (1) each in a paper carton having full directions, uses and warrant printed thereon. If your dealer does not carry the saw set you wish, and cannot get it for you, we will be glad to send you one prepaid upon receipt of price.

Our name and trade mark "Apex" are stamped upon every tool of our manufacture. Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

TRADE APEX MARK

Send for your free copy of "Saw Points," showing how to Joint, Set and File Saws.

Chas. Morrill 93 Walker St. **New York**

Good Temper

That's where ATKINS SAWS excel. That's why they take a sharp cutting edge and hold it so long. ¶ PROPER BALANCE is given, so they hang right and feel easy. They fit—that's it—they fit the Saw Arm.

Atkins SILVER STEEL Hand Saws

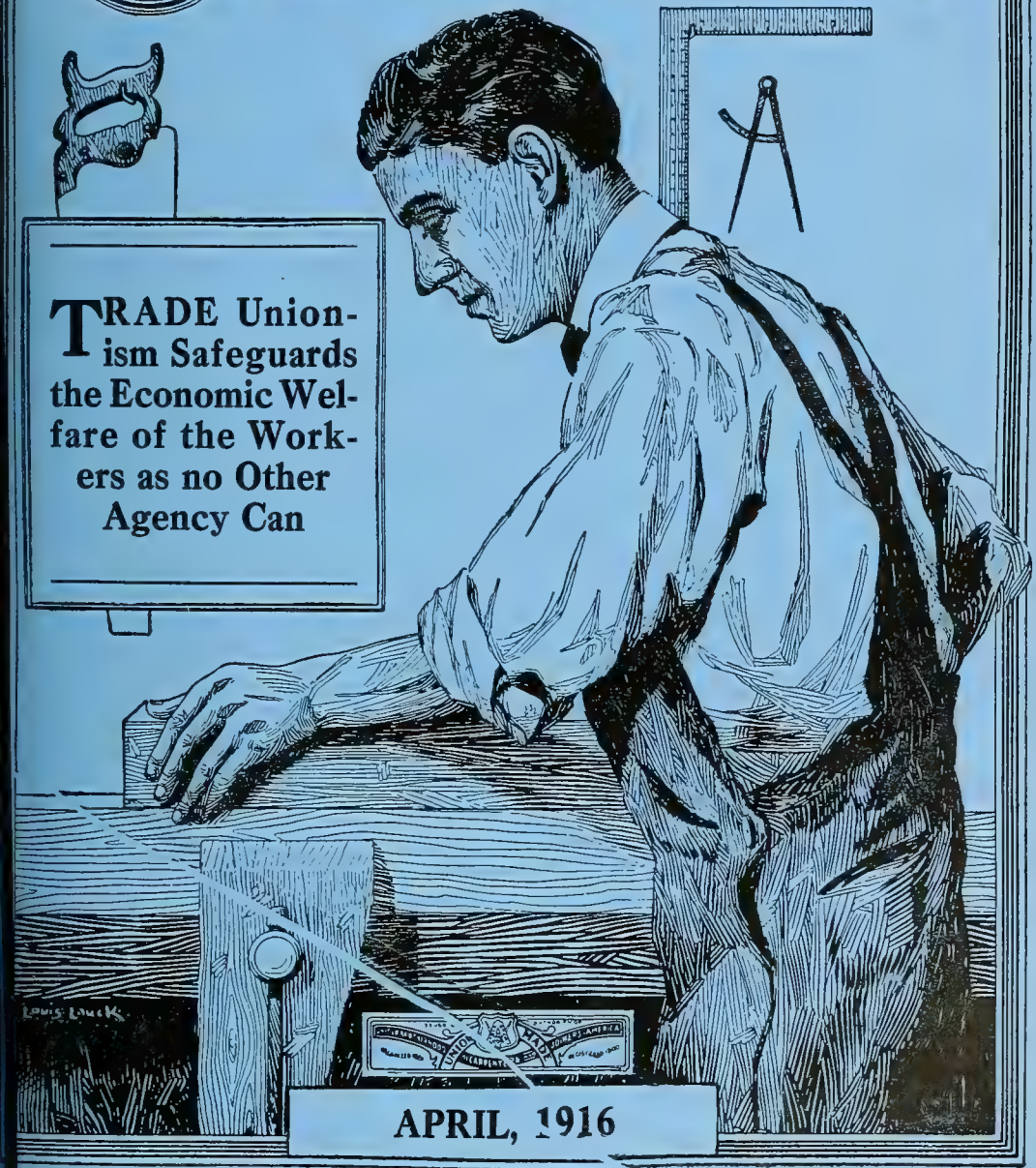
TAPER GROUND. That's why they run so easy and cut so fast. They are mechanics' Saws for expert carpenters. ¶ Go to your Dealer. Tell him you want to try ATKINS SAWS. If he does not carry them, he will get them for you from his wholesale house. If he won't—let us know.

OUR FREE OFFER: Send ten cents to pay postage and get our 32 page carpenter book called "SAW SENSE," our monthly Time Book and wage scale, and a free nail apron.

E. C. Atkins & Company, Inc.

Indianapolis, Indiana

The Carpenter



TRADE Unionism Safeguards the Economic Welfare of the Workers as no Other Agency Can

APRIL, 1916

CYPRESS:

"AS SIDING IT PRACTICALLY WEARS OUT BEFORE IT DECAYS." (From page 44, U. S Government Bulletin 95.)

Same report says, "CYPRESS shows paint well and holds it for many years, but lasts a long time without it."

(You know the conservatism of Government Reports.)

Here's a photograph (straight from the wood) of a piece of *Cypress Siding* taken from St. Charles College, La., duly attested in writing by the president, Father Maring. Built 1819—Torn down 1910. *NOT A TRACE OF ROT.* Note that the lower or exposed edge, originally the thicker, has become the thinner by the simple erosion of nearly a century of rains.

CYPRESS SIDING SOUND AS A DOLLAR after withstanding the tempests of a century and willing to start again! *91 YEARS "ON THE JOB," WITHOUT EVEN PAINTING*, on a church in use till the day it was razed to make room for a larger building, and the *CYPRESS LUMBER COMPOSING IT THEN USED AT ONCE* to erect a new gymnasium!

THERE'S Investment Value Worth While!

WRITE TODAY for VOLUME ONE of the CYPRESS POCKET LIBRARY, with Full Text of OFFICIAL GOVT. REPORT as quoted above. (Sent FREE PROMPTLY on request.)

"WOOD THAT WILL STAND THE GREENHOUSE TEST WILL STAND ANYTHING." *ASK FOR VOL. THREE ALSO — FULL OF VITAL FACTS.* When planning new improvements or repairs to old ones, just remember — *"With CYPRESS you BUILD BUT ONCE."*

Communicate with our **"Architects' Department."** Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable Data

Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association

1252 HIBERNIA BANK BLDG., NEW ORLEANS, LA., or 1252 HEARD NATIONAL BANK BLDG., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

INSIST ON CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL LUMBER DEALER'S. IF HE HASN'T IT, LET US KNOW IMMEDIATELY

This New Asphalt Shingle SAVES 50% to 75% in Labor 35% in Freight 38% in Nails

HERE is the greatest shingle sensation of a decade! An absolutely new, patented asphalt shingle that is simply revolutionizing the roofing industry.

FLEX-A-TILE Diamond Point Slab

It's the shape of this Flex-A-Tile Diamond Point Slab that gives it its distinctive features. It's the unique diamond point design that makes it possible to lay a roof faster and with less bother—that makes it possible to lessen the cost of nails by 38 per cent and the cost of freight by 35 per cent.

Each Slab is 32 in., wide by 12¾ in., from point to point.

FLEX-A-TILE Quality

Made identically by the same processes of manufacture that we have always used in making Flex-A-Tiles, we make these Diamond Point Slabs in standard weight and two colors, green and red.

Four Shingles in One

Every time you lay a Flex-A-Tile Diamond Point Slab you lay practically **four shingles** at one operation. It takes only 112 Diamond Point Slabs to cover 100 square feet of roof. **No time** is lost in chalk-lining—Diamond Point Slabs automatically space and gauge themselves.

Get Full Details Now

Agency territory for the Diamond Point Slab is now being allotted. **Write for details today.** Everyone in any way interested in building ought to be thoroughly acquainted with this new shingle. We'll gladly send prices, sample and literature on request

Utility Board *No-Tar Asphalt Paint* *Flex-A-Tile Roll Roofing*
Other Guaranteed Heppes Products

THE HEPPES CO., 1049 Kilbourne Ave., Chicago

A Good Mechanic Can do a Job with *Any* Tool, *But*——

—not so well
—not so quickly
—not so easily
as he can with a *good* tool

DISSTON SAWS

are the Saws for a good mechanic because a skilled artisan takes a pride in his work and in his tools. It's a satisfaction to own and work with a
DISSTON SAW

Booklet on Sharpening Instructions Free

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

All communications regarding advertising space in The Carpenter should be addressed to John Morrison, advertising manager, 25 Third Avenue, New York City.

Volume XXXVI.—No. 4 Established in 1881 | INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1916 | One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

Life's Combat

It's fun to fight when you know you are right
And your heart is in it, too.
Though the fray be long and the foe be strong
And the comrades you have are few.
Though the battle heat bring but defeat,
And weariness makes you reel,
There's a joy in life that can know such strife
And the glory and thrill you feel

When the wise ones pant that you simply can't,
It's fun for a fighting man
To laugh and try with a daring eye
And prove to the world that he can.
And if you stick till your heart is sick,
And lose when the game is done,
It's fun to know that the weary foe
Paid dearly for what they won.

It's fun to dare in the face of despair
When the last lone chance seems gone,
And to see hope rise in the angry skies
Like a promise of rosy dawn;
For victory's sweet when it crowns defeat,
And you learn this much is true—
It's fun to fight when you know you're right,
And your heart is in it, too!

—Berton Braley.

OUR LABEL

(By John T. Cosgrove).

ALL nations that have attained greatness have had their symbol by which they could quicken and inspire their citizens with the greatest enthusiasm for any cause or purpose that the particular nation might aspire to, hence our country has the Stars and Stripes, Great Britain her Union Jack, Germany her national ensign and France her tri-colored flag; and wherever or whenever either one of these flags is unfurled or waved before the citizens of that particular country, there is at once a tremendous outbreak of enthusiasm for the symbol of the nation which represents the great combined desire of the people.

And all great movements that have attained solidarity and permanency, whether political, religious, moral, social or financial, have as their symbols either ideals, mottoes, shields, or signs, by which it is possible for the followers of any one of those movements to recognize at a glance the cause that they have pledged themselves to, and to give them renewed courage and inspiration to go forward in the work of building up and sustaining the movement that has won their sympathy. Hence it is that the great Labor Movement of America has for its

motto the inspiring words, "Labor Omnia Vincit," which you will see displayed almost on every book, pamphlet and note paper issued by the combined labor unions, and every true son of the labor movement when he sees that motto feels a glow of inspiration for the cause that has his sympathy.

In order to carry that inspiring influence to its greatest possible limit, many of these National Organizations which are units in the great American Labor Movement have adopted a sign or motto, known as their label; and all of those organizations that have adopted a label hope to teach and enthuse their own members to labor with all their power for the success of that label which represents the actual attainments and the ideals of their particular organization. In line with this, therefore, our Brotherhood has adopted a label which is expected to enthuse our membership and crystalize their economic strength so that each one will do his part to make possible all that our label stands for.

It is unfortunately quite apparent that a large number of our members are indifferent as to whether our label shall be used for the purpose for which it was intended when our organization adopted it. Our members, seemingly, cannot conceive that if we bring our label into general use, it will strengthen our lines and give us greater power to obtain those working conditions that we, as an organization, aspire to by reducing the opposition that in the past has been so powerful in delaying our efforts for final victory.

We might as well admit and manfully face the fact that so long as the great body of men who work at our craft in the woodworking mills and shops are outside of our organization, we shall never fully attain the ideals for which our organization stands, because in the future, as in the past, the great body of non-union men will be used to defeat the efforts of the outside carpenters to get better working conditions. Therefore, our members must be prepared to talk about our label, and make some small sacrifice in order that it may be placed on every piece of material that our craft produces and uses.

In this connection also our constitutional laws bearing on the label should be interpreted in a liberal sense in order that peculiar local conditions may be met, and thus make possible the organization of the vast number of shop men. Therefore, let all our members buckle on their armor and go into this fight for our label with the battle cry that **"our label shall be used on all materials used by carpenters."**

CHOOSING AN OCCUPATION

(By Frank Duffy.)

ONE of the most important problems which the average youth has to solve is that of choosing or selecting an occupation to follow for a living when he leaves school.

When that time comes he is at a loss to know what to do and gives much thought and study to this all-important problem. To him it is a puzzle, a conundrum, a dream which usually finds temporary solution in his taking any job he can get for the time being. This is how the typical boy of our time begins and for several years afterward he drifts from one thing to another, finally becoming a "Jack-of-all-trades and master of none." Such a condition of affairs as this should not exist in any well-regulated community. Some well-intentioned people thought they had a cure-all for the evil through what they called "vocational guidance," but, after years of experience and trial, vocational guidance proved a failure.

Now, let us see where we are: The choosing of an occupation is no easy task. It is one that must be settled by the boy himself. His future is in his own hands; it is for him to make it a success or a failure. If he should take the time to figure out what he wanted to be or intended to do, he would most likely be an old man before he could solve the riddle. His occupation in life would be finding out what he wanted to be.

The qualifications and capabilities of the average human being are so diversified that it is a difficult task for any one to lay down hard and fast rules governing the selection of a trade or calling. The possibilities of one boy over those of another are different; his tastes are different; his likes and dislikes are different; his abilities are different; his ideas and ideals are different. Therefore, no one can say what will be the best line for him to follow and no one can tell the trade he is best fitted and adapted for. He is doubtful himself on these matters, so after all it is largely a matter of groping in the dark, with a glimmer of hope here and there where assistance is given through industrial education and vocational training in the public schools.

Knowing these things we should not stand idly by without extending the benefit of our experience to the youth of our land in pointing out to them the way to success. It is our duty to see to it that much of the old system of education, with its burdensome curricula, and its unnecessary and uncalled for methods, is relegated to the rear, and that the new system of preparing boys and girls for the positions they want to occupy and follow in life is put into force and effect without delay.

Many of the teachers of our country are not in full accord with the new system of education. They are afraid of it. They are afraid of interference from outsiders. They are afraid of losing part of their work. All we ask is that practical men teach the trades in the schools. Makeshifts, theorists and dreamers cannot do it. If we are to help prepare the boy for his life work let us do it right or not at all.

Education should be a preparation for life's work and not, as it is now, a course of meaningless and uninteresting studies from which pupils are only too anxious to get away. Education which does not awaken interest is a hardship to the pupil and a punishment to him as well. Education without interest is a failure. We do not want such education, we want enlightenment in all walks of life. We want preparedness now, and we are going to have it or know the reason why, irrespective of the opposition shown by certain teachers and educators the country over.

To urge members of a labor organization to work under the "open shop" is like asking a man to attend his own funeral and look pleasant.—Hon. Ethelbert Stewart.

The Carpenter

EXACTNESS IN CARPENTRY AND JOINERY

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

THERE must always be precision and accuracy in all mechanical crafts and in none are they more requisite than in carpentery and joinery; yet many carpenters and joiners do not apply or exercise them at all times, although they are always essential to skilled work.

Frequently, when making or taking measurements instead of laying off the exact size as, for instance, 16 by 6½ inches, the dimension will be given so much more or less as 6¾ or 7-8 inches more, or 1-4 or 1-8 inch less, owing to want of exactness in spacing off with the two-foot rule, steel square, or whatever tool is used. Again, there is want of forethought either in adding too much or in measuring too little in cutting up stock or planks for any kind of work, thus entailing loss of timber and time.

Boring, too, is not done exactly right as some, in turning the brace and bit, do not watch its rotary motion, so that the imaginary axis line of the spur or worm of the auger bit, or gimlet bit, as the case may be, is not directly square or at right angles to the surface or edge of the piece being bored but is oblique, consequently the dowel pin lock, knob, spindle or any other detail which is intended to be placed in the said hole will not be square but, to use a common expression —"cock eyed" whatever that is; but, anyway, the boring is not done right and exact.

Open joints, whether heading or edge, are other inexact features too often seen and are very reprehensible, thereby necessitating the use of "chims" or putty, which would be shunned by every mechanic who aspires to the title carpenter in its truest and most worthy sense.

"Oh, its good enough" and "you can't make it any better," I'd eliminate these two expressions from every artisan's vocabulary and would substitute: "Sorry, I can't make it better;" in fact, do your utmost to make everything better, which can only be done by care and exactitude.

Hurried work is seldom good work and very rarely extra good, and it seems scarcely possible that it can be, because through want of closely watching minor details something is bound to be overlooked or some fault occur which will either detract from the job in the value of its carpentry construction or mar its appearance as a specimen of joinery.

In this connection I would draw attention to the bad habit of many in either omitting or neglecting to use the proper tools required to execute proper work. For example, trying to level or plumb any part of a building with the eye instead of applying the tools designed and made for that purpose, is to take a risk and responsibility which very few can safely do, for it must be remembered, that the eye is often one of the most deceptive members of the human body and one's vision may perhaps be faulty or erroneous; besides the variations of the atmosphere at almost every hour of the day change the appearance of objects and I defy any mechanic, no matter how clever or experienced, to say or prove, that his placing of a timber by eyesight or "sighting," as it is termed, is exact; whereas the level and plumb are correct and are absolute in their application, for true instruments cannot, if properly applied, ever err or prove incorrect; the work when done will be true and consequently exact, if verified by the appliances.

What an apology for perfect skill are the phrases "very near" or "just about" and what more pleasant and satisfactory than "just the very thing," and "even better than we expected," but the latter commendations can scarcely be obtained except by good or excellent workmanship.

Further, the results of inexactness are oftentimes fraught with elements of accident, insecurity and perhaps danger, as the slighting or omission of essential

details may leave a building or structure weak and unsafe. Under this head I would enumerate the omitting of proper framing in both timber and brick houses, neglecting to double up timbers round stairs, wells, shafts, etc., insufficient angle and corner braces, and not fully and thoroughly nailing and spiking members together. It is simply criminal to leave unnailed the constructive timbers of balloon frames of which many of our cheaper class of bungalows and dwellings are built, which depend upon full nailing.

It has been stated that much of this faulty work is due to careless, incompetent and inexperienced men who put themselves forward as carpenters when they are really not, having, perhaps, the knack of using a hammer, hatchet or saws, but no knowledge of the fundamental principles of carpentry. Such individuals are a serious detriment to the trade and I was pleased to see in a recent issue of this Journal, that it was the intention of the organization to inquire in future into the ability, skill and competency of candidates before admitting them to membership.

It does not do to harp or preach, nor is such my intention, but I believe that the trend of haste to get any and everything done quickly such as is prevalent nowadays, is not conducive to successful and permanent results. Perhaps readers would understand better if they could only see how much poor and defective work has to be taken down, torn out, remodeled and remedied. Hurried and careless work never lasts, but soon becomes either unsafe or unsightly.

Let us all then strive to cultivate exactness. I do not mean to be exacting, although, when doing a job of great responsibility or one that involves danger to the lives of mechanics and workmen one should use the greatest care and exactitude, enforcing strict discipline, exactness and obedience, in the sternest possible manner, for by this conduct alone can serious works be carried to successful conclusions.

In connection with the subject I would urge the necessity for forethought and previous deliberation in order that he who is directing or superintending operations should see that all the work is done as far as is humanly possible—"exact"—in every respect.

SAFETY FIRST FOR CARPENTERS

(By Warfield Webb.)

IT is the cautious man, the man who thinks and acts with intelligence, who avoids accidents, serious or otherwise. We have heard much of safety first in the past few years and its significance is not as yet fully valued by many whose occupations necessitate some degree of watchfulness on their part. The carpenter, a man whose labors demand of him many hazardous duties, should look upon this topic as one vital to his welfare. He has many reasons for counteracting the pitfalls that beset his day's labors and these can be avoided if he will but use his head, keeping ever in mind the folly of undue haste or carelessness.

There are some rules that might be set down and followed each day by every man, with the result that at least a goodly share of the accidents that swell the annual toll of the disabled workers could be avoided, and many serious mishaps eliminated. These rules are simple, forceful and effective and might include such precautions as these:

Never begin your day's labor without first making a resolution that you will guard your every step and every move, thus to avoid accidents.

Examine all tools that might in any way be the cause of an accident. This is an easy matter and takes but a few moments time.

On reaching the place of employment note the surroundings, examine every

scaffolding and see that there are no defects in its construction.

See that every ladder is secure and that the rungs are not weak in any place. When using this device see that it is steadily placed and firmly resting on the ground or other foundation before ascending it.

In using plane, saw, hammer, mallet, chisel, brace or any other tool, watch your hands and keep your mind on the work you are doing.

When walking across joists, unfinished floors or roofs, keep your eyes well before you. Do not risk one step until you are sure of your footing. The steeple jack would be dashed to his death if he disregarded these simple rules.

Every seemingly insignificant matter should demand your attention. These simple rules are the prudence that is the better part of valor to mechanics. There are others, naturally, and no man who uses his head can fail to note their importance as applied to his daily work. Of course, accidents will happen almost every day. Precaution cannot prevent every accident, but it can do very much to eliminate them. Also when an accident does happen, the safe and sane thing to do is to act with haste in seeking a remedy that will prove effective.

As many of these accidents are of a minor nature, simply bruises and cuts, every carpenter should carry in his tool box a few simple remedies that can be applied within a few moments after they have happened. Some of us may feel that this is unnecessary. What is a small cut or a hurt from a rusty nail or a mashed finger? It can be bound up with a rag and wait until we get home for more particular care. This neglect however, causes many serious consequences, and has been the direct cause of death in some instances. The safer plan and the saner thing to do is to first wash the wound well in clean water, warm, if possible. Then apply a little iodine that can be carried in a small bottle. Bind up with a little absorbent cotton, where the hurt is more than an ordinary one. If small, use clean linen rags, and bind so as to keep out all dirt. Other remedies have been used, and are sometimes very good, but it has been found that iodine serves to better advantage than almost any other first aid.

In no event neglect a little cut with the idea that it cannot become serious. Available object lessons are the best argument against this oversight. The wise man acts with sound judgment and takes no chances, thus avoiding serious consequences. But to make one's self immune from a larger number of even minor accidents, it is an easy matter, provided the worker will use at least a little care in the ordinary work that is daily demanded of him.

The writer knows of an instance where a carpenter was driving a nail when it flew back and struck him in the eye. Notwithstanding that he took instant action to counteract the serious consequences, it was months before he could work again and the sight of the eye was never entirely recovered. Would it not be well at times, then, to use some form of eye protection? This is not a matter for jest, but one of safeguarding your sight.

A carpenter recently ascended scaffolding to do some work, when it gave way and he suffered more or less severe injuries and was laid up for over two months as a consequence. The fault, in this case, was not altogether his, as he took for granted that it had been erected properly by another man. An examination on his part would have saved him bodily injury and loss of time. These little precautions are essential and they will do more to counteract accidents that daily befall carpenters, than many will even admit.

Perhaps we are willing to take a chance and risk our lives. Many men do so every day but in the end most of them pay the penalty, and at least a goodly number of them lose their lives. It is not necessary to take many chances in our undertakings. It is much saner and more to be desired by the man who values his life to use just a little pre-

caution. He may be laughed at by some for his over-cautiousness, but the man who laughs last is in many cases the one who laughs best. "Safety first" is a slogan that should be adopted by every carpenter. Watch out for one another. A word will sometimes be all demanded to insure our safety, and to prevent another from falling into a snare that may cost him his life. Do not, in any event, neglect the little things. Take a little precaution, and avoid the consequences that so many times follow neglect.

DENIAL OF THE RIGHT OF ORGANIZATION

(Extract From the Staff Report of the Industrial Relations Committee.)

THE demand for organization and collective action has been misunderstood, it is claimed, because of the belief among a large number of citizens that its purpose was simply to secure better wages and better physical conditions. It has been urged, however, by a large number of witnesses before the commission that this is a complete misconception of the purposes for which workers desire to form organizations. It has been pointed out with great force and logic that the struggle of labor for organization is not merely an attempt to secure an increased measure of the material comforts of life, but is a part of the age-long struggle for liberty; that this struggle is sharpened by the pinch of hunger and exhaustion of body and mind by long hours and improper working conditions; but that even if men were well fed they would still struggle to be free. It is not denied that the exceptional individual can secure an economic sufficiency either by the sale of his unusual ability or talent, or by sycophantic subservience to some person in authority, but it is insisted that no individual can achieve freedom by his own efforts. Similarly, while it is admitted that in some cases exceptional employers treat their employes with the greatest justice and liberality, it is held to be a social axiom that no group of workers can become free except by combined action, nor can the mass hope to achieve any material advance in their condition except by collective effort.

Furthermore, it is urged by the representatives of labor that the efforts of individuals who are bent upon bettering their own condition without reference to their health or to the interests of others, directly injure each of their fellow workers and indirectly weaken the whole fabric of society.

It is also pointed out that the evolution of modern industry has greatly increased the necessity for organization on the part of wage earners.

There have been many able and convincing expositions of this belief by witnesses before the commission, but there is no other which seems to have so completely covered the entire field as the testimony of Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, who, as he stated, has studied this problem from the standpoint both of employers and employes:

> My observation leads me to believe that while there are many single things — single causes—contributing causes to unrest, that there is one cause which is fundamental, and it is the necessary conflict between—the contrast between—our political liberty and the industrial absolutism.
>
> We are as free politically perhaps as it is possible for us to be. Every man has his voice and vote and the law has endeavored to enable, and has succeeded practically in enabling, him to exercise his political franchise without fear. * * * On the other hand, in dealing with industrial problems the position of the ordinary worker is exactly the re verse. And the main objection, as I see it, to the large corporation is, that it makes possible —and in many cases makes inevitable—the exercise of industrial absolutism. It is not merely the case of the individual worker against employer, which, even if he is a reasonably sized employer, presents a serious situation calling for the interposition of a union to protect the individual. But we have the situation of an employer so potent, so well organized, with such concentrated forces and with such extraordinary powers of reserve and the ability to endure against strikes and other efforts of a union, that the relatively loosely organized masses of even strong unions are unable to cope with the situation.
>
> We are dealing here with a question not of motive, but of condition. Now the large corporation and the managers of the large corporation—of the powerful corporation—are probably in large part actuated by motives just the same as an employer of a tenth of their

size. Neither of them, as a rule, wishes to have his liberty abridged; but the smaller concern usually comes to the conclusion that it is necessary that it should be, where there is an important union found. But when you have created a great power, when there exist these powerful organizations who can afford—not only can successfully summon forces from all parts of the country—but can afford to use tremendous amounts of money in any conflict to carry out what they deem to be their business principles, you have necessarily a condition of inequality between the two contending forces. The result is that contests undertaken doubtless with the best motives and with strong conviction of what is for the best interests not only of the company but of the community, lead to absolutism. In all cases of these large corporations the result has been to develop a benevolent absolutism—an absolutism all the same; and it is that which makes the great corporation so dangerous. It is because you have created within the state a state so powerful that the ordinary forces existing are insufficient to meet it.

Unrest, in my mind, never can be removed, and fortunately never can be removed, by mere improvement of the physical and material condition of the working man. If it were, we should run great risk of improving their material condition and reducing their manhood. We must bear in mind all the time that however much we may desire material improvement and must desire it for the comfort of the individual, that we are a democracy; and that we must have, above all things, men; and it is the development of manhood to which any industrial and social system must be directed. And therefore the end to which we must move is a recognition of industrial democracy as the end to which we are to work, and that means this: It means that the problems are not any longer, or to be any longer, the problems of the employer. The problems of his business—it is not the employer's business. The union cannot shift upon the employer the responsibility for the conditions, nor can the employer insist upon solving, according to his will, the conditions which shall exist; but the problems which exist are the problems of the trade; they are the problems of employer and employe.

No mere liberality in the division of the proceeds of industry can meet this situation. There must be a division not only of the profits, but a division of the responsibilities; and the men must have the opportunity of deciding, in part, what shall be their condition and how the business shall be run. They also, as a part of that responsibility, must learn that they must bear the results, the fatal results, of grave mistakes, just as the employer. But the right to assist in producing the results, the right, if need be, the privilege of making mistakes, is a privilege which cannot be denied to labor, just as we must insist on their sharing the responsibilities for the result of the business.

Now, to a certain extent we get that result—are gradually getting it—in smaller business. The grave objection to the large business is that almost inevitably, from its organization, through its absentee stockholdership, through its remote directorship, through the creation practically of stewards to take charge of the details of the operation of the business and coming into direct relation with labor, we lose that necessary co-operation which our own aspirations—American aspirations—of democracy demand. And it is in that, in my opinion, that we will find the very foundation of the unrest; and no matter what is done with the superstructure, no matter how it may be improved one way or the other, unless we reach that fundamental difficulty, the unrest will not only continue, in my opinion, will grow worse.

It is very significant that out of 230 representatives of the interests of employers, chosen largely on the recommendations of their own organizations, less than half a dozen have denied the propriety of collective action on the part of employes. A considerable number of these witnesses have, however, testified that they denied in practice what they admitted to be right in theory. A majority of such witnesses were employers who in the operation of their business maintained what they, in accordance with common terminology, called the "open shop." The theory of the "open shop," according to these witnesses, is that workers are employed without any reference to their membership or non-membership in trade unions; while, as a matter of fact, it was found upon investigation that these employers did not, as a rule, willingly or knowingly employ union men. Nevertheless, this is deemed by the commission to be a minor point. The "open shop," even if union men are not discriminated against, is as much a denial of the right of collective action as is the "anti-union shop." In neither is the collective action of employes permitted for the purpose of negotiating with reference to labor conditions. Both in theory and in practice, in the absence of legislative regulation, the working conditions are fixed by the employer.

It is evident, therefore, that there can be at best only a benevolent despotism where collective action on the part of employes does not exist.

The last point which needs to be considered in this connection is the attitude frequently assumed by employers that they are perfectly willing to deal with their own employes collectively, but will resist to the end dealing with any national organization, and resent the intrusion of any person acting for their employes who are not members of their own labor force. In practice these statements have been generally found to be specious. Such employers as a rule oppose any effective form of organization among their own employes as bitterly as they fight the national unions. The underlying motive of such statements

seems to be that as long as organizations are unsupported from outside they are ineffective and capable of being crushed with ease and impunity by discharging the ringleaders. Similarly, the opposition to the representation of their employes by persons outside their labor force, seems to arise wholly from the knowledge that as long as the workers' representatives are on the payroll they can be controlled, or, if they prove intractable, they can be effectually disposed of by summary dismissal.

To suggest that labor unions can be effective if organized on less than a national scale, seems to ignore entirely the facts and trend of present-day American business. There is no line of organized industry in which individual establishments can act independently. Ignoring for the time the centralization of control and ownership, and also the almost universal existence of employers' associations, the mere fact of competition would render totally ineffective any organization of employes which was limited to a single establishment. Advance in labor conditions must proceed with a fair degree of uniformity throughout any line of industry. This does not indeed require that all employes in an industry must belong to a national organization, for experience has shown that wherever even a considerable part are union members, the advances which they secure are almost invariably granted by competitors, even if they do not employ union men, in order to prevent their own employes from organizing.

The conclusions upon this question, however, are not based upon theory, but upon a thorough investigation of typical situations in which the contrast between organization and the denial of the right of organization could best be studied. The commission has held public hearings and has made thorough investigations in such industrial communities as Paterson, N. J., Los Angeles, Cal., Lead, S. D., and Colorado, where the right of collective action on the part of employes is denied. These investigations have shown that under the best possible conditions, and granting the most excellent motives on the part of employers, freedom does not exist either politically, industrially or socially, and that the fibre of manhood will inevitably be destroyed by the continuance of the existing situation.

The commission has also, through public hearings and the investigations of its staff, made a thorough and searching investigation of the conditions in those industries and establishments where collective action, through the medium of trade unions and joint agreements exists. It has not been found that the conditions in such industries are ideal, nor that friction between employers and the unions is unknown; nor has it been found that the employes in such industries have entirely achieved economic, political and industrial freedom, for these ideals cannot be gained until the fundamental changes in our political and economic structure, which have already been referred to have in some way been accomplished. It has been found, however, that the material conditions of the workers in such industries and establishments are on a generally higher plane than where workers are unorganized; that important improvements in such conditions have been achieved as the direct result of organization; that the friction which exists in such industries and establishments has been reduced rather than increased by organization; and that the workers at least have secured a basis upon which their political and economic freedom may ultimately be established.

The evils of graft, "machine politics," factional fights and false leadership, which have been found sometimes to exist in such organized industries, are those which are inevitable in any democratic form of organization. They are the same evils which have accompanied the development of the American nation, and of its states and municipalities. Such evils as we have found to exist are indeed to be condemned, but a study of the history of these organizations seems to show clearly that there is a

tendency to eradicate them as the organizations become stronger and as the membership becomes more familiar with the responsibilities and methods of democratic action.

The fundamental question for the nation to decide, for in the end public opinion will control here as elsewhere, is whether the workers shall have an effective means of adjusting their grievances, improving their condition, and securing their liberty, through negotiation with their employers, or whether they shall be driven by necessity and oppression to the extreme of revolt. Where men are well organized, and the power of employers and employes is fairly well balanced, agreements are nearly always reached by negotiation; but, even if this fails, the strikes or lockouts which follow are as a rule merely cessations of work until economic necessity forces the parties together again to adopt some form of compromise. With the unorganized, there is no hope of achieving anything except by spontaneous revolt.

Looking back over the industrial history of the last quarter-century, the industrial disputes which have attracted the attention of the country and which have been accompanied by bloodshed and violence have been revolutions against industrial oppression, and not mere strikes for the improvement of working conditions. Such revolutions in fact were the railway strikes of the late eighties, the Homestead strike, the bituminous coal strike of 1897, the anthracite strikes of 1900 and 1903, the strike at McKees Rocks in 1909, the Bethlehem strike of 1910, the strikes in the textile mills at Lawrence, Paterson and Little Falls, many of the strikes in the mining camps of Idaho and Colorado, the garment workers' strikes in New York and other cities, and the recent strikes in the mining districts of West Virginia, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and Calumet, Mich.

As a result, therefore, not only of fundamental considerations but of practical investigations, the results of which are described in detail hereinafter, it would appear that every means should be used to extend and strengthen organizations throughout the entire industrial field. As a result of careful consideration, it is suggested that the commission recommend the following action:

1. Incorporation among the rights guaranteed by the constitution of the unlimited right of individuals to form associations, not for the sake of profit but for the advancement of their individual and collective interests.
2. Enactment of statutes specifically protecting this right and prohibiting the discharge of any person because of his membership in a labor organization.
3. Enactment of a statute providing that action on the part of an association of individuals not organized for profit, shall not be held to be unlawful where such action would not be unlawful in the case of an individual.
4. That the Federal Trade Commission be specifically empowered and directed by Congress, in determining unfair methods of competition to take into account and specially investigate the unfair treatment of labor in all respects, with particular reference to the following points:

   A. Refusal to permit employes to become members of labor organizations.

   B. Refusal to meet or confer with the authorized representatives of employes.

5. That the Department of Labor, through the secretary of labor or any other authorized official, be empowered and directed to present to the Federal Trade Commission, and to prosecute before that body, all cases of unfair competition arising out of the treatment of labor which may come to its attention.
6. That such cases, affecting as they do the lives of citizens in the humblest circumstances, as well as the profits of competitors, and the peace of the community, be directed by Congress to have precedence over all other cases before the Federal Trade Commission.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Perhaps my first impression was of the men themselves, said Inez Haynes Gillmore in a recent issue of "The Masses." Impressions came in droves—all at once—producing from their speed and strength and clamor a condition of mental daze — stupefaction. Soon, though, I knew that I had never gazed on such men as these; that I had never seen so much sheer size, height, girth, weight. Later I used to come early to watch the delegates enter the hall. It was like seeing a file of lions leaping into the arena for their act. Big they came—and bigger and bigger. Each moment it seemed the limit of human

stature with its connotation of superhuman strength and energy had been reached; yet in another instant that record was broken. Yes; first of all that impression of extraordinary physique; then, in all else, of a beautiful, an arresting normality; then of force—the fighting force that is spirit plus fire. High-standing, erect, incredibly broad-shouldered and deep-chested; arms and legs like young tree-trunks; torsos muscle-packed to a heroic brawn and bulk; bodies of a granite hardness, yet lightly-handled, perfectly poised; faces burned by the weather to a permanent deep red; straight-gazing eyes, clear as mountain lakes; jaws that set themselves in the lines of adamant; faces, in quiet, of a calm, clear keenness; watchful, patient, appraising, humorous; in anger, iron masks that poured fire from eye-sockets and thunder from mouth-orifices; voices that roared and rumbled, tore and thrilled; those voices echoed through my consciousness long after I had gone to sleep at night.

All nationalities of men were there—Northern races—English, Scotch, Irish, Swedish, Norwegian, German—Southern races, particularly Latins — French, Spanish, Italian, Mexicans—Japanese—all with lingual peculiarities—accents, dialects—Americans in preponderance of course—the accent that clicks its enunciation of the East, the accent that grinds its R's, of the West, the accent that slurs its consonants, of the South. Yet all these types seemed to blend into the kind of Americanism that we have all hoped would emerge from this experiment in the government of the people by the people—that Americanism which is another word for democracy.

But the fighting force there—that was the wonderful, the affording, the revealing thing. For by a process of culling and weeding from the union which brings out the best fighters in a community, through state federations and internationals which pick out the best fighters from the union, there were gathered on that floor the best fighters of a whole country. In comparison the chief officers of an army and navy would have seemed mercenary, bureaucratic, outworn, futile. For these men were fighting for an ideal—a world ideal—they stripped off their coats and fought with any weapon they could find—they stripped to the buff and fought with tooth and nail—at times tearing off the last vestige of sectionalism and nationalism, they stripped to the very soul.

There are two types, I take it, of the fighting spirit; the desperate and the confident. The fighting in that convention was the fighting of the confident; of an army, trained and tried, who have gone against the enemy again and again and yet again; an army that had won more times than it had lost; an army that would continue to win more times than it would lose. There was something magnificent in that confidence, that fearlessness; it accounted for the assured swing of those great bulks as they moved down the aisle; for the straight-glancing directness of those clear eyes, their swift appraisal, their humorous patience—that perpetual bubbling good nature, playful at all times, which at a touch in the midst of the longest, bitterest fight turned them into a den of young bears.

I was there four days and a half. Three of those four days ran into evening sessions, two of them until after midnight. Most of what passed on the floor was clear enough, especially of course when the subject under debate was of broad general interest—a universal 8-hour workingday for instance. Some of the interminable jurisdictional fights were a little hazy. Occasionally argument grew unintelligible. The thing that struck me most forcibly first, last and always was how much they knew. Working conditions you would expect and parliamentary law. But they knew living conditions; the economic laws behind them; world movements; the universal laws back of them. "Here are citizens," I said to myself again and again, "citizens in the best sense." And then suddenly one of those flashes of

(Continued on Page 30)

The following is a reproduction of one of the exhibits displayed by the U. B. of C. and J. of A., in the A. F. of L. booth at the Panama-Pacific Exposition which recently closed at San Francisco.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

ORGANIZED IN 1881

Number of Unions in 1881	12
Membership in 1881	2,042
Number of Unions in 1914	2,015
Membership in 1914	261,049

Benefits Paid Since 1881

Death and Disability Benefits	$3,697,650.61
Sick Benefits	2,500,000.00
Strike and Lockout Benefits	1,272,697.91
Donated to Other Unions	356,607.26
In Organizing Work	1,120,372.56
Total	$8,947,328.34

Average Wage per Day in 1881	$2.00
Average Wage per Day in 1914	4.00
Average Work Day in 1881	10 Hours
Average Work Day in 1914	8 Hours

WM. L. HUTCHESON, General President
FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, *PUBLISHERS*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all Letters and Money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

51

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1916

The German Trade Unions

While the average American trade unionist has a fairly accurate idea of the status of the British labor movement and while labor conditions in France are not a closed book to him, he has usually very little definite information regarding labor affairs in Germany, and yet, in recent years, German trade unionism has greatly extended its sphere of influence and become one of the leading branches of the labor movement in the world.

It is interesting to note that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the German trade union movement was celebrated in December last, and information published in connection with that event throws light on many interesting particulars touching on the power, growth and influence of the German trade unions and of the manner in which they look after the welfare of their members.

Statistics supplied by the General Kommission, an organization under which the various unions are affiliated and which is organized on much the same lines as the A. F. of L., shows that in 1895, it represented 259,175 trade unionists and that ever since, its progress has been steady. Statistics published just before the outbreak of the war showed a membership of 2,548,763, approximately 300,000 of which were women.

That the German trade unionists believe in financial preparedness is shown by the fact that these statistics show over $21,000,000 in the treasuries of the several affiliated organizations and that their annual income from dues and initiations amounted to $19,500,000.

In the last twenty-five years the German unions affiliated with the General Kommission have paid out the substantial sum of $34,170,000 in strike benefits; $21,300,00 in unemployment benefits; $21,670,000 in sick benefits, and $16,100,000 in other benefits.

The political activity of the workingmen of Germany of which we hear so much has misled many into thinking that the German trade unions are political organizations pure and simple but nothing could be farther from the truth. As a matter of fact, they are solely economic organizations to effect the industrial betterment of the workers. Political discussions are not allowed in their deliberations and while members may be active workers in their political party, the two movements are kept separate and distinct. That they are aggressive organizations is shown by the huge sum of $34,170,000 paid out in strike benefits, which is much larger than any other items of expenditure.

The German unions have flourished notwithstanding adverse laws and police persecution much more rigorous than the workers of Scandinavia, Great Britain and the United States have had to contend with and overcome, and have

been called upon to defend themselves to a greater degree against interference with their right to organize and the severity of the civil and penal laws which were brought to bear on them.

It is sad to think that the German trade union movement—a branch of the world-wide labor movement that stands for peace, justice and righteousness—should observe its twenty-fifth anniversary during the horrors of a world war which threatens its very existence and which daily drains the life blood of its members.

The U. B. and the Anti-Boycott Association

In the February issue of "The Carpenter," we referred editorially to a novel and unexpected development in the continuous and long drawn out litigation in which the U. B., has been involved at the instance of the Anti-Boycott Association and which resulted in the district attorney's office in New York bringing criminal prosecutions against three officers of that association. As we go to press, the men are still awaiting trial at the court of special sessions on the charge of practicing law illegally, by violating that section of the state penal law which prohibits an association from furnishing lawyers and legal advice to litigants free of expense.

Attorney Charles Maitland Beattie, who is representing the U. B., in the various injunction suits brought against it by the Anti-Boycott Association and who has represented us for many years, furnished the district attorney with evidence of the questionable methods used by the officials of the association to promote litigation against labor organizations. This consisted partly of literature issued by the association and circulars procured from men and firms applied to from time to time for money or urged to become members.

The evidence procured by our attorney which gave the district attorney basis for action tends to show that the association has been operating what might be called a "blind pool" to fight labor, the legal expense of all cases being borne by the association; also that the association is directed by a clique of a few men who decide what action shall be brought and what money is to be expended without consulting any of its members.

The membership of the U. B. has reason to be aware of the existence of this litigation promoting association for our organization has, during the last seven or eight years, been singled out for some of its heaviest attacks; it is also a source of some satisfaction to know that it was the attorney representing the U. B., who was instrumental in bringing about the criminal prosecution of the association officials.

In all some dozen important suits, under the auspices of the Anti-Boycott Association, have been instituted in the state and federal courts in New York against the U. B., in recent years. One of these—probably the most important concerning labor since the Danbury Hatters and Buck Stove cases—was the suit of the Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, which is now pending in the United States Supreme Court.

The Paine Lumber Company and seven other manufacturers of millwork, backed by the Anti-Boycott Association, sought to legally restrain officials and members of the U. B., in New York City from refusing to install their non-union products and from entering into agreements with the master carpenters of that city by which no non-union mill work was to be used. The complainants declared that no non-union mill work could be installed in the Borough of Manhattan, and brought suit for alleged violations of the Sherman law, the anti-trust law of the state of New York, the common law, and various provisions of the penal laws of the state of New York.

In April 1914, after having been pending about three years, in the course of which evidence had been taken in different parts of the country, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of Judge Meyer of the U. S. District court, issued November 6, 1913, in favor

of our organization. This was the first important setback received by the Anti-Boycott Association which has since taken the case to the U. S. Supreme court.

Several other cases are still pending against the U. B., as a result of the Association's activity. The Irvin Casson case, which was begun in 1909, arose out of the mill work used in the construction of the Cathedral of St. John, the Divine, New York, and was the first of these series of litigations. The Brossert case is one of the latest, the members of this firm having sued members of our organization under the Sherman law, and the New York anti-conspiracy act, claiming $200,000 damages.

It is unlikely that there will be developments of any great interest in the above cases against the U. B., until after the U. S. Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the Paine case. In all of them the interests of the U. B., are being taken care of by Attorney Beattie whose work so far has left no grounds for dissatisfaction.

With regard to Attorney Beattie's instrumentality in bringing criminal prosecutions through the New York district attorney against the officials of the Anti-Boycott Association, we may say that whatever the outcome of the prosecutions, there can be no doubt that one effect of them will be to expose the record of the Anti-Boycott outfit, which, as the members of our organization know, has been one continuous, aggressive effort to promote litigation against labor organizations. Its membership has included at one time or another the most notorious labor-hating reactionaries in our industrial world and its aims and purposes have appealed strongly to all who desire to see the liberty of the workers restricted and hedged in. Its weapon has been the repressive, tyrannical power of the injunction, and it has used that weapon on the least pretense, furnishing legal and financial aid to all who desire to use it to the detriment and destruction of labor organizations.

Working Card Form Changed

The attention of local union officials is called to a change in the wording of members' working cards which is strongly recommended by the General Office.

Heretofore it has been the custom when issuing these cards to designate a member as "in good standing until .....," the Financial Secretary of the local filling in the date on the card.

The new style of working card, quantities of which have already been printed by the U. B. Printing Plant, has changed the form to read that the brother mentioned is "entitled to the working privileges of this district until....."

Section 45, of our General Laws, specifically states: "When a member owes a sum equal to three months' dues, he is not in good standing, and is thereby suspended from all donations and will not again be entitled to donations until three months after his arrearages are paid in full, including the current month."

The old style card did not differentiate between the member in benefit standing and the member in arrears or one who had never fully got beyond back arrearages. Both were designated on the card as "in good standing."

Where claims have been disapproved by the General Treasurer because back arrearages were not paid up and where these cases have been carried to the civil courts, lawyers have in numerous instances, introduced the working card as prima facie evidence that their client was in good standing and entitled to benefits, whereas, as a matter of fact, at the time he was merely entitled to working privileges.

It will be seen, therefore, that the card hitherto used errs on the side of clearness and is likely to prove unfavorable to the interests of the U. B. when disputes arise as to the validity of beneficiary claims. Local union officials are urgently asked to see that working cards issued by them in future are worded according to the above directions.

Michigan Trade Unionists and the Injunction Evil

Trade unionists in the state of Michigan are buckling on their armor for a fight this year which they hope will end in taking from the courts of the state the power of issuing injunctions enjoining unions from picketing or boycotting and from the exercise of arbitrary power enabling them to suppress the right of free speech, public assembly and trial by jury on the part of trade unionists.

Michigan is one of the states in which peaceful picketing is under a ban as a result of a ruling of the State Supreme Court, a unionist having been found guilty of contempt and sent to jail for picketing a plant where a strike was in progress. And yet, this man merely stood on a vacant lot some distance from the plant with arms folded and not uttering a single word. At the present time the members of several unions in Detroit are restrained by court order from exercising their rights as trade unionists, a number of blanket injunctions being issued against them.

The trade unionists of the state have decided to no longer calmly endure such tyrannical judicial methods and are taking steps to initiate a referendum to amend the state constitution prohibiting the courts from enjoining unions from picketing or boycotting, from suppressing the rights of free speech, public assemblage and trial by jury. The Detroit Typographical Union has been the leader in this movement and has drawn up the proposed amendment to the state constitution which has many points in common with the model state anti-injunction law advocated by the American Federation of Labor. The amendment reads:

"1. No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the state, or any judge or judges thereof in any case involving or growing out of a dispute concerning employment or the terms or conditions thereof.

"2. It shall not be unlawful for any person to make, enter into or carry on any arrangement, agreement or combination made with the view of lessening or changing the hours of labor, or increasing wages, or altering the scale thereof, or altering or bettering the conditions of working men or working women, or prescribing the terms or conditions upon which they shall work, or carrying on collective bargaining concerning employment or the terms or conditions thereof, or doing, in pursuance thereof, any act which would be lawful if done by a single individual in the absence of such arrangement, agreement or combination; to terminate any relation of employment; to recommend, advise or persuade others so to do; to cease to perform any work or labor; to recommend, advise or persuade others so to do; to attend any place for the purpose of obtaining information from or communicating information to any person relative to any disputes concerning employment or the terms or conditions thereof; to persuade any person to work or abstain from working; to attend any place for the purpose of persuading any person to work or abstain from working; to cease to patronize a party to any such dispute; to recommend, advise or persuade others so to do; to pay, give or withhold from any person engaged in such dispute any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; to assemble for any of the purposes hereinbefore set out; to do any act or thing which might be done by a single indidivual in the absence of any such dispute and any such arrangement, agreement, or combination; and no person shall be indicted, prosecuted or tried in any court of the state for doing any of the things in this section contained."

Such a constitutional amendment or a similar law is needed in a number of states where the courts, unmindful of the fact that the old legal concepts of the status of the workers have been changed to conform to modern standards of liberty and justice, still continue to use the repressive and tyrannical methods which are a relic of the era of serfdom. One would think that the passage of the Clayton anti-trust law might help to urge upon these jurists the advisability of altering the reactionary legal viewpoint which they display when issuing injunctions, but they are seemingly deaf to the voice of progress. The second paragraph of Section 20, of the Clayton Act reads:

And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether single or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others

by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peaceably assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States.

The need of supplementing this federal law by securing these same rights under state injunction is apparent to all trade unionists today and every effort should be made to assist the workers of the state of Michigan in their fight for a constitutional amendment which will prevent the restriction of their liberty. Doubtless the anti-unionist element which is formidable in that state will strain every effort to defeat the amendment but their efforts will be unavailing if the workers go into the fight with grit and determination, and present a united front to the enemy. Developments in the Michigan situation will be watched with interest by trade unionists everywhere.

* * *

Probing the Youngstown Outbreak

An encouraging instance of the growth of social consciousness occurred last month when the Mahoning County grand jury in the state of Ohio returned indictments against Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, and 113 other persons or corporations on charges growing out of the strike and riot at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company plant on January 7. In that riot four lives were lost, thirty-seven persons were injured and damage to property amounting to $1,000,000 was done. The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, The Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Briar-Hill Company, Youngstown Iron and Steel Company, the United States Steel Corporation and the Carnegie Steel Company were also indicted.

The indictments charged violation of the Valentine Anti-Trust Act, a state law, and conspiracy to keep down wages of common laborers. According to Prosecuting Attorney A. M. Henderson, effort will be made to show in the trial that the alleged combination to fix the price of labor by Gary and the steel companies brought about the unrest that resulted in the strike and riot.

Maximum punishment under the indictment is one year's imprisonment in the workhouse for each of the sixty-two alleged offenses and a maximum fine of $5,000 for each offense or a total of $310,000. The minimum is a $50.00 fine and six months in the workhouse.

The indictment was in many ways one of the most remarkable ever returned by an American grand jury. In their report made to Judge W. H. Anderson the jurymen say the evidence will show "a lawless condition of affairs in and about the steel industry, but will also indicate an absolute disregard on the part of certain corporations and individuals indicted by us, either of the rights of, or justice to, the laboring class or of the public generally." It was also held that no foreign government was responsible for what occurred on January 7, and the statement is made that "the riot" was precipitated by acts of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company guards."

"While one shot was fired from one of the mob assembled around the gate of the tube company, the shots which precipitated the extreme acts of violence, lawlessness and crime * * * were shots fired by the guards of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

"We have been unable to find any proof of any direct connection with any foreign government and any influence brought to bear on the rioters to commit various acts of crime.

"We find that there is an underlying cause, not only of the strike and of the dissatisfaction prevailing among the men prior to the strike, but of the riot itself, a cause which will be shown upon the trial of some of the corporations and individuals against whom charges have been made by this jury."

In addition to the report of the grand jury there has also been issued the result of an investigation of the Youngstown situation by President Voll and Secretary Donnelly of the Ohio State Federation of Labor in which the following passages occur:

"We found that the private police employed by the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company were the aggressors in the fighting preceding

the rioting and therefore responsible for inflaming the minds of the people. We found there was no provision for the education of foreigners, who largely comprise the population. On the contrary, the company, through its president, Mr. James Campbell, objected to night schools for these people. Out of a population of between 9,000 and 10,000, there are only 421 voters in East Youngstown and 1,100 children in the schools. But 9 of these are in the high schools, 20 in the eighth grade, 10 in the seventh, 30 in the sixth, 52 in the fifth, 153 in the fourth and 825 in the first, second and third.

"After years of exploitation, both in and out of the mills, these men struck as their only means of protest against inhuman methods forced upon them through their ignorance and complete economic control by the companies. Compelled to work twelve hours a day and seven days a week, progress or advancement, either socially, educationally or morally, is impossible, even if facilities were afforded them.

"The blame rightfully belongs on the great steamship companies and trusts who, through their advertisements and agents, picture milk-and-honey conditions to these people who are enticed from their native lands for the purpose of exploitation and lowering the wage and living standards of American workmen."

We learn, just before going to press, that the indictments charging conspiracy against the defendants have been dismissed, nevertheless the steel interests cannot escape public censure and condemnation. No matter what may be said, they were largely responsible for the bloodshed and looting because of the low standard of living which they had enforced upon the employes and the tyranical tactics they pursued to prevent them from organizing so that better conditions and higher wages might be obtained.

* * *

Steel Shares As Bridge Prizes

Noting the fact that the wife of Judge Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, a short time ago offered shares of steel stock as prizes for a bridge party—an innovation which the society editors lauded to the skies for its cleverness—The New Republic of New York recently took it upon itself to admonish that estimable lady for what it seemed to think was a rather thoughtless and tactless act.

The incident of putting up steel stock as bridge prizes, said that paper, in somewhat satirical vein, makes it more and more difficult for people to respect private property as a sacred institution; more difficult to assert with a straight face that property is responsibility, that wealth is always earned, and that riches go naturally to the most enterprising and hard-working members of the community.

"Editors and economists are having a hard time enough to prove that the present distribution of property is the best that can be devised, and when property is treated so frivolously their task becomes almost unbearable. Does Mrs. Gary realize that a share of steel stock represents the efforts of human lives, that it represents control over those lives, that it is a title not only to dividends but to power, and that such power cannot be entrusted long to those who forget these truths? She would probably not gamble with her husband's right to vote, but his vote as a citizen is a small thing compared to his vote as an important stockholder in the steel corporation."

Mrs. Gary's thoughtlessness also strikes us that it would not be a bad idea if some philanthropist would take it upon himself to send Mrs. Gary and the ladies of her set copies of the staff report of the Industrial Relations Commission. A perusal of it, while, perhaps, not as entertaining as bridge, would prove vastly instructive. From it they might get an insight into the great social problem of today which would sharpen their sensibilities and bring home to them forcibly their obligations toward their fellow creatures in the world of industry, whose unremitting toil makes possible their life of leisure.

* * *

The campaign for the organization of the millmen still continues and each month brings results in the shape of newly chartered millmen's locals. Steady pressure is doing the work and in time we may expect to have all the millmen of the country in line.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 278 Keel Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 2500 Durant Ave., (Apartment 403) Berkeley, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice

To All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Again we officially notify you that the Nineteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Fort Worth, Tex., in September of this year. General Secretary Duffy visited Fort Worth in the month of March and with the special committee appointed by L. U. 208 of that city spent several days in making arrangements for our convention.

The Chamber of Commerce of Fort Worth placed their auditorium at our disposal in which to hold the daily sessions of the convention. The officers of that body willingly co-operated with us in every way they possibly could in making our arrangements. Hotel rates have been secured which will be furnished to all our Local Unions later by correspondence. With the assistance of the committee of L. U. 208 of Fort Worth, we can rest assured that nothing will be left undone to make our stay pleasant and profitable in that city next September. Lest we forget we again wish to call your attention to Paragraph 4, Section 62 of our General Laws, which reads as follows:

"All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District Councils, State Councils or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July preceding the holding of the convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official Journal, in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee

other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee."

Please be good enough to send all changes to laws or proposed new laws to us as soon as possible for publication in the forthcoming issues of our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter." Be good enough to heed this notice and oblige.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all local unions of the U. B. Accompanying it are six blanks for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this Journal reaches them should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Failure to Properly Report Indentured Apprentices

Many locals have been reporting members over the age of twenty-two and under fifty years, and classing them as semi-beneficial, and about which an article appeared in our official Journal, "The Carpenter," for the month of February.

We have had numerous communications from different locals about this matter and the contention is that they had been indentured as apprentices prior to the time they were twenty-two years of age, but were not reported as initiated.

In connection with this we want to call the attention of all locals to the fact, that under no circumstances will this General Office recognize any one as a member between the foregoing ages and who is not qualified as a journeyman carpenter, as per Section 42, paragraphs 7, and 12, of the General Laws, which read:

"A candidate to be admitted to beneficial membership in any Local Union of the United Brotherhood must be not less than twenty-one and not over fifty years of age, and must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, etc." "An apprentice of good moral character between the ages seventeen and twenty-two years may be admitted to membership as a semi-beneficial member, and after having served four years as such and qualifying in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, he shall be classed as a full beneficial member, etc," and for the protection of the locals and apprentices under their jurisdiction they should initiate and report to the General Office all apprentices at the time they take out their papers of indenture.

A Bishop On Trade Unionism

"If it had not been for unionism," says Bishop Long of Bathhurst, New South Wales, "nothing would have saved the workingman. The latter has only his labor to sell, and the only way to protect himself was by uniting. There is nothing in the simple annals of the poor to compare with the daring sacrifices of the splendidly heroic leaders of British trade unionism. The early apostles of trade unionism were scoffed at. They were told that the laws of political economy were against them, but they replied they would be against political economy. The logic was on the side of the man who was laughed at. After years of being illegal, as it was supposed to be, in restraint of trade, and after suffering its leaders to be imprisoned and enduring obloquy, trade unionism has asserted itself, and the present generation has come into the first fruits of victory."

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We have had numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter." Upon investigation we find in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery" and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at an expense of two cents.

We would therefore insist on all members giving their street address to the Financial Secretary of their local and have him advise the General Office of same, on the blanks furnished each local for that purpose.

We would also suggest that the Financial Secretary get the house address from members coming in on clearance as soon as they are admitted and notify the office of same when sending in their monthly reports.

It is not essential for the Financial Secretary to furnish this office with a complete list of all members of his local each and every month but it is necessary that he advise us of any additional members coming in whether by initiation or card, giving their addresses in full and also calling attention to those going out by clearance and suspension.

We also note that a great many locals have only sent in the names of those members who are actually in good standing. We should have the addresses of all members of the U. B., that is, members in good standing, and those, three or more months in arrears, who do not owe a sum equal to six months' dues.

Local Unions Chartered In February

Dolgeville, N. Y.
Bayonne, N. J. (Boat Builders, Ship Carpenters and Joiners.)
Scottsbluff, Neb. Ridgefield, N. J.
Lexington, Mo.
Jersey City, N. J. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Calkers.)
North Yakima, Wash. Erie, Pa.
Total, 9 Local Unions.

Wanted—Carpenter Bandsman

Wanted—A musical carpenter, says the Minneapolis Journal, not one who can draw a dirge out of a knot with a ripsaw or beat the tomtoms with a hammer or shave off a few grace notes with a plane.

The government wants a carpenter who is qualified to serve as a band leader. He's expected to "double in brass."

If he succeeds in passing the civil service examination, he may pack his tools and instruments, roll up his sheet music and blue-prints and hie him to the western Navajo agency in Arizona and regale the redman at $900 a year.

Why does the government want a carpenter to lead its band? It doesn't say, but——

If he's worked for a contractor, he ought to be familiar with flats.

He may have handled basswood.

He ought to know what's the matter with the acoustic properties.

His trisquare might serve as a triangle.

He'd be a handy man to have around when the wooden instruments needed repairing.

The band leader may be expected to turn his own baton on a lathe. The examination is to be given by the secretary of the civil service commission in the postoffice building. All applicants must show that they have served an apprenticeship in carpentry and led a band for at least one year. Their ages can range for nearly four octaves—from twenty to fifty.

The age-long struggle for liberty finds expression today in the labor movement.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments

Pennsylvania State Council:

The Executive Board of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters has instructed me to forward to you the following proposed amendments to the General Constitution.

Amend Section 44, by adding: "No L. U. shall pay a sick or accident benefit unless they maintain a separate fund for such purpose, above the amount of dues specified in this section."

The Pennsylvania State Council also recommends the adoption of a new section to promote national agreements and provide for a universal working card for the use of employes in the employment of such employers only who have entered into a national agreement with the General Office. Said section to read:

"Universal working cards be supplied quarterly by the General Office, to all D. C.'s and L. U.'s; to be furnished only to such members as are employed by employers who are under an agreement with the General Office. All such cards to be accounted for by the D. C. or L. U. to which issued at the end of each quarter, to the General Office.

"The number of cards furnished to be based on a ratio to be ascertained.

"Any member presenting this card to proper official in jurisdiction of any D. C. or L. U. shall be exempt from the use of any other working card.

"The General Office shall furnish said cards at a cost of Fifty (50c) Cents per quarter."

Also, I have been instructed to write you that it was the unanimous opinion of the State Council Convention that the General Constitution be amended so as to permit State Charters to be issued to State Councils of Ladies Auxiliaries.

I was also instructed to forward to you Resolution No. 16, which is herein attached:

"Substitute for Resolution No. 16

Recommended by the Resolution Committee and concurred in by committee.

Whereas, We find that the State of Pennsylvania has 664 cities and towns with a population of 1,000 or more and 23 counties without any local therein, we would, therefore, recommend that the G. O. be requested to send organizers into these districts as soon as possible.

D. S. LEIGHTY,
FRED PEACO,
HENRY GRIPP,
L. L. HAMACKER,
HARRY F. NEISWENTER,
Committee.

Substitute adopted by convention."

Sincerely yours,
JAMES A. RYAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Penns Grove Giant Baby Local

Following the regular meeting of L. U. 1900, of Penns Grove, N. J., on Tuesday evening, February 29, a most successful "smoker" was held to mark the first anniversary of the closing of the local's charter. While only a year old, the local has now a membership of over two hundred and it is making great strides in bettering the condition of the carpenters in the beautiful and growing little city across the river from Wilmington, Del.

Prior to the entertainment features, twenty-five new members were initiated and shortly after nine o'clock, with every chair in the large Odd Fellows' Hall filled, Joseph Cranner, as master of ceremonies, introduced William H. Rider, president of the local, who made an interesting talk on the swift growth of the organization in Penns Grove. Financial Secretary Joseph Carroll and John H. Hickey, president of the Central Labor Union and business agent of the Building Trades Council of Delaware, were other speakers. A. R. Saylor, editor of the Labor Herald of Wilmington, spoke on the benefits of collective bargaining and organization. Well rendered vocal numbers, recitations, orchestra selections by Anderson's union orchestra of five pieces and appropriate refreshments were other features of the "smoker." The committee on charge of arrangements consisted of Arthur McCann, Joseph Cranner and James Milne.

Kingston Carpenters Hold Big Convention

The members of L. U. 251 of Kingston, N. Y., gave a banquet at the Stuyvesant Hotel, Kingston, Saturday evening, February 5, to mark the twenty-ninth anniversary of the signing of their charter, and it proved beyond doubt one of the most successful events of the kind ever given by a labor organization in the city. Over one hundred members of L. U. 251 and guests were present.

After the banquet was served and the satisfactory menu disposed of, Harry F. Gerhardt, business agent of the local, took the chair and introduced Mayor Palmer Canfield who complimented the members on the progress which has marked their organization since its inception. The mayor's able address was appreciated and he was given a rising vote of thanks.

General Organizer D. F. Featherston was another speaker and he interestingly reviewed the labor movement and especially the progress made by the U. B. since it was founded in August, 1881, until today when it was the second largest international union in existence. He also told of what the U. B. was doing to better the condition of its members and the liberal death and disability benefits which were paid. He predicted that work during the coming spring would be more plentiful than at any time in the past ten years and, in closing, extended best wishes for the continued growth and prosperity of the organization on behalf of himself and the General Officers.

In connection with the banquet an attractive souvenir program was issued containing the following short history of the organized carpenters of Kingston:

Twenty-nine years ago on February 5, 1887, the first meeting to organize a local of carpenters in Kingston was called to order in the city hall by Henry B. Gerhardt, organizer of the local. There were nine men who signed their names to a petition asking the General Office to grant them a charter. The charter was granted on March 15, 1887, and was signed by the following men: Henry B. Gerhardt, Charles Weiss, Joseph J. Tubby, William D. Costello, Joseph J. Schepmoes, Phillip Hyman, Joseph Weiss, Simon S. Middah and George Dufner and was signed by W. J. Shields, General President, and P. J. McGuire, General Secretary. Charles Kohler became a member on March 15, 1887, but his name was not on the petition and therefore does not appear on the charter, but as he joined before the charter was closed he is considered a charter member. After meeting in the city hall for a number of years the local moved to Lutz's Hall on Broadway, but only remained there a short time removing to Cooney's Hall on Railroad Ave., where their stay was of short duration. When Peter Measter built what is known as Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 635 Broadway, the local moved into the new building and has made it its headquarters ever since. In 1909 L. U. 1560 composed of the millmen of the city decided that for the best interests of both Locals, 1560 and 251, it would be a wise move to consolidate and the same was accomplished during the latter part of the year, and since then the local has been in a very good condition both numerically and financially.

The officers for the present term are: Joseph J. Tubby, president; Adolph Knapp, vice-president; Edward N. Snow, recording secretary; Harry F. Gerhardt, financial secretary; Jacob L. Messinger, treasurer; Augustus J. Kohler, warden; John M. Marks, conductor; John M. Marks, John H. Berger, Joel J. Christiana, trustees.

Build Up the Union Made Collar Industry!

An appeal has been issued by Local 261, United Garment Workers of America, urging union men to demand and purchase union made collars. The communication, which is signed by Louise Lantz, president of the local, and Pearl Matson, secretary, complains that union men generally give very little assistance to the union made collar industry and instances the fact that only seven girls are kept busy but part of the time manufacturing all the union collars made, notwithstanding that there are over two million union men in the country. This appeal, which should be widely heeded, closes as follows:

Again we urge you to insist on being furnished with the only collar which bears the union label, namely Bell Brand, thereby fulfilling your obligation to organized labor, and assisting us in our efforts. We are not asking for charity, because as we have stated above you receive full value for your money. If your dealer will not handle them write the Union Label Collar Company, 137 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y., and they will furnish them to you gladly.

We have passed the 250,000 mark in membership—now for the 500,000 goal!

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING FEBRUARY, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
25896	John Gessert	10	15	..	Carcinoma of rectum	$300.00
25897	Jennie Craig	197	9	6	Pellagra	75.00
25898	George Gibbs	247	24	9	Chronic cardio nephritis	300.00
25899	Adrian Boright	247	10	9	Aneurism of aorta	300.00
25900	B. W. Phillips	331	16	2	Nephritis	300.00
25901	Geo. Stoffers	476	17	..	Chronic endocarditis	300.00
25902	Wm. Kinback	781	9	11	Paresis	300.00
25903	L. W. Royce	803	14	7	Mycardial insufficiency	125.00
25904	Matilda Yost	1107	13	1	Heart failure	75.00
25905	Mrs. Anna C. Olson	1367	3	2	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
25906	H. A. Hoeftman	165	25	..	Influenza	300.00
25907	E. Baker	197	15	7	Apoplexy	125.00
25908	Mrs. Carrie Hughes	736	13	6	Pneumonia	75.00
25909	Mrs. Helen Martak	795	6	3	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
25910	George Parvin	1069	13	8	Sarcoma, large intestines	300.00
25911	Valentine Dohm (Dis.)	464	28	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
25912	Jacob Hackert	6	2	7	Fracture of skull	200.00
25913	Mrs. Sarah Konkle	22	11	7	Chronic intestinal nephritis	75.00
25914	Elbert O. Rhodes	22	32	6	Endocarditis	300.00
25915	Patrick H. Brennan	167	19	4	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25916	Mrs. Matilda C. Hagman	167	16	7	Cancer (Cemix and Rectum)	75.00
25917	Mrs. Marie K. V. Olson	241	6	6	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
25918	Joseph V. Gahan	350	3	9	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25919	John Bayer (Dis.)	375	19	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
25920	Victor A. Oepe	396	13	7	Valvular heart disease	300.00
25921	C. B. Sanford	1214	6	3	Falling off scaffold	400.00
25922	Mrs. Mary Dougherty	1704	10	8	Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis	75.00
25923	Daniel Mihilik	1236	25	11	Heart failure	300.00
25924	Michael Gaines	1456	1	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
25925	Mrs. Minnie S. Opshal	7	8	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
25926	Mrs. Minnie G. Patterson	10	9	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
25927	Mrs. Katherine Goetzinger	25	23	9	Carcinoma of liver	75.00
25928	Michael M. Fisher	25	28	9	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
25929	Wm. Haley	102	6	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
25930	Fred C. Wanek (Dis.)	106	5	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
25931	John C. Noble	202	18	5	Cancer of scrotum	300.00
25932	Dominik Nagy	309	3	9	Carcinoma of liver	200.00
25933	S. Ricard	326	15	9	Acute appendicitis	300.00
25934	N. G. Roberts	437	11	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	125.00
25935	Wm. Winding	471	29	8	Cancer of stomach	300.00
25936	Michael Sokolowski	471	22	7	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25937	Mrs. Theresa Hawkins	854	14	7	Carcinoma (Heart and lungs)	75.00
25938	Antoine Poirier	1092	6	6	Erysipelas (General septicaemia)	75.00
25939	Wm. Ellwein	1207	9	1	Pneumonia	300.00
25940	Axel B. Jensen	1367	13	7	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25941	Michael Schulz	1369	13	7	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
25942	Otto Branel	1367	12	8	Infection pneumonia	300.00
25943	Wm. S. Irvine	1555	2	9	Aneurism of aorta	50.00
25944	Charles P. Lotz	1598	12	8	La Grippe	300.00
25945	John Zelenka	1786	13	5	Organic heart disease	300.00
25946	Frederick Foster	407	2	5	Heart disease	50.00
25947	Mrs. Mary Ann Holloway	624	16	..	Pneumonia	75.00
25948	Manuel M. Ladino	1733	8	11	Papilloma of bladder	300.00
25949	Mrs. Lucie Morasse	1896	1	8	Puerperal septicaemia	50.00
25950	Frank Standley	11	2	8	Sarcoma of jaw	50.00
25951	Mrs. Rose E. Wall	29	31	1	La Grippe	75.00
25952	Mrs. Mattie E. Gorman	61	2	7	La Grippe	50.00
25953	Mrs. Ida Schilling	80	11	1	Pernicious anemia	75.00
25954	Chas. Hassell	80	13	8	General paralysis of insane	300.00
25955	Mrs. Amelia Putzke	87	17	1	Paraplegeia spinal hemorrhage	75.00
25956	Arthur Wallenta	115	3	9	Carcinoma of rectum	200.00
25957	Nicholas Orlando	214	5	4	Cardiac asthenia	300.00
25958	Joseph Beck	257	4	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
25959	Mrs. Elmira Savaria	551	12	7	Uterine carcinoma	75.00
25960	Harry B. Mann	677	15	8	General artero sclerosis	125.00
25961	Charles Job	723	14	2	La Grippe	300.00
25962	George Kanagy	769	18	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
25963	J. M. Kline	916	14	1	Chronic nephritis	300.00
25964	Mrs. Vivian M. Powell	993	3	7	Acute pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
25965	Joseph Cervenka	1786	6	1	Hemorrhagic myelitis	75.00
25966	Alfons Grochowski	341	6	8	Fibrosis of lungs	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
25967	John Ebbert	255	7	4	Diabetes mellitus	75.00
25968	John Yhlen (Dis.)	299	15	2	Accidental injury	400.00
25969	Mrs. Florida Fournier	390	5	6	Influenza	75.00
25970	Kilian Bauer	497	33	..	Prostatic hypentrophy sclerosis	300.00
25971	John E. Hill	1325	6	1	Influenza and quinzy	300.00
25972	John Swanson	1367	9	2	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
25973	Otto Hendricks	122	6	8	Groupous pneumonia	300.00
25974	Henry Neiman	122	13	8	Chronic Bright's disease	125.00
25975	Joseph A. Baril	134	12	10	Congestion cerebral	125.00
25976	Lambert C. Thomas	160	14	..	Chronic cardiac dilitation	125.00
25977	Mrs. Augusta Hoffmann	181	12	10	Thrombe phlebitis	75.00
25978	Mrs. Mary Clement	291	3	8	Chronic nephritis	75.00
25979	Mrs. Bridget Fagan	478	16	8	Acute nephritis	75.00
25980	Wm. W. Monaghan	643	13	7	Pneumonia and acute nephritis	125.00
25981	Howard Burr	750	3	..	Carcinoma of face	200.00
25982	E. L. Strawcutter	1030	8	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
25983	Mrs. Cora L. Shutts	1874	6	4	Chronic intestinal nephritis	75.00
25984	Oliver E. Hammond	1839	6	4	Plumonary tuberculosis	300.00
25985	Mrs. Kate Cooper	1067	19	9	Embolism of brain	75.00
25986	Laszlo Tarczali	1596	6	7	Strangulation (Suicide)	300.00
25987	H. C. Holst	985	28	8	Chronic Bright's disease	300.00
25988	Mrs. Mary Stone	141	16	7	Acute myocarditis	75.00
25989	Albert Pfister	564	16	9	Fracture of skull	300.00
25990	James W. Allen	802	4	..	Pneumonia	50.00
25991	Mrs. Bertha Jeres	1051	10	8	Nephrites and heart disease	75.00
25992	Mrs. Victoria Burke	1505	1	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
25993	Geo. H. Koch	1515	4	5	Nephritis	200.00
25994	Frank Wicard	3	17	..	Influenza chronic nephritis	125.00
25995	Mrs. Delia Flavin	23	1	10	Carcinoma, large intestines	50.00
25996	C. Machholz	42	8	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
25997	Mrs. Blanda Gustagson	58	10	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
25998	Mrs. Mary Murray	138	6	..	Arthusis deformaus	75.00
25999	Robert C. Cochran	350	12	10	Pneumonia	300.00
26000	J. H. File (Dis.)	367	13	3	Accidental injury	400.00
26001	Fred Butzin	515	27	..	Chronic myocarditis	300.00
26002	Mrs. Annie L. Pye	621	8	4	Broncho pneumonia	75.00
26003	Webster Green	448	18	4	Systitis and paralysis	125.00
26004	Mrs. Anna Knutson	756	8	9	Endocarditis	75.00
26005	Jacob Dauterich	1051	13	9	Chronic intestinal nephritis	300.00
26006	G. W. Smith	1355	9	7	Apoplexy	300.00
26007	Sam Leviton	1784	2	5	Appendical abcess	200.00
26008	Mrs. Ella Wilson	1012	2	8	Organic heart disease	75.00
26009	Chas. Rudolph	1	23	..	Fall from building	300.00
26010	Carl Bishop	1	14	6	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
26011	W. H. Winters	7	6	4	Tabes dorsalis	300.00
26012	John G. Rutschke	16	23	8	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
26013	Joseph Bankert	54	26	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26014	Samuel Spanik	54	3	8	Endocarditis and plurisy	200.00
26015	Mrs. Anna Taylor	61	2	6	Carcinoma	50.00
26016	Chas. A. Bellinger	131	15	10	Acute nephritis	300.00
26017	Oliver Cabana	683	13	4	Nephritis cardia hypertrophy	125.00
26018	Mrs. Anna Hemstrau	941	5	8	Diabetes	75.00
26019	John S. Markowski	1369	5	5	Apoplexy	75.00
26020	Mrs. Adelina Lascomb	8	14	3	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
26021	George S. Texter	246	15	8	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
26022	John F. Rollins	407	1	5	Uremic poisoning	50.00
26023	Emile Vetrovec	925	9	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26024	Arvid J. Newman	1307	10	..	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
26025	Mrs. Anna W. Gruse	1366	14	6	Arterial degeneration	75.00
26026	Andrew Mueller	1367	13	3	Pernicious anemia of the liver	300.00
26027	Mrs. Alice Williams	1526	11	2	Acute bronchitis	75.00
26028	Mrs. Elizabeth Hellar	7	14	6	Cancer of liver, stomach and bowels	75.00
26029	Frank Barresh	11	15	11	Acute intestinal nephritis	300.00
26030	Thomas J. Stack	48	5	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26031	Mrs. Ellen Fredickson	66	2	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
26032	Mrs. Susan S. Pruitt	75	26	8	Carcinoma of breast	75.00
26033	Mrs. Ruth H. Spackman	112	7	4	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
26034	Mrs. Martha May Braun	122	9	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26035	Mrs. Francis Davis Lloyd	142	16	7	Chronic pulmonary phthisis	75.00
26036	Adam Bremer	148	14	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26037	Harold Kalleberg	247	14	1	Railroad accident	300.00
26038	Mrs. Sarah M. Hendrickson	281	11	10	Chronic nephritis	75.00
26039	Joseph Horton	289	16	3	Bronchial asthma	300.00
26040	Mrs. Mary B. Fitting	326	17	2	Endocarditis	75.00
26041	Frederick Schammel	391	28	10	Valvular heart disease	300.00
26042	Henry Bormann	419	17	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
26043	Joseph Archibald	432	2	10	Aortic stenosis	50.00
26044	Julius Smith	457	27	11	Cancer of stomach	300.00
26045	Samuel R. Gingrich	677	15	2	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
26046	Mrs. Julia Fortier	730	11	9	Chronic pneumonia	75.00
26047	Benjamin C. Walters (Dis.)	739	7	8	Accidental injury	400.00
26048	Everett C. Norton	769	11	2	Appendicitis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
26049	Mrs. Clara Buss	840	2	3	Pneumonia	50.00
26050	Mrs. Annie M. Kimball	914	6	6	Pernicious vomiting of pregnancy	75.00
26051	Mrs. Grace E. Williams	1014	3	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26052	Alphonsine Lambert	1021	6	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
26053	J. C. Jones	1313	4	6	Asphyxiation from gas and smoke	50.00
26054	Wm. Wilburn	1367	6	8	Myocarditis	300.00
26055	Mrs. Emma E. Sandt	1436	13	..	Cardiac asthma	75.00
26056	Mrs. Julia Roth	1548	11	11	Strangulated umbellical hernia	75.00
26057	Jeremiah Semerad	1921	2	1	Fractured skull	300.00
26058	D. B. Lazar	1	5	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
26059	August Goetten	42	2	9	Cerebral apoplexy	200.00
26060	Mrs. Alice Malone	591	2	9	Puerperal septicaemia	50.00
26061	Mrs. Johanna Thoorsell	755	13	2	Acute bronchitis	75.00
26062	Yahnar Waisaner	1443	3	..	Typhoid fever	147.10
26063	Robert Loudin	2	6	2	Acute bronchitis	125.00
26064	Wm. L. Denman	2	5	9	Cerebral softening	300.00
26065	Wm. Green	61	5	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26066	W. H. Howland	141	21	10	Myocarditis	300.00
26067	Steve Thompson	361	5	4	Fractured skull	300.00
26068	Wm. H. Walsh	438	13	6	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
26069	Joseph Miller	238	30	8	Carcinoma of stomach	207.30
26070	Paul Rzeppa	181	5	7	Fractured skull	300.00
26071	Theo. F. Hamman	239	22	11	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
26072	Lambert Bax	250	14	11	Pernicious anemia	300.00
26073	Patrick Magee	471	22	9	Chronic myocarditis	300.00
26074	Mrs. Josephine Greene	496	12	2	Exophltialnic goiter	75.00
26075	Edward C. Schields	558	7	2	Perforation of bowel	300.00
26076	Minnie A. Hoempka	930	3	2	Tubercular pneumonia	75.00
26077	George Marlow	1082	11	4	Fracture of skull	300.00
26078	Mrs. Philomena Renault	1239	14	9	Diabetes mellitus	75.00
26079	E. C. Duval	1737	12	5	Cerebral apoplexy	125.00
26080	Mrs. Sophia Scharftlein	25	8	4	La Grippe	75.00
26081	Mrs. Matilda H. Bystrom	7	9	5	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
26082	Aaron Grube	75	25	8	Cystilis	125.00
26083	A. M. Brunick	50	9	2	Carcinoma of stomach	75.00
26084	Mrs. Ragna C. Anderson	87	4	9	Uraemic poisoning	75.00
26085	Mrs. Emma J. Bauer	104	25	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
26086	J. P. Horne	132	4	2	Chronic endocarditis	200.00
26087	Henry P. Englert	325	13	9	Gastric carcinoma	300.00
26088	Mrs. Maria Andris	1053	11	4	Mitral stenosis	75.00
26089	Mrs. Ernestina Ehrlich	1856	2	1	Dysentery	50.00
26090	John Miegandt	45	9	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
26091	Richard W. Blake	449	2	6	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
26092	James B. McCoy (Dis.)	1252	3	1	Gunshot wound	400.00
					Total	$37,204.40

Full beneficial claims	$ 26,354.40
Semi-beneficial claims	2,750.00
Wife's claims	4,900.00
Disability claims	3,200.00
Total	$ 37,204.40

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR FEBRUARY, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
2863	Mrs. Myrtle Fisk	23	3	1	Three months' arrears	$ 75.00
2864	Mrs. Rosalia Heinburger	725	2	8	Three months' arrears	50.00
2865	Mrs. Lena Oldershansen	1519	4	5	Three months' arrears	75.00
2866	Mrs. Mary Ann Brooks	701	13	10	Three months' arrears	75.00
2867	Mrs. Josephine De Roche	1479	2	9	Three months' arrears	75.00
2868	Mrs. Annie B. Seigrant	493	3	2	Three months' arrears	75.00
2869	Gaetano De Caro	1565	5	10	Three months arrears	.....
2870	Geo. Foltz	232	3	3	Three months' arrears	200.00
2871	Antonio Pasquale	1565	6	2	Three months arrears	.....
2872	Wm. F. Linderman	289	2	8	Six months' suspended	50.00
2873	Mrs. Elizabeth Desjardius	1210	9	9	Three months' arrears	75.00
2874	Mrs. Emma M. Treverton	1678	6	11	Semi-Beneficial, not entitled to wife donation	50.00
2875	James Morris	1367	4	5	Three months' arrears	300.00
2876	H. T. Hassell (Dis.)	1847	6	4	Not totally disabled	100.00

Big Event At Galesburg

The completion of twenty-five years' activity on the part of L. U. 360, Galesburg, Ill., was signalized January 4, last, with a most enthusiastic celebration which began with a meeting and "smoker" in the afternoon and closed with a banquet in the evening. The attendance was splendid throughout, more than 125 men being in the hall in the afternoon when Chairman Ed. Wood called the meeting to order.

Present on the occasion was First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove, who represented the General Office, and P. J. Carlson, business agent of the Tri-City D. C., both of whom made addresses. Several members of L. U. 1265 of Monmouth also attended and Local Secretary Ahlstrand extended greetings on their behalf. He also brought word that the Monmouth brothers had inaugurated the 8-hour day and established a minimum scale of 50c per hour. George Palmer, of the "Galesburg Labor News," was another speaker. He urged the younger members to get into harness and lessen the responsibilities of the older members whose efforts in the past had brought about the conditions existing today.

The banquet in the evening was held in the assembly room of the M. E. Church and was even more successful than the afternoon affair. Brother Wood proved a most satisfactory toastmaster and the various addresses and musical numbers were listened to with interest.

John E. Newstrom, the only member of the local who has held his card continuously for twenty-five years, read the record of the organization, showing the early battles necessary to make the conditions now enjoyed. Those records showed how, starting without any fixed wage or established hours of labor, it has been possible to establish and maintain the 8-hour day and a minimum wage of 55c per hour.

Other speakers were George Palmer, P. J. Carlson, the Rev. Joe Bell and First General Vice-President Cosgrove. Vocal solos were rendered by Miss Anna Anderson and Miss Olga Rundquist, Miss Vera Swanstrom being the accompanist.

Vice-President Cosgrove in his talk greeted the members of L. U. 360 in behalf of the General Office and complimented them on the success that had attended their efforts. He outlined what had been done by the U. B. to improve the conditions of American carpenters and showed that while over $7,000,000 had been expended in sick and death benefits by the parent body, less than $2,000,000 had been spent in strikes and lock-outs.

From every point of view the day's celebration was a great success. Adequate testimony of the good relations existing between the members of the local and the employers was shown by the presence of nearly all of them at the banquet. The committee on arrangements consisted of J. E. Newstrom, C. H. Johnson, C. J. Benson, T. M. Foley, A. F. Engman and Wm. Pearson and they received due credit for the success of the affair.

Syracuse Unions Consolidate

L. U. 1211 of Syracuse, N. Y., last month held a most successful "smoker" in honor of the members of L. U. 1808 of Liverpool, a suburb of the city, who recently decided to consolidate with L. U. 1211. Members of L. U. 192 of Syracuse also assisted in the affair which proved most enjoyable from start to finish. There were plenty of refreshments and numerous enjoyable features. Among the entertainers were John T. O'Brien and his violin, Jay Briggs with his claronet, John Page, the one-legged dancer and Brother Al. Adams who sang several songs. A quartet composed of E. Vilneau, Gus Beauchat, E. Jenkins and G. Day made a hit during the evening. The committee which arranged for the "smoker" were highly complimented on the success of the event.

Co-operation is the secret of the wage earners' progress.

Impressions of an A. F. of L. Convention

(Continued from Page 13)

knowledge came to me—flashes that seem like revelations of white truth until you discover that everybody else had discovered it long before. The only institution in this country that offers a training in citizenship is the trade union. The public schools don't train citizens—in the face of this bloody world-holocaust they are still teaching a war-begetting patriotism. The colleges don't train citizens—they are still turning out highbrows. Politics can't teach citizenship—a real citizenship means the end of politics.

Gradually from the crowd, personalities began to stand out; Morrison, secretary; O'Connell, vice-president; Lennon, treasurer; Woll, of the Photo Engravers; Cannon, of the Western Federation of Miners; Alesandro, of the Hod-Carriers; Hayes, of Typographical; Furuseth, of the Seamen — the Furuseth whose long life of service to the men who go down to the sea in ships has at last flowered in the Seamen's Bill—tall, big, gaunt, the lines of the iron framework of his body pushing through his very clothes, strong yet delicate, the spirit. heroic and ascetic, burning off the last fibre of superfluous flesh and imprinting its beauty on the very bone. Casey of the Teamsters. Gallagher, ex-president of the San Francisco Labor Council. And dominating them all the small figure, the great brain and the overpowering personality of the little cigarmaker who brought this tremendous structure into being: Gompers.

Gompers; fighting eternally and interminably for labor; sixty-six years old, yet working with the strength and dauntlessness and conviction and hope of twenty-one; averaging during the convention three hours of sleep to twenty-one of conflict; presiding for long hours over what, when its fighting blood is up, is probably the most individualistic, obstinate, unmanageable and immovable body in the world. At times his job of chairman was that of the man who would tame a cage of wildcats by reading the Golden Rule. Always more work to be done in two weeks than can rightfully be done in a month. Each delegate a separate rebellion in himself bristling with information, bursting with eloquence, armed with every parliamentary trick and doggedly determined to fight for his organization to the last ditch. Eternal noise—hurry—confusion. To this Gompers brought a parliamentarism, uncannily astute; equal quantities of force and diplomacy; logic; cajolery. Sometimes he gave them their head—sometimes he pulled them up with a jerk; he argued, advised, pleaded, joked, scolded, ridiculed, praised, scorned. Sometimes it looked as though that stream of conviction on the floor were growing turbulent beyond control; cataracts of assertion—rapids of contradiction—whirlpools of defiance. It made forward here into a little wave of progress; it swung back there into a little eddy of reaction; sometimes with infinite tumult and fury it seemed but to stand still. But always the figure on the platform, insignificant in stature and tremendous in head, with its amazing combination of beauty and ugliness, its voice elastic, supple, vibrant, resonant as an actor's—one instant nasal, grating, hard, harsh; the next clear, rippling, soft, musical—brought them back not to his but to their own control—brought them back through sheer force of will, brain and personality power.

It was like being present when a body of world generals planned a world-war—war in which the guns are ideals and the ammunition, ideas.

Sometimes in the smoke which hung over that council of generals, I seemed to see standing back of them, in serried ranks, shadowy, ghostly, the millions of of workers that had sent them there. And those workers said—"Thus far can ye go, O ye who represent us, thus far—and no farther."

The voice of labor is a roar, deep as though it came from a throat of iron, penetrating as though it came through lips of silver. One day that voice will silence all the great guns of the world.

Casual Comment

How about a policy of preparedness against unemployment?

* * *

Organization is the fulcrum of freedom for the workers.

* * *

Collective action spells opportunity for the workers in the various industries.

* * *

The day of individual effort as a means of securing adequate wages and decent working conditions is swiftly passing. Did it ever really exist?

* * *

Reasonably high dues are indispensable to the trade union striving for power and influence in the modern industrial world.

* * *

Union men should not expect the impossible from their International Union; they cannot expect it to be held to the top-notch of efficiency unless they adequately contribute to its support.

* * *

The demands upon the trade unions of today are so varied and numerous that it is surprising how well they do what is expected of them and at minimum cost.

* * *

"The glorious privilege of being independent" is only given to the trade union that possesses a strong treasury and that knows it can always rely upon its members to furnish the required sinews of war.

* * *

The carpenter who does not possess a working card in the United Brotherhood today is to all practical purposes a pariah and outcast in the world of his craft.

* * *

When one recalls the benefits, financial and otherwise, and the protection the union carpenter gets for his monthly dues, the question arises in many minds, how can the U. B. afford to do it?

* * *

Welfare work—of the kind that precludes and stifles all efforts in the direction of collective action — proved an ignominous failure in East Youngstown as the recent outbreak proved.

* * *

Although the railroads have set up a calamity cry we are not blind to the fact that the year just closed showed an increase of twenty per cent in the net earnings of the railroads of the country.

* * *

Talk about war! Two hundred and fifty thousand men, women and children are killed each year in the United States, and 4,700,000 are maimed and injured as a result of poverty and the spread of preventable diseases.

* * *

Now, comes a New York trade unionist who gives it as his opinion that there will be no unusual immigration at the close of the war. The trend will be back to Europe—not from it— he says.

* * *

The dawn of peace will herald the dawn of a memorable epoch in Europe and in this country. The question is whether the trade unionists of the country are prepared for the industrial readjustment which peace will bring.

* * *

Preparation on our part should consist of effective organization, lines strengthened and decks cleared for action, ready to meet, resist and defeat all encroachments upon the rights of the workers. Let us be on the alert.

* * *

An English writer recently stated that the close of the war would see a lengthening of the working hours for the English workers as one of the means of recouping the economic loss sustained by that nation.

* * *

Doubtless those American employers who are always ready to take a suggestion whereby they can apparently get more out of their employes will try to introduce a longer work day here.

No time should be lost in sending in any proposed amendments to the Constitution which members may desire to bring before the forthcoming General Convention at Fort Worth in September. In this connection, Paragraph 4, Section 62 of our General Laws should be studied and complied with.

* * *

In an article in the "New York Sun" recently, James J. Hill protested against the movement of the railroad employes for an increase in wages and better working conditions and prophesied that at the close of the war American wage earners would find it hard to market their labor not alone fix a price for it.

* * *

With accommodating capitalistic logic, Mr. Hill says that this country will share with Europe the cost of the war and that cessation of war orders will bring stagnation in all branches of industry. Increase in wages, he fears, will but make the financial and commercial adjustment more difficult.

* * *

The views of the Great Northern Railroad magnate are not likely to discourage trade unionists from insisting upon a just and adequate return for their labor. The "end of the war" calamity howlers may be depended upon to grow numerous from now on as a means of keeping down wages.

* * *

When Mr. Hill makes the startling statement that "this country will share with Europe the cost of the war" he, doubtless, also harbors the delusion that the American wage earners will accommodatingly consent to go backward in the scale of wages and working conditions. If so, he is very much mistaken.

* * *

Whatever the outcome of the war and whatever its effect on American industries, American trade unionists will not allow it to be made the excuse for lowering American standards of labor and living—which even at their very best are none too high to harmonize with the nation's ideals.

It was officially announced in Chicago on March 9, that the vote of 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen of American railroads resulted overwhelmingly in favor of an 8-hour day and time and a half for overtime, thus signifying that the heads of the Brotherhoods enter into negotiations with the various roads to that effect.

* * *

The management of the various railroads have been furnished with a copy of the request of the employes setting forth the details of their demand and asking that they state their attitude toward it. The answer of the transportation companies to the Brotherhoods is expected by May 1.

* * *

President Gompers of the A. F. of L. has sent a circular to the organized labor movements in all countries asking that representatives be sent to a Labor's World Congress to be held at the same time and in the same city in which the representatives of the different belligerent countries will meet to discuss the terms of peace at the close of the war.

* * *

Such a representative gathering of the toilers of the world at such a momentous time cannot fail to leave its impress on history and strongly influence the trend of democracy in all countries. In its deliberations, labor's plans to insure permanent world peace will be unfolded and steps takes to see that they are incorporated in the articles of peace.

* * *

The 25,000 silk workers of Paterson, N. J., have unconditionally been granted a 9-hour work day by the Paterson Silk Manufacturers' Association which controls 125 of the largest silk factories in the city. The demand was granted March 27, after the workers had threatened to call a general strike on Monday, April 3.

* * *

Even the actors are steadily learning the need of organization. In New York recently 900 of them formed the Actors' Equity Association. The meeting was

addressed by such well-known theatrical celebrities as Francis Wilson, Wilton Lackaye, Digby Bell and others. At their May meeting the actors will take up the question of affiliating with the A. F. of L.

* * *

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor will urge on the next legislature changes in the state workmen's compensation law. It will favor old age and invalid pensions, holding that such would prevent employers from discharging old men and invalids without cause. Another proposed amendment will fix the compensation rate at 66 2-3 per cent instead of 50 per cent.

* * *

The Federation of Labor will also endeavor to increase the minimum payment to $6.00 and the maximum to $12.00 with compensation to begin ten days after accident. An effort will be made to repeal the section permitting corporations to issue their own insurance and also to prevent railroads from claiming exemption on the plea that they are under interstate commerce laws.

* * *

The 6-hour day, now that the 8-hour day has been reached, will be the next goal of the building trades, in the opinion of President Williams of the Building Trades Department, and it is likely that all the affiliated trades in the department will co-operate in bringing it about. Following its consistent stand for shorter hours, the U. B. is still to the front in this movement.

* * *

Louis Zancanelli, the Colorado miner, after two years' confinement in the county jail at Trindad, on the charge of killing a Baldwin-Feltz gunman, has been given his freedom under a $10,000 bond by a decision of the state Supreme Court which has granted a rehearing of the trial. There is little doubt but that Zancanelli's next trial will be a fair one, and if so his vindication will come.

* * *

Zancanelli's first trial took place in March, 1915, and after a protracted hearing the jury failed to agree upon a verdict. Four days later the second trial began and what was declared to be a "hand picked" jury brought in a verdict of first degree murder. Later a motion for a new trial was overruled by Judge Hillyer, the case being then taken to the state Supreme Court with the above result.

* * *

The steel magnates, including Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the directorate of the United States steel corporation, who were indicted last month by the Mahoning County grand jury in connection with the East Youngstown strike riot, have been freed of the indictment by Judge W. S. Anderson of the Court of Common Pleas at Youngstown. The judge ruled that labor was not a commodity and that therefore the indictments did not hold.

* * *

Notwithstanding the fact that this judge characterized the indictments as "vague, uncertain and indefinite," the technical dismissal of these defendants will not clear them in the minds of the great mass of thinking people from responsibility for the East Youngstown outbreak in which four lives were lost and almost a million dollars worth of property destroyed as a result of the tyrannical treatment meted out to the southern European employes of the steel interests.

* * *

It is rumored that a bill to create a state constabulary will be introduced in the New York legislature at the forthcoming session "to test public opinion." A delegation recently met Governor Whitman on the subject insisting that "the state should lift the restriction that now keeps so many young men out of the militia." It is not likely, however, that the labor forces in New York state will stand for the introduction of a force of state cossacks.

The labor movement is of the present —but looks forward to a brighter and better future.

Correspondence

The Steward Card System

Editor The Carpenter:

The season is with us when the main line of thought among trade unionists is trade movements, strikes and lockouts. Our method of procedure in the past has been to vote a wage scale and conditions and then notify the employers, the result of which, as you know, is usually the appointment of a conference committee to effect a settlement or endeavor to do so.

At these opening conferences it is invariably the rule for an announcement to be made of the desires (or the demands) of the men, whereupon the other side asks the question, why?

Our side answers, "because," etc.—and the usual and oftentimes hopeless rag-chewing follows, sometimes with results and other times not, and nearly always with ill will, why?

The above is a brief synopsis of the periodical trade movement.

Can we improve our methods? I believe we can. Let every local adopt a steward card system, enforce same and have someone to carefully compile it. Then at any stated period you can see authentically what is the average wage paid in your locality and a few other things of interest to the union man. With irrefutable data your committee can then say truthfully "our members are not averaging a living wage," a statement that will win you the support of many who would be antagonistic otherwise.

The thinkers outside of labor realize that the workers must have certain things and in the final analysis, popular sympathy is an invaluable asset, but its support is not won on the assertion of some interested person unless the statement can be substantiated by facts, and if the carpenters will not produce the facts who will? It may not be customary but I believe it will not be a crime for the carpenters to think and think hard. Then go to your next meeting and adopt a system that will help you over the rough spots in industrial disputes.

Yours fraternally,

F. H. KNOLLMAN,

President Colorado State Council, Denver, Colo.

The Question of Finances

Editor The Carpenter:

Although a printer, the writer has studied with interest during the past two years the discussion carried on in your Journal regarding a "Pension Fund" or a "Home for the Aged Members," and without wishing in any manner to discourage these humane and laudable projects, I believe it would be wise to acquaint your membership with the amount of taxation which such schemes would almost certainly require, and thus dispel any anticipations that even a niggardly pension could be paid out of the present per capita tax received by the General Office.

It is within my knowledge that some carpenters wonder what becomes of the present monthly tax of 34c which they pay into the international exchequer. Outsiders wonder how the Brotherhood exists and pays such a liberal scale of benefits out of such paltry receipts. That bankruptcy stares the United Brotherhood in the face cannot be doubted, unless the members are prepared to either substantially increase their dues or materially reduce benefits. A brief study of the January "Claims Paid" in the March issue shows that 214 beneficiaries received the sum of $44,557, an average of about $208.21 each. The average membership of those for whom benefits were paid was thirteen and one-half years, which would show the average

payment, including all of the 34c monthly tax, to be $55.08.

An old adage, and a true one, says you cannot continually take something from something and leave something. After five years' continuous membership the beneficiaries of a decedent are entitled to a sum of $300.00, while the member himself might draw $75.00 on account of the death of his wife, a total of $375.00. Were the member to become totally disabled after receiving the deceased wife benefit, he would have received $475.00. On a monthly tax of 34c it would take ninety-two years to accumulate the first amount and over 116 years to pay into the Brotherhood the sum of $475.00.

How many men live half that length of time after joining a labor organization?

A member must pay his international per capita tax for nearly nineteen years before the amount will equal the sum he will be entitled to on his wife's demise.

From this showing it must be apparent that the present dues paid by the carpenters are sadly inadequate to meet the cost of the benefits paid, let alone strike relief, organization and the upkeep of the General Office.

For a death benefit ranging up to $400.00 (no disability or deceased wife donation) the printers paid last year average dues of over 42½c per month, and in the month of January the claims paid amounted to $29,580 against receipts of $28,476; in February $28,970 were paid, against receipts of $27,618.

The printers pay their pensioners $5.00 a week. This benefit cost the membership last year a monthly tax of nearly 43c. Some of your correspondents suggest that a per capita tax of 10c would suffice to pay a pension of $12.00 a month to aged members. In view of the fact that it costs the printers over four times that amount to pay a pension which does not even double the sum suggested, and having in mind the printers also support a Home at which many men reside who otherwise would be pensioners, it is probable it would cost the carpenter more than the printer in the matter of a pension.

As there is no apparent reason why the Brotherhood should be in a better position to pay benefits than the Typographical Union and in order that your membership may realize the amount they may be called upon to pay in case Pensions or a Home are instituted, it might be to their interest to study the following amounts which are paid monthly by printers to their international headquarters, in addition to the taxes levied by their local unions:

General fund	.25
Journal	.05
Home fund	.20
Mortuary benefit	.42
Pension	.43
Total	$1.35

OBSERVER.

The Old Man's Plight

Editor The Carpenter:

Having read with deep interest your article contained in last month's "Carpenter," and especially the latter paragraph regarding a pension fund, or at least a reduction in dues or any other feasible plan for members of our Brotherhood who have been in good standing for twenty or more years and have attained the age of sixty-five years or over and find their services not required, especially during the winter season, causing them to disappear from the membership role: I would ask why cannot some plan be devised whereby those who have fought the battle, as you say, that we might enjoy better things and better times, be better provided for in the future. In this connection I thought the following communication published in "The Hartford Times" regarding the status of the old man may be of interest.

ENOCH PARKER,
98 Franklin Ave., Hartford, Conn.

A Use For Our Old Men

To the Editor of The Times:

Just exactly when a man slips from that pleasant state styled "middle-aged," and often referred to as "the prime of life," into the

awful state of innocuous desuetude known as "old," no one has ever been able satisfactorily to define. It is believed that in the days of Methusaleh and his long-lived comrades, it could not have begun to show its dreaded traces until about the seven-hundredth year. But in these modern days we are apt to hustle things. Dr. Osler said—but why rake up unpleasantness.

Let us take something later. In the New York daily papers, last week, there was an account of a brave, but misguided, individual who tried to prevent some young firebugs from burning up a home, and one of the papers stated that the crooks "turned and shot the old man." A bit further on it gave the aged man's exact age as fifty-six years. And I am personally acquainted with a man who has for a long time maintained that "a man is no good after he passes the age of thirty-five." In your own paper recently an advertising man, who was instructing and educating a large gathering of our business men, went on record as stating that "out of every 100 men at the age of sixty-five years, only one is successful. Four, out of every 100, are fairly well-to-do; six are working for a living, and fifty-five are dependent upon their children, or upon charity for support. Of course this measure of what is called success is based simply on the accumulation of wealth, and takes no account of a man being a fairly good citizen, who is trying to do his duty in the world, and endeavoring to be of help to others. The cold, stern fact remains that, in the eyes of the majority of our great public, fifty-five out of every 100 men, 550 in every 1,000 and 550,000 of every 1,000,000 of the citizens of this country are a total loss—dead timber, so to speak—and of no use to the world at all. True, this is not their fault, but due to old Father Time, who turns them into old men. But what a condition this is to face in these days of efficiency! If you doubt the correctness of my reasoning interview a few score men who are past fifty even, and who, from one cause or another, have lost their situations in their business.

All will agree that no matter how active they are, or however well qualified by education, experience and natural capabilities they are for the positions they seek, they are invariably "turned down" with the formula, "We need a younger man," except in the few cases where their age can be disguised, or a "pull" be brought to bear to land the coveted job. Now, then, we have several millions of these men in the United States who are—solely from this crime of "growing old"—of no use in the business world, and my idea—the great idea, I assert—is that our new army, which it is said we need in order to be in a "due state of preparedness for the aggressive lot to which it has pleased God to elevate our nation," that this great army shall be entirely composed of men of fifty years and upward. The idle and thoughtless objector will say at once, "They could not stand the strain of marching and trench work," to which I reply that there will be no such things in future wars. Only the most improved methods of poisoning, submarine exploding, bomb-dropping, etc., will be in use. Soldiers will be carried to all necessary points in really bullet and bomb-proof autos and landed in forts so constructed that high-caliber guns have no effect upon them, so that for manning these forts, as well as supplying submarines and airships with men, the age cuts no figure.

It is to be expected that a few sentimental persons, mostly women and peace-at-any-price folks, will object to this perfectly good plan for utilizing aged material. There are a few slight and unimportant details to work out in this plan of mine, but it is very practical, and I am sure I have indicated its value. We should, for one thing, entirely do away with any fear of compulsory enlistment, now such a vital question in England, for those men who were growing aged (and therefore quite useless) would be of the class who longed to be busy, and have something to do, and who are not finical as to wages and "an eight-hour day." Pass your law, as to age limit, along the lines I have set down, and you have at once your standing army, at the very first call for volunteers. For a man is "never too old to fight,"—as is proven by the number of superannuated pugilists who always are striving to "come back"—and why not have their pugnacity amount to something? This army of mine would be found to have great ability along fighting lines, for, knowing that "no quarter" was the rule, and that to fly would only mean returning to their former state of down-and-outness, who can imagine such an army as ever being beaten?

ELIGIBLE.

Hartford, January 18, 1916.

Suggestions From "A Carpenter's Wife"

Editor The Carpenter:

In looking over the February number of "The Carpenter," on page 18, I read with interest your remarks about the "indifferent member." Now, to make a man interested enough to attend each meeting he must be made to feel he will get some special benefit by doing so. No organization realizes the power of members until it finds out and avails of the highest enthusiastic efficiency of each one.

Where so many families are represented something could be done to reduce the cost of living by securing special quantity prices for provisions, clothing, etc., so that members could make their wages go further. (If the street cleaners can get their overalls at special rates the union men ought to get theirs cheaper—also shoes, shirts, etc).

The meetings might be made attractive by introducing lectures of general interest. No doubt the Red Cross Society would gladly send a representative to demonstrate "first aid" or, while thinking of "preparedness," some member may be proficient enough to start a series of drills which would be interesting and in case of strikes the men would understand the value of discipline.

A Ladies Auxiliary would help in many ways, and could be organized in connection with each local without extra expense to the men. The business session of one meeting a month might be finished between 7:30 and 8:30 P. M., when the ladies could come in for a

social hour, bringing refreshments and entertainment. The young unmarried men would undoubtedly welcome the opportunity to be introduced to respectable young women. It seems that if a "get together" spirit were aroused the men would feel that they couldn't afford to miss a single live meeting.

Meeting rooms cost a lot of money and it seems a waste of money to pay for the use of a room for a few disinterested members that only come out when they know they will be fined for staying away. Therefore I am sending these few suggestions hoping that some unions may be able to make practical use of them.

Sincerely yours,

A CARPENTER'S WIFE.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

From "The Banks of the Wabash"

Editor The Carpenter:

Perhaps there are some journeymen carpenters belonging to the United Brotherhood who had their early impulses of life and vocation in the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, on the banks of the Wabash which Paul Dresser immortalized so beautifully in song and melody.

Terre Haute, with its population of nearly 70,000, is not a city of the "mushroom" type, for its growth has been commensurate with the growth of its commercial interests and its natural resources which abound in an unlimited amount, of which coal is one of the chief products.

Mining is one of the greatest industries in the middle west and in consequence Terre Haute is one of the greatest centers of organized labor, and while L. U. 133 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is but a small unit in this vast organization, yet we have kept pace with the times and conditions generally, and today are enjoying a minimum wage of 50c per hour and a 44-hour week, thanks to organization.

Inspired by these achievements, the local decided to give a banquet on January 27 to which the members and their families were invited, and also an invitation extended to our General Officers to which Brother John T. Cosgrove, First General Vice-President, responded and made us a much appreciated talk on organization and the benefits that could be derived from the Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood.

Speaking and music were the diversions of the evening, and the arrangements committee was highly praised for the manner in which everything was arranged in detail, making the banquet a long remembered occasion.

Fraternally yours,

JACOB JUNKER, R. S.

L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.

Give Them a Place to Play

Plenty of room for dives and dens (glitter and glare and sin),
Plenty of room for prison pens (gather the criminals in),
Plenty of room for jails and courts (willing enough to pay)
But never a place for the lads to race; no, never a place to play!

Plenty of room for shops and stores (mammon must have the best),
Plenty of room for the running sores that rot in the city's breast!
Plenty of room for the lures that lead the hearts of our youth astray,
But never a cent on a playground spent, no, never a place to play!

Plenty of room for schools and halls, plenty of room for art;
Plenty of room for teas and balls, platform, stage and mart.
Proud is the city—she finds a place for many a fad today,
But she's more than blind if she fails to find a place for the boys to play!

Give them a chance for innocent sport, give them a chance for fun—
Better a playground-plot than a court and a jail when the harm is done.
Give them a chance—if you stint them now, tomorrow you'll have to pay
A larger bill for a darker ill, so give them a place to play!

—Denis A. McCarthy, in the Journal of Education.

Shorter hours and better wages make better citizens.

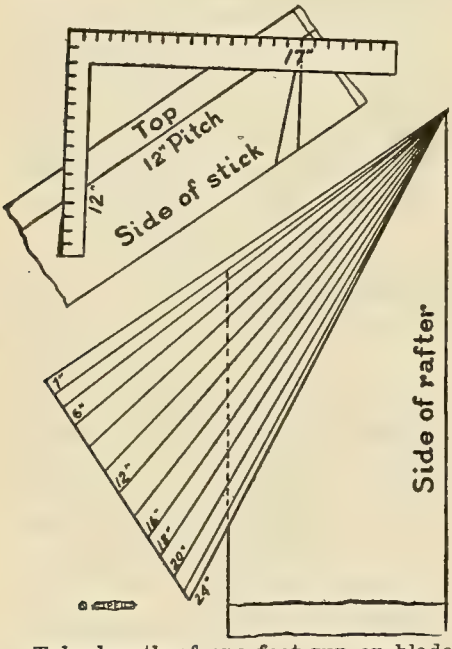
Craft Problems

How to Get Length and Bevels for Jack Rafters

(By James Barry.)

First, divide length of longest jack into as many equal parts as may be required, which will give the number and length of each one.

The best method is shown in sketch above, with steel square and explains itself.



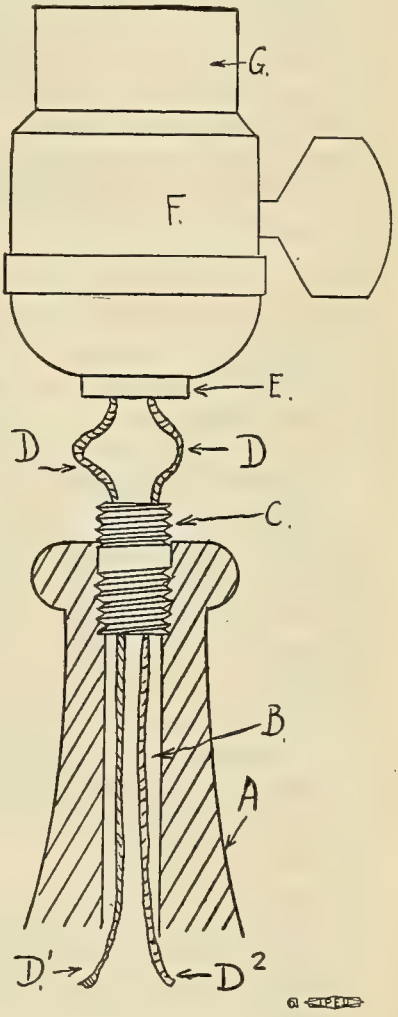
Take length of one foot run on blade of square which for 12-inch pitch is 17 inches, and lay it on back of rafter at top of down bevel and 1 foot run on tongue of square, and mark by the blade, which will give bevel against hip for 12-inch pitch.

All side bevels from 1-inch pitch to 24 inches are given in sketch.

How to Make an Electric Table Lamp

(By A. Edward Rhodes.)

Doubtless many carpenters would like to possess one of those beautiful electric table lamps, made from mahogany or oak, offered for sale in the store windows, were it not for the price which as



Electric Connection.

a rule is more than they feel they can afford.

As regards making one themselves, many carpenters would do so but hesitate because of the seeming difficulty of

wiring. The electric connection illustrated in this article overcomes the difficulty and also shows how the lamp socket may be fastened to the wood base or top of the lamp stand.

The drawing shows the top of a wood base, in cross-section. A is the wood base or pedestal. B is a hole bored the entire length of A. C is a ⅛-inch iron. or fibre, nipple. Notice, it is screwed into the top of A. F is a standard electric socket with a thread at E, this thread E screws on the nipple C which holds the socket firmly.

Facia and Crown Mouldings

(By G. C. Ashley, L. U. 64.)

I find quite a few carpenters who do not understand how to miter facia and crown mouldings in cornicing hip and valley roofs so I will present a problem

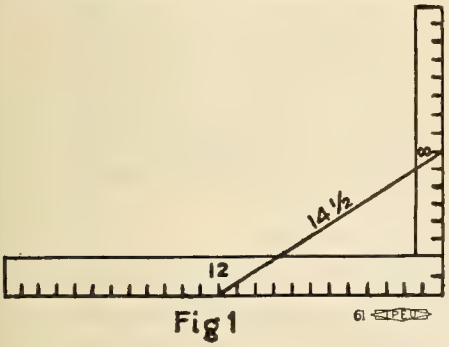


Fig 1

in mitering which is frequently met with in building.

Take the plan of a hip and valley roof: The main part is plain gable roof, the wing is hipped forming two hips and two valleys.

We will suppose the rafters are cut square with the roof which is one of the most common methods of putting up cornice in the valleys and on hip corners. With these joints there is a double bevel to the miter which seems to lead many mechanics to resort to the old cut and dry rule

The proper bevel to cut these may be readily found by means of steel square; also how to determine the proper figures to use for making the cuts.

We will take a third pitch roof for example which is indicated by 12-inch run, 8-inch rise. We will take 12 on blade and 8 on tongue of square and draw the diagonal from 8 to 12, which will represent the length of common rafter to a foot run of given pitch and which is very nearly 14½ inches; this is near enough for all practical purposes. We now have all the figures necessary which, if properly applied on the blade and tongue of a square, will give all the cuts.

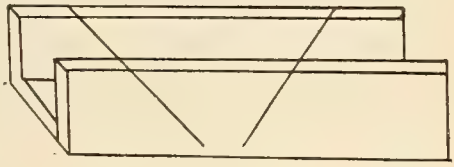


Fig 2

Take 12 on the blade and 14½ on the tongue, the blade gives cut for edge of facia. Take 14½ on blade and 8 on tongue and tongue gives cut for side or face of facia.

Moulding cannot be cut without a miter box. Fig. 2 represents the manner of making the box with the cuts as described by the square. Lay the square on top of box on 12 and 14½ and cut on 12 side. Then reverse square and cut on 12 side as before. This gives you right and left cut in box. For cut down sides of box lay square on corresponding figures 14½ and 8, cut on 8-inch side, reverse the square as before so as to complete both the right and left hand cuts.

Useful Problems

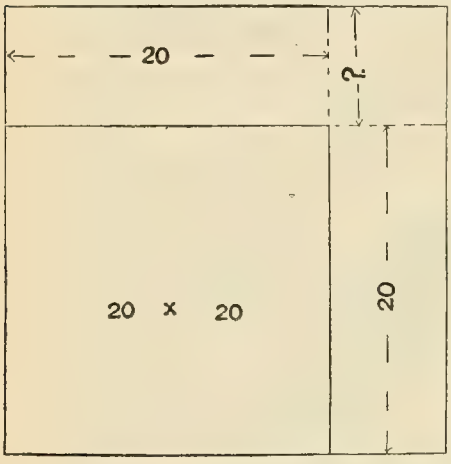
(By John Upton.)

Many of us quit school just before reaching square root in the course of study and some who learned it have forgotten it. Yet every little while we need it in our work and wish that we could work problems in which it is used. Though it is not used as often as the more simple arithmetical operations and is more quickly forgotten, it is not really difficult once the principles are mastered.

Perhaps the most common use we

make of it is in finding the length of rafters. Here we have the right angle triangle formed by the run and rise with the rafter as the third side. But there are many other uses as well such as: Suppose you want to know how large a pipe must be to equal two smaller ones or how large a silo must be to have the same capacity as two smaller ones.

Of course, you can solve some of these problems by the steel square if you have one at hand but there is a lot of satisfaction in being able to prove your work



729 | 20+7=27.
400
4. 47. 329
329

Fig. 1

by figures, incidentally convincing your employer that you know what you are figuring on.

The square root of a number is one of its two equal factors; it is a number which multiplied by itself will give the larger number: 9x9 is 81, the square root of 81 is 9, since when multiplied by itself it gives 81.

Extracting the square root of a number is finding its two equal factors: that is, two equal numbers which, when multiplied together, will produce it. It may be finding the side of a square which contains a given number of square feet. A floor may contain 400 square feet, yet be long and narrow like a hall, 8x50 feet, or it may be 25x16 feet, but if you are told that it is square, you will see that each side is 20 feet as 20 is the square root of 400.

If the square floor contains 729 feet, you know it is more than 20 feet on a side. To find how much, take the 400 feet away and the remainder is 329. This consists of two strips or rectangles each 20 feet long and a small square, with a side equal to the width of the rectangles, so if we knew the width of the rectangles, we could add it to 20 and get the side of the large square.

Or we could add it to the combined length of the strips and then multiply by the width and get the area of the rectangles and the square but we know this to be 329 feet, so we can divide it by the length of the rectangles (that is 40), and get an idea of their width. Forty is contained in 329, eight times and some over, so the rectangles cannot be wider than 8 feet, and a little reflection will show that this is too large, for 8x40 is 320, and there is not enough left for the small square; besides 28x28 is not 729 and our object is to find a number which multiplied by itself will give 729—the square root of 729.

Therefore, take 7 as the width of the rectangles and the side of the small square, add it to the 40 and get 47 as the total length of the strip composed of the rectangles and the square. Then 47x7 equals 329, 329 and 400 are 729; 20 and 7 are 27; 27x27 equals 729, and we have found that the floor is 27 feet square. (See Fig. 1).

The rule is, point off the given number into periods of two figures beginning at the right or at a decimal point, if any. The first period may have one or two figures, as happens. Find the greatest number which has this square in the first period, or find the greatest square number in this period, and write the root as the first figure in the answer. Subtract the square from the period and bring down the next period. Double the root already found for a trial divisor. You remember the two rectangles as long

as the side of the square. We must add the same to each side of the square, if it is to remain a square, so must double the part of the root already found. This is only a trial divisor and is to have another figure annexed, when we find out what it is to be (the width of rectangles and side of small square). So in using this trial advisor, do not consider the last figure in the dividend or the period just brought down.

When you have divided and found the next root figure, the width of the rectangles and small square, place it with the trial divisor for the complete divisor. Then place it in the answer as the next figure and multiply the complete divisor by it. This result may equal the dividend, or may be smaller, but if larger the work is wrong, the last figure is too large, make it one less. This unknown, troublesome figure, that we have been trying to find to represent the width of the rectangles, must not be too large, also it must not be too small. If the one you use first is small enough, see if it will work to make it one larger. After getting this right, multiplying and subtracting, if there are more periods bring down the next, and continue as before, double the root for trial divisor, divide, annex figure to trial divisor and to root, multi-

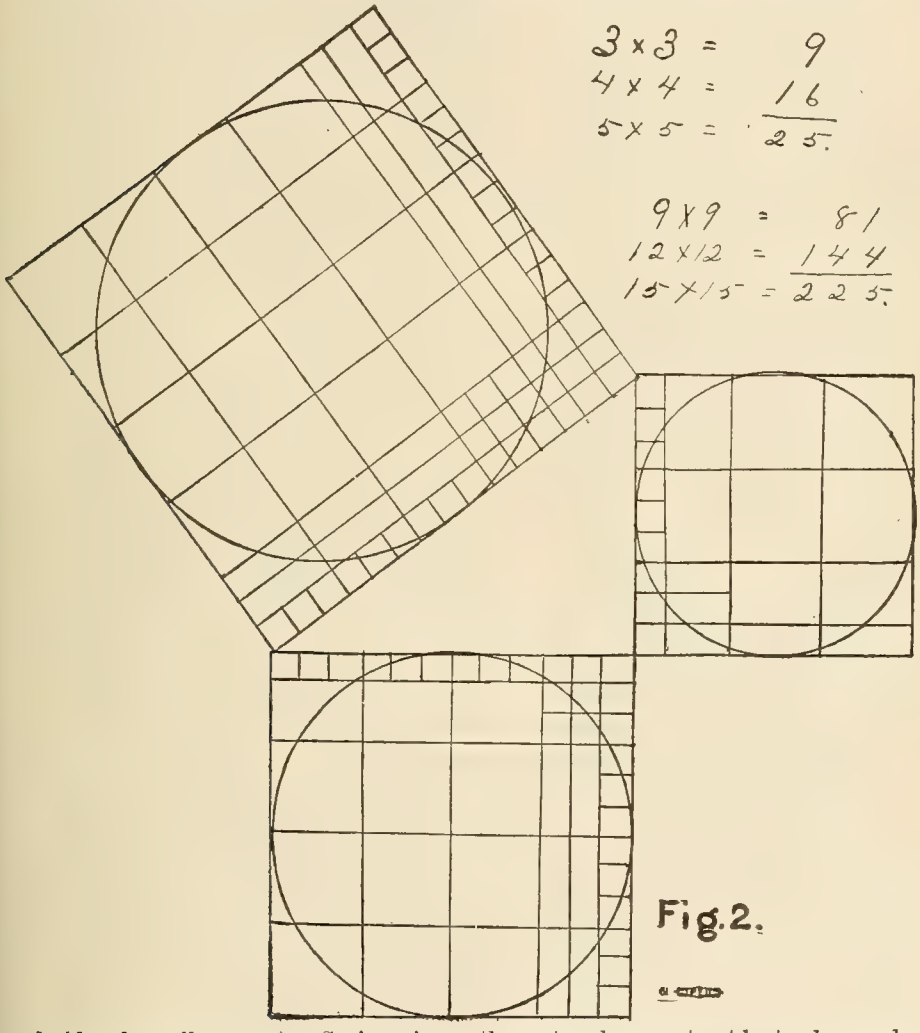


Fig. 2.

ply and subtract. If a cipher occurs in the root, annex one to the trial divisor, and bring down another period to the dividend.

When there is a remainder, after all periods are used, annex periods of two ciphers and continue the root as decimals.

Here are some examples for the use of square root: The run of a rafter is 12 feet, the rise 9. What is the length? 9x9 is 81, 12x12 is 144, 81 and 144 is 225; root of 225 is 15 as length of common rafter. To get length of hip or valley rafter on same roof, at an angle of 45 degrees to plate. Square 12 equals 144, double this is 288. This is the square of the run of the hip since it forms the third side of a triangle, the other sides of which are each 12 feet 8 inches we extract the root and get that scant 17 or 16.97. But we don't do this for we want the square of the run and of the rise also to add and get the square of the length. So 288 and 81 are 369, the root of this is 19.209, practically 19¼ feet.

It may help us if we remember a rule like this: The square of a number consisting of tens and units is equal to the square of the tens, plus twice the product of the tens by the units, plus the square of the units. To square 15, square of ten, 100, tens x units x 2 (10 x 5 x 2) equals 100; square of units 5x5 equals 25, then 100 plus 100 plus 25 is 225, Try 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 35, 45, this way.

To square numbers ending in 5 as 25, 35, 45, 55, 65. Multiply the tens by the next higher figure, for the first figure and the last two will be 25, 25x25, 2x3 is 6, 625, 45 x 45, 4x5 is 20, 2,025. Try other numbers this way.

To figure comparative capacity or size of pipes, silos or tanks, the squares of the diameters, not the actual diameters, must be compared. A 2-inch pipe would be represented by 4; a 3-inch by 9, so the 3-inch is more than twice the 2-inch in capacity. A 10-foot silo figures 100; a 14-foot silo, 196, so is almost twice the capacity per foot high. Compare ½-inch pipe with ¾-inch. A 16-foot circle with one 12-foot and one 10-foot, combined. Study Fig. 2 and see what you get out of it.

Public Getting Wise to Wood Substitutes

The public—not the railroad buyers nor the factory builders nor the road makers nor the real estate speculators—but the public, the ultimate users and consumers, are finding out about the respective merits of wood and the substitutes for certain purposes, says "The American Lumberman."

"For example, there is the small boy. One of him was coming down town here in Chicago one frosty morning not long ago in one of the Northwestern Elevated's special, patent, all-steel-and-concrete refrigerated cars. There being an insufficient number of seats ("the strap-hangers pay the dividents") he was standing.

"But he couldn't stand on both feet at the same time. First he stood on one foot and then the other, gently rubbing the free foot on the calf of the busy leg to try to restore a little circulation. Standing on a concrete floor in the winter time is about as pleasant as standing on a cake of ice in the Arctic Sea.

" 'Holy gee!' at last exclaimed the boy indignantly, I'd like to know who the guy was that invented puttin' cement floors in a car!

"The epidemic of colds and other ills that has afflicted people this winter has not been confined to Chicago and patrons of the elevated railroads. But it is certain that the amount of la grippe, pneumonia, rheumatism and profanity has not been lessened by congealed cars and frigid floors.

"In a Dearborn street restaurant the head waitress stopped alongside the table long enough to remark:

" 'I don't know what is the matter with me lately. I have done this work all my life, but since I came to work to this place I am so tired at night I can hardly move, and when I get up in the morning it takes me about ten minutes before I get limbered up so I can walk

right. I can't understand it. I was telling mother last night that I think maybe it is the floor.'

"The public—the ultimate consumer, not the architect or owner—is finding out for itself. But that is no reason for letting up in the effort to demonstrate to the public the superiority of wood and thus indirectly to prevent the use of concrete where concrete is frequently a crime."

Urges Extension of Mothers' Pensions

(By Judge Henry Neil, Father of the Mothers' Pension System.)

Two hundred years ago in England it was the law that children convicted of stealing should suffer the death penalty.

At that time there were no free public schools or public schools of any kind. All schools were privately operated for profit.

The cost to the parents of sending their children to these private schools (conducted for profit) was so large that men who worked for the ordinary wages of that time were not able to send their children to school at all.

Most of these children grew up illiterate, but thousands of them were caught stealing and many were hanged.

It was discovered that children who were educated did not steal and get hanged. An agitation was started to school all children at public expense. This was bitterly opposed for longer than 100 years.

In 1829 in the city of Philadelphia, the city of brotherly love, the home of the liberty bell, some public spirited citizens attempted to organize a meeting to promote the idea of free public school, to be supported by general taxation. They were set upon by the police, beaten, thrown into prison, called anarchists and undesirable citizens.

Some property owners said it was confiscation to tax one man's property to educate another man's children. They said that each man should pay the schooling of his own children or their children should go unschooled, and that it would pauperize parents to educate their children at public expense.

People who opposed this idea of free public schools said, that if parents who were poor were relieved of paying for the schooling of their own children, and relieved of this responsibility, these parents would become lazy and shiftless.

Last year in the United States over seven hundred and fifty million dollars, raised by general taxation, was spent on free public schools, and the taxpayers are prouder of and more satisfied with this expenditure of public money than with any other.

Previous to 1911 in the several states, it was the law that mothers who were too poor to provide for their own children had their children taken away from them by the Juvenile Courts and sent to institutions, which institutions were supported by general taxation.

In 1911 the State of Illinois enacted the first statewide Mothers' Pension Law, which law authorized the payment of "sufficient" money to mothers of dependent children to enable these mothers to take care of their own children in their own homes; this money to be collected by general taxation.

Twenty-six states now have this law and this year more than twelve million dollars will be paid to these mothers under this system.

This is known as the Mothers' Pension System for abolishing child poverty. For five years I have been making and am still continuing to make a nation-wide campaign to extend this Mothers' Pension System into every state in the Union and to expand its provisions so that it will abolish child poverty in the same way that free public schools have abolished illiteracy. During the year 1915 I crossed the continent six times from ocean to ocean and campaigned in every large city in the United States. I propose that the Mothers' Pension System and the Free Public School System be combined. They are one in principle and should be one in administration.

The Carpenter

How to Make an Electric Table Lamp

(Continued from Page 39)

The wires D, D, are "Fixture Wires" which may be bought for a few pennies at any electric supply store. This wire is fastened to screws in the socket, then extends down through the nipple C and the hole B so that the ends D1 and D2 may be fastened to the lamp cord running to the fixture in the wall or ceiling.

There are two ways in which the shade may be supported. One is to slip a ring (having shade carrying wires) over the nipple C and then screw the socket F down hard on the nipple C. The other is for the new style silk shades, and consists of a shade ring that fits the socket F at G. This last shade ring may be bought for 50c.

From the above it will be possible for any carpenter to make himself a lamp of any desired design and of any kind of wood at a cost of one-fourth the store price. I have seen over fifty lamps made according to the above plan and have yet to find a man who was not inordinately proud of his product.

Eight-Hour Day Propaganda

A novel scheme has been started by the Labor Center Association of New York City for the purpose of giving wide publicity to the movement for a universal eight-hour day. Stamps, boosting the eight-hour day, have been issued on the same order as the Christmas Red Cross seals, and trade unionists and all who favor the eight-hour day are urged to affix them to all mail matter they may send. The promoters believe that the justice and fairness of the eight-hour day will be impressed upon the general public in a telling form by the use of these stamps and is offering the "stickers" to unionists and others at practically cost on application to its home office, Union Square, New York. The following suggestions are given as a means of distributing the stamps:

1. Have everybody at home paste on the back of all mail leaving the house.

2. On literature and newspapers distributed.

3. Have one as a piece of decoration on your "card."

4. On your shop or office mirror where the habit of looking is strongest.

5. Have your children paste a stamp on their lesson papers with this note to their school teacher "Teacher, teach these truths!"

6. Send one to your priest or preacher suggesting a sermon: "Nearer to Justice —the eight-hour work day."

7. Persuade organizations, societies and public officials who express sympathy with the eight-hour cause to supply themselves with large quantities of the stamps for use on their correspondence.

8. Call for more stamps—don't let up!

Big Landed Estates in the U. S.

The agricultural magazine, "Successful Farming," in a recent issue drew attention to the big landed estates which of late have grown up in this country and seriously questioned the land policy which fosters them. It said:

A single estate in California includes nearly one-seventh of that large state. It comprises 14,500,000 acres. Jumping to the other coast we find three men in Florida owning 4,200,000 acres. One hundred and eighty-two men, not necessarily citizens of Florida, own 16,990,000 acres, or nearly one-half of the state. Swing along the gulf to Louisiana, the state of big estates, and we find ten men owning 440,000 acres, while one man owns 3,000,000 acres in Texas. Less than two thousand men own 89,652,000 acres in the various states. Two railroads own nearly 15,000,000 acres—handed to them as free gifts from the government.

Speaking of the great estates in California, Edward P. E. Troy, taxation expert of San Francisco says, "Miller and Lux in four counties own 680,000 acres; the Kern County Land Company in one county owns 428,000 acres. These are but part of the holdings of these companies. Much of the land is of the richest in the state and much of it is taxed from two to twenty-five cents an acre, improved property of small farmers being taxed $17.00 to $50.00 an acre."

Pages might be written on this same theme. The question is, should this republic foster big landed estates for the benefit of the few to the detriment of the many? Shall we fall into the difficulty that England did by her land policy? We are drifting into what England has recently decided was a poor land policy, and is quitting.

The remedy is hinted at in an advertisement in the London Times of April 4, 1914, when, because of the Lloyd George land tax, 307,330 acres of a sport, or hunting reserve, of a several million acre estate in Scotland were offered for sale. The Duke of Southerland in 1914 ejected 15,000 peasants from these lands. Now the people are coming back to their own. Also, advertised for sale were 90,000 acres of Menzies estates in Perthshire. The land tax gets them.

Death Roll

HELMERS, JOHN D., of L. U. 830, Oil City, Pa.

Information Wanted

This is a photo of W. R. Harris, a member of L. U. 581 of Herrin, Ill., who disappeared about January 10. He had been working at Carrier Mills, Ill., and wrote his family that he was leaving there to seek employment elsewhere and since that time has not been heard from. He left his clothing and tools but took a clearance card from the Carrier Mills

local. Harris is about 6 feet, 2 inches tall; weighs from 175 to 185 pounds; age about 55. He is of sandy complexion, with hair of same color sprinkled with grey, and mustache; he is partly bald on top of head; slightly stooped, not fleshy and hard of hearing. His name is lettered on left arm. Send any particulars to Mrs. W. R. Harris of Herrin, Ill., or to Cletus Jones, R. S., L. U. 581, U. B. of C. and J. of A., 809 North 12th St., Herrin, Ill.

Mrs. Catherine Stiner or Steiner asks the assistance of the membership in finding her husband, a member of L. U. 104, Dayton, O., who disappeared from home on February 25. He is 6 feet, 2 inches tall, has dark brown hair and blue eyes and is very slender in build. The missing man is an Austrian by birth and speaks Slavish. Information concerning his whereabouts should be sent to his wife, Mrs. Catherine Steiner, 731 Idaho Ave., Dayton, O., or to J. C. Alston, R. S., L. U. 104, No. 135 South Perry St., Dayton, O.

Information is wanted concerning the present whereabouts of Ernest Wetheral and Al. Laughlin who were members of L. U. 1390 at Saskatoon, Canada, in 1913. During the winter of 1913-14 they worked at Athens and Galveston, Texas. It is probable they are still members of the U. B. If they see this they are asked to communicate with Paul L. Boyd, L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Absconds With Funds

Information is wanted concerning Edward King, who was treasurer of L. U. 57, Irvington, N. J., until four months ago when he suddenly disappeared, taking with him quite a sum of money belonging to the local. He is 5 feet, 8 inches tall; has dark hair, a dark mustache and is slim built. Has first finger off on right hand. Health, sickly. Send particulars to C. L. Ferguson, R. S., Local Union 57, 94 Prospect Ave., Irvington, N. J.

The old axiom to the effect that "a man is known by the enemies he makes" speaks volumes for Louis Brandeis, judging from the personnel of those who testified before the senate committee opposing his appointment to the United States bench. The testimony of Taft, Root and Judge Baldwin of Connecticut seems to have aided rather than injured his cause.

Trade Notes

Movements For Better Conditions

Johnstown, N. Y., L. U. 1268.—This local has been granted sanction for a trade movement calling for an increase in wages from the current scale of 37½c per hour to 42c per hour, same to take effect on April 1. Working hours are eight per day and 48 per week. Trade conditions in the district are brisk and the prospects of gaining the demand good.

* * *

Tulsa, Okla., L. U. 943.—A trade movement for an increase in the wage scale from the current rate of 50c per hour to 56¼c was begun January 1, by this local. No change in the working hours is asked which are 8 per day. Conditions in the trade are very good and prospects of gaining the demand are favorable.

* * *

Allentown, Pa., L. U. 1285.—This local of millmen has presented a new agreement to the employers, same to go into operation on May 1, calling for a minimum wage of 30c per hour for bench and machine hands. The old rate was 28c. Working hours are 9 per day. Trade conditions in the district are good and the prospects of gaining the demand are favorable.

* * *

Huntington, L. I., L. U. 1292.—As the agreement with the contractors expires May 1, this local has decided to demand an increase in the wage scale of 5c an hour and Saturday half holiday. The present scale is 45c per hour and a 48-hour week. Conditions in the trade in the district are good and prospects of obtaining the demand seem favorable.

* * *

Ennis, Tex., L. U. 1718.—Believing the time has arrived for an increase in the wage scale from the current scale of 43 2-3c per hour to 45c per hour, this local has started a spring trade movement. Working hours are 8 per day. Good trade conditions prevail in the district and the prospects of gaining the increase are good.

* * *

Athens, O., L. U. 1720.—An increase in wages from the current scale of 42c to 50c per hour is being demanded from the contractors by the members of this local and a trade movement has been started to make same effective April 1. Working hours are 8 per day. Favorable trade conditions exist in the district and no trouble is expected in enforcing the demand.

* * *

Mendham, N. J., L. U. 1878.—A minimum wage of 50c per hour is asked by this local as the basis of the spring trade movement to take effect April 1. Current wages are 45c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Conditions in the trade in the district are brisk and prospects of gaining the demand good.

* * *

Carthage, Mo., L. U. 1880.—At a meeting of this local it was decided by unanimous vote to demand an increase in the wage scale from the current rate of 40c to 45c per hour, same to take effect April 1. Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions in the district are good and the prospects of gaining the demand are very favorable.

* * *

Fox River Valley D. C., Aurora, Ill.—A demand for a minimum wage of 62½c per hour and Saturday half-holiday forms the basis of a trade movement instituted by the locals in the jurisdiction of this D. C., same to take effect on May 1. Present wages are 55c with an 8-hour day. A new agreement stipulating the above increase has been presented to the contractors for signature.

Trade conditions are fairly good and the prospects of gaining the demand seem favorable.

* * *

Lowell, Mass.—The District Council of Lowell and Vicinity has decided to start a trade movement for an increase of 5c per hour in the wage scale, same to take effect on May 1. Present wages are 45c per hour and the men have an 8-hour day with Saturday half-holiday. Trade conditions in the Lowell district are good and the prospects of gaining the demand are favorable.

* * *

Quincy, Mass.—The locals in the jurisdiction of the Quincy D. C., have made a demand upon the contractors for an increase of 5c per hour in the wage scale, same to take effect April 1. The present wage is 50c per hour and working hours are 8 per day, with Saturday half-holiday. Trade conditions in the district are very good and no difficulty is expected in having the demand enforced.

* * *

Summit, Madison and Springfield, N. J. District Council.—The locals in this jurisdiction have voted to demand an increase in the wage scale of 5c per hour, same to take effect May 1. Present wages are 45c per hour; working hours are 8 per day, with Saturday half-holiday. Trade conditions in the district are good and the prospect of gaining the increase from the contractors is favorable.

* * *

Champaign, Ill., L. U. 44.—This local has voted to start a trade movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, same to take effect April 1. The current scale is 50c per hour; working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions in Champaign are good and the prospects of obtaining this increase are favorable.

* * *

New Britain, Conn., L. U. 97.—A trade movement calling for a minimum wage of 45c per hour and a 44-hour week has been started by the members of this local, same to take effect May 1. Present wages are 41c per hour; working hours are 8 per day, with Saturday half-holiday enforced during part of the year. Trade conditions in New Britain and vicinity are good and the prospects of gaining this demand seem favorable.

* * *

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The locals in the jurisdiction of the Wyoming Valley D. C. have started a trade movement for an increase of 5c in the wage scale and a reduction in working hours to 44 per week. Present wages are 42½c per hour and working hours are 8 per day. The new scale is scheduled to go into effect April 1, when the old agreement with the contractors expires. Trade conditions are fair and prospects of gaining the demand favorable.

* * *

Bradford, Pa., L. U. 124.—An advance in wages of 7½c per hour to take effect April 1, is the substance of a trade movement started by this local. Present wages are 37½c per hour and working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions in the district are good and the prospects of obtaining the demand are favorable.

* * *

Newark, O., L. U. 136.—A minimum wage of 50c per hour and an 8-hour day is demanded of the contractors as a result of a trade movement started by this local which is scheduled to take effect April 1. The current wage paid is 45c per hour; working hours are 9 per day and 54 per week. Trade conditions in the district are encouraging and the prospects of success are good.

* * *

Norwich, N. Y., L. U. 310.—An increase in wages of 5c per hour and a reduction in working hours to 8 per day is demanded in the spring trade movement started by this local, which is scheduled to take effect May 1. Current wages are 35c per hour; working hours are 9 per day and 54 per week. Prospects of gaining these demands seem favorable. Trade conditions in Norwich and Vicinity are good.

News Notes from Local Unions

Philadelphia, Pa., L. U. 238.—At the regular meeting of this local held March 24, the undersigned was instructed to inform the membership that L. U. 238 favors an old age pension on the lines laid down by Brother John D. Baecke, a member of this local, in a communication which appeared in a recent issue of "The Carpenter." William Kummer, secretary.

* * *

Evansville Holds Anniversary Celebration

A most successful anniversary celebration was held by the members of L. U. 90, of Evansville, Ind., at their hall, Main and Fifth Sts., on the evening of March 20. A pleasant feature of the occasion also was the report of the building committee composed of Messrs. James L. Tate, W. C. Schrode, John Grinnel, Fred Ulsas and Fred Poehlein who reported that they had a number of sites under consideration for the erection of a permanent home for the local and would make a selection within the next few weeks. The home, they stated, would be erected by next fall.

A banquet with several entertainment features was the chief event of the celebration and among the speakers during the evening was Second General Vice-President George L. Lakey, who was present representing the General Office.

How the U. B. was organized in Evansville thirty-one years ago was vividly described by Jacob Schoettlin, Henry Buhmeier and John Ostermeyer, the three surviving charter members.

They also told of the ups and downs of the local for the first fifteen years and the recital was continued to the present date by Fred Ulsas who became a member fifteen years ago. Tribute was paid to the membership and the splendid financial condition of the local by President A. C. Rose and James L. Tate, business agent, who acted as master of ceremonies.

* * *

Colorado State Convention

The call has been issued for the third annual convention of the Colorado State Council of Carpenters which will be held this year at the Carpenters' Hall, La Junta, Colo., beginning at 10:00 o'clock, Monday morning, May 8. The convention this year will be held earlier than heretofore, the State Executive Board having changed the date from August to May because of the near approach of the General Convention at Fort Worth. The call is signed by F. H. Knollman, president, and Bert White, secretary of the Colorado State Council.

Low Wages Paid Women

According to an assertion of Secretary Falk of the National Consumers' League about 46 per cent of sales girls and sales women and 54 per cent of the women in all other lines of work in the nation's capital receive less than $6.00 a week. In an address at Washington, D. C., Secretary Falk declared that Washington has sweatshops and that remedial steps must be taken immediately. She stated that women in domestic service often worked 20 hours a day, and in answer to a question as to what the league was doing to remedy this condition, she replied that the matter was being "investigated," and that evidence as to existing conditions in all parts of the country is now being gathered. When completed this will be compiled to determine just what problems are uppermost in this work and what can be done "to remedy present evils." No one suggested that these workers be urged to organize that immediate relief be secured.

Labor's needs are the nation's needs.

Movements For Better Conditions

Elyria, O., L. U. 1426.—An increase in wages of 5c per hour has been demanded of the contractors as a result of a trade movement which has been started, new scale to become effective April 1. Present wages are 45c per hour; working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions in the district are good and the prospects of obtaining the demand favorable.

* * *

Ridgefield Park, N. J., Bergen County D. C.—The locals in this jurisdiction have requested the G. E. B. to sanction a trade movement for an increase of 5c per hour which is part of an agreement to be presented to the contractors for signature by May 1. Current wages in the district are 45c per hour; working hours are 8 per day, with Saturday half-holiday. Trade conditions in the district are good and the prospects of signing this agreement with the contractors favorable.

* * *

Beaver, Pa.—The locals in the jurisdiction of the Beaver Valley D. C., have presented an agreement to the contractors, same to become effective at the expiration of the old agreement on May 1, which stipulates the following scale: May, 1916 to 1917, 56¼c; May, 1917 to 1918, 60c; May, 1918 to April 30, 1919, 62½c. Present wages in the district are 50c per hour; working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Good trade conditions prevail in the district and the prospects of having the contractors sign up are favorable.

* * *

Indianapolis, Ind.—The locals in the jurisdiction of the Indianapolis D. C., have requested sanction of the G. E. B. to institute a trade movement calling for an increase of 5c per hour in the wages of carpenters and floor layers which are at present 55c per hour and an agreement to that effect has been drawn up for submission to the employers for signature, same to remain in force from May 1, 1916, to May 1, 1918. The agreement proposed by the floor layers also stipulates a minimum wage of 65c per hour from May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918. Stair workers in the jurisdiction have also drafted an agreement calling for a minimum wage of 40c per hour.

* * *

Madison, Wis., L. U. 314.—A minimum wage of 40c an hour for shop men and 45c for journeymen carpenters, which constitutes an increase of 2½c on the current scale, is asked by this local in its spring trade movement, which is scheduled to take effect April 1. Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions in the district are good and the prospects of gaining the demand favorable.

* * *

Clarks Summit, Pa., L. U. 339.—A trade movement has been started by this local calling for a minimum wage of 45c per hour, same to go into effect April 1. The present wage scale is 37½c per hour; working hours are 8 per day. Favorable trade conditions exist in the district and the prospects of obtaining the increase seem good.

* * *

Pueblo, Colo., L. U. 362.—A demand for an increase in wages from the current scale of 55c to 60c per hour, same to take effect May 1, has been made upon the contractors by the members of this local. Working hours are 8 per day, with Saturday half-holiday. Trade conditions in the district are encouraging and the prospects of gaining the demand are good.

* * *

South Bend, Ind., L. U. 413.—A trade movement for an increase in the wage scale and shorter working hours has been started by this local, same to take effect April 1. A minimum wage of 50c per hour is asked. Present wages are 45c per hour; working hours are 9 per day and 50 per week. Encouraging trade conditions prevail in the district and the prospects of obtaining the demand are good.

The cause of labor is the cause of humanity.

The Carpenter

Industrial Democracy Essential

Prolonged peace and prosperity can rest only on the foundation of industrial liberty, says Louis D. Brandeis in "The American Magazine." Industrial democracy should ultimately attend political democracy. Industrial absolutism is not merely impossible in this country at the present time, but is most undesirable. Our employers can no more afford to be absolute masters of their employes than they can afford to submit to the mastery of their employes.

We are sure to have for the next generation an ever-increasing contest between those who have and those who have not. There are vital economic, social and industrial problems to be solved. And for these we need our ablest men. The reason why we have not made more progress in social matters is that these problems have not been tackled by the practical men of high ability like those who have worked on industrial inventions and enterprises. We need social invention, each of many able men adding his work until the invention is perfected.

I have no rigid social philosophy. I have been too intense on concrete problems of practical justice. And yet I can see that the tendency is steadily toward government control. The government must keep order not only physically but socially. In old times the law was meant to protect each citizen from oppression by physical force. But we have passed to a subtler civilization; from oppression by force we have come to oppression in other ways. And the laws must still protect a man from the things that rob him of his freedom, whether the oppressing force be physical or of a subtler kind.

There is no such things as freedom for a man who under normal conditions is not financially free. We must, therefore, find means to create in the individual financial independence against sickness, accidents, old age and the dread of leaving his family destitute if he suffer premature death. For we have become practically a world of employes; and if a man is to have real freedom of contract in dealing with his employer he must be financially independent of these ordinary contingencies. Unless we protect him from this oppression, it is foolish to call him free. Moreover, since most men are employes, and since they must work to live, the law should see that they are protected from oppression in their work, from excessive hours of labor and other conditions injurious not only to them alone, but through them to the common good.

This principle applies in general to the whole question of property rights. Property must be subject to that control of property which is essential to the enjoyment of every man of a free, individual life. And when property is used to interfere with that fundamental freedom of life for which property is only a means, then property must be controlled. This applies to the regulation of trusts and railroads, public utility and all the big industries that control the necessities of life. Laws regulating them, far from being infringements on liberty, are in reality protections against infringements on liberty.

The whole industrial world is in a state of ferment. It is in the main peaceful, and to a considerable extent silent, but there is felt today very widely the inconsistency in this condition of political democracy in industrial absolutism. The people are beginning to doubt whether in the long run democracy and absolutism can co-exist in the same community; beginning to doubt whether there is really a justification for the great inequalities in the distribution of wealth.

The coming General Convention which will be held at Fort Worth, Tex., in September steadily draws nearer. The official communication of the General Secretary on the subject in this issue should be carefully read as it contains particulars of the arrangements already made for the Fort Worth gathering.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der ersten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1916, des General-Exekutiv-Board

(Fortsetzung.)

werde und erfolgen soll je nachdem Berichte einlaufen und es die General-Kasse gestattet.

Die Revision der Bücher und Finanzen wird fortgesetzt.

19. Januar.

Alle Mitglieder außer Guerin, welcher einer Konferenz in New York beiwohnt, sind anwesend.

Die Bücher-Revision wird fortgesetzt und beendet, der Bericht der Rechnungs-Experten wird mit den Finanzbüchern der G. O. verglichen und letztere als übereinstimmend und richtig befunden.

Die Berichte des G. P. und des ersten und zweiten G. V. P. für das am 31. Dezember 1915 beendete Vierteljahr werden entgegengenommen und zur Veröffentlichung im „Carpenter" beordert.

Der General-Sekretär wird in seiner Eigenschaft als Redakteur des „Carpenter" instruirt, die Veröffentlichung der Liste der Orte, in denen vor „Zuzug gewarnt" wird, in Zukunft einzustellen, außer es sei an einem gegebenen Orte ein Ausstand oder eine Aussperrung im Gange.

Cabo Rojo, P. R.—Der L. U. 1455 wird die weitere Summe von $144.00 zur Unterstützung ihrer ausstehenden Mitglieder bewilligt. Situations-Bericht liegt vor.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Ein Gesuch des D. C. um Geldbewilligung für Organisierungszwecke wird abgelehnt.

Waterbury, Conn.—Ein Gesuch der L. U. 260, unsere Mitglieder anzuweisen, nicht für eine gewisse Firma dieses Staates zu arbeiten, wird an den G. P. behufs Untersuchung und Beilegung der Differenzen verwiesen.

Albany, N. Y.—Appellation des D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle John Smith gegen Appellanten. Das Board schließt sich der Entscheidung unter der Begründung des G. P. an und weist die Appellation ab.

Chicago, Ill.—L. U. 1 dieser Stadt wünscht in einem Schreiben, daß ihr das offizielle Journal wie früher in einer Pausch-Anzahl zugeschickt werde. Das Board entscheidet, daß im Versandt des Journal's die Gesetzes-Bestimmungen einzuhalten sind.

Nachstehend verzeichnete Gewerksforderung werden genehmigt und finanzielle Unterstützung, je nachdem Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen, und es die General-Kasse gestattet, zugesagt

Madison, N. J.—Summit, Madison und Springfield D. C., Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Madison, Wis.—L. U. 314, Lohnerhöhung von 2½ Cents per Stunde für outside Carpenter- und Shop-Arbeiter, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

New Britain, Conn.—L. U. 97, Lohnerhöhung von 41 auf 45 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Clarks Summit, N. J.—L. U. 339, Lohnerhöhung von 37½ auf 45 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

Pueblo, Cal.—L. U. 362, Lohnerhöhung von 55 auf 60 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Springfield, O.—L. U. 660, Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 45 Cents per Stunde und bessere Arbeitsbedingen im allgemeinen, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Warren, Pa.—L. U. 1014, Lohnerhöhung von $3.00 auf $3.50 per Tag, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

Oglesby, Ill.—L. U. 1192, Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 55 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916. Der Illinois Valley D. C. hat diese Forderung indossiert.

Ennis, Tex.—L. U. 1718, Lohnerhöhung von 42 2-3 auf 45 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

Die Gesuche der L. U. 281, Birminghampton, N. Y., und des Flint, Mich., Tri-County D. C's, um Geldbewilligung für Organisie-

rungszwecke, werden abgelehnt, aber die Organisierungs-Frage an den G. P. verwiesen.

20. Januar.

Außer Guerin sind alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Für die erneuerte Bürgschaft des General-Schatzmeisters im Betrage von $50,000 sind die Papiere eingelaufen und werden dieselben dem G. P. zu Aufbewahrung eingehändigt.

Charlottesville, Va.—L. U. 1453 ersucht in einem Schreiben um finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer an einem Ausstande beteiligten Mitglieder. Der Ausstand ist das Resultat einer Bewegung, welche das G. E. B. im Oktober v. J. sanktioniert hatte, für welche jedoch finanzieller Beistand nicht verlangt und nicht gewährt wurde. Mithin kann das Board das Gesuch jetzt nicht berücksichtigen.

Greenwich, Conn.—Ein Einladung zur Teilnahme an der Connecticut Staats-Carpenter-Konvention ist dem Board zugegangen und wird dieselbe an den G. P. behufs Entsendung eines Vertreters verwiesen.

Harverhill, Mass.—Appellation Otis A. Hunt's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 82, Haverhill. Wird abgewiesen.

Saginaw, Mich.—Gesuch des Tri-County D. C.'s, allen Mitgliedern der V. B. bekannt zu geben, daß eine gewisse Firma, die fertiggestellte Häuser liefert, die Gewerkschaften bekämpft. Dem Gesuche wird nachgekommen werden.

New York, N. Y.—Appellation Jos. Crimmins von L. U. 476 gegen die Entscheidung des verstorbenen G. P. Kirby im Falle des Appellanten gegen den New York D. C., die Wahl dessen General-Agenten betreffend. Andere Appellationen den Fall betreffend sind ebenfalls eingelaufen von L. U.'s des Distrikts; darunter von den Locals 497, 478, 109 und 1548. Die letzteren drei protestieren zugleich gegen die Entsendung eines Komites nach Indianapolis seitens des D. C.'s um in der Sache vor dem Board zu erscheinen. Da diese Appellationen nicht innerhalb der dreißigtägigen Frist, wie in den Allgemeinen Gesetzen spezifiziert, eingereicht wurden, kann das Board dieselben nicht berücksichtigen.

Nachfolgend verzeichnete D. C.'s und L. U.'s ersuchen um Geldbewilligung für Organisirungszwecke. Diese werden abschäglich beschieden, jedoch die Organisierungs-Frage an den G. P. verwiesen. Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C.; Montgomery County, Pa., D. C.; Tampa, Fla., D. C.; L. U. 601, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo.; L. U. 1348 (Box Makers), Cincinniti, O.; Morristown, Pa.; Denver, Col.

Die Western Federation of Miners und die Merceni Mine, Mill und Smeltermen's Union 80 der Western Federation of Miners ersuchen um Erlaubnis zur Zirkulation von Aufrufen um finanziellen Beistand für ihre in Arizona ausstehenden Mitglieder und andere, unter den L. U.'s der V. B. Beide Gesuche werden abgelehnt.

Clifton, Ariz.—Der L. U. 1264 wird die Summe von $200.00 zur Unterstützung ihrer, in einen Bergarbeiter-Ausstand verwickelten Mitglieder bewilligt.

Washington, D. C.—Ein Gesuch des Komite's für industrielle Beziehungen um Geldbewilligung, um dessen Arbeiten fortsetzen zu können, wird reiflich erwogen, konnte aber unter gegenwärtigen Umständen nicht gewährt werden.

Cincinnati, O.—Die Generalbeamten der Metal Polishers, Buffers, Silver Platers und Brass Workers' Union ersuchen in einen Schreiben um Erlaubnis, Subskriptionslisten deren Ertrag zur Unterstützung ihrer ausstehenden Mitglieder bestimmt ist, unter unseren Locals zirkulieren zu lassen. Gesuch wird abgewiesen.

Columbus, O.—Gesuch der L. U. 200 um Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung der Witwe ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Martin Peters, welcher zur Zeit seines Todes außer Benefit war. Das G. E. B. hat nicht die Macht, derartige Bewilligungen zu machen, und wird das Gesuch abgewiesen.

L. U. 755, Superior, Wis., und L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb., protestieren in eingelaufenen Schreiben gegen gewisse Ausgaben der G. O. Die Antwortschreiben des G. S. in beiden Fällen werden indossiert und obige Schreiben den Akten einverleibt.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zur fünfunddreißigsten, im November 1915 in San Francisco abgehaltenen Jahres-Konvention der A. F. of L. wird entgegengenommen und

behufs Verwertung im Berichte des G. E. B. an die nächste Konvention der V. B. zu den Akten gelegt. Dieselbe Verfügung wird getroffen bezüglich des Berichtes der Delegaten, die nach Vertagung obiger Konvention der Konvention des Baugewerks-Departements der A. F. of L. beiwohnten.

Das Board beschließt seine Handlungsweise, in der es sich der Anordnung obiger Konvention, wonach sich die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika sofort wieder dem Baugewerks-Departement anzuschließen hat, fügte; in anderen Worten, die Frage des Wieder-Anschlusses der V. B. an das Departement, der Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten.

Ebenso soll die Urabstimmung über den Vorschlag des Boards, die Urabstimmungs-Resultate, wie dies mit den monatlichen Finanzberichten geschieht, in Zukunft in Pamphlet-Form drucken und verteilen zu lassen, anstatt diese Resultate im monatlichen Journal „The Carpenter" zu veröffentlichen, entscheiden.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—Gesuch Wm. W. Young's Sekretär des Canadian Executive Board der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters & Joiners, um genauere Auslegung des letzten Paragraphen der Sekt. 42 der Allgemeinen Gesetze, welcher Bezug auf den Verschmelzungs-Plan hat. Diese Angelegenheit wird an den G. P., G. S. und die Sekretäre des Canadian United States Districts der A. S. verwiesen.

Malboro, Mass.—Appellation der L. U. 988 gegen die Entscheidung der ersten G. V. P., in der eine gewisse Sektion der Nebengesetze der L. U. mißbilligt hat. Die Entscheidung des ersten G. V. P. wird unter dessen Begründung aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

21. Januar.

Außer Guerin und Hutcheson sind alle Mitglieder anwesend; letzterer ist im Osten in Organisations-Angelegenheiten.

Ein Bericht des Sekretärs der National Women's Trade Union League, bezüglich deren organisatorischer Tätigkeit in New York und Philadelphia, wird entgegengenommen und den Akten einverleibt.

Peoria, Ill.—Appellation der L. U. 185 gegen die Entscheidung des ersten G. V. P., in welcher er gewisser Bestimmungen ihrer Nebengesetze die sich auf Beamten-Wahlen beziehen, Genehmigung verweigerte. Das Board findet die Gründe des ersten G. V. P. stichhaltig und weist die Appellation ab.

New York, N. Y.—L. U. 497 wünscht in einem Schreiben, daß ihr das offizielle monatliche Journal wie früher, in einer Pausch-Anzahl zugeschikt werde. Das Board entscheidet, daß die Konstitutions-Bestimmungen auch in dieser Beziehung zu befolgen sind, und können die Mitglieder der L. U. 497 den „Carpenter" in keiner anderen Weise erhalten.

St. Louis, Mo.—Der D. C. dieser Stadt sendet dem Board eine Einladung zu einer, am 22. Januar stattfindenden Abendunterhaltung. Bruder Blackmore, Boardmitglied des fünften Distrikt, wird ernannt, um die G. O. bei dieser Gelegenheit zu vertreten.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Ein Schreiben des D. C. bezüglich einer Streitfrage, in der es sich um Jurisdiktion über L. U. 1732, Ambridge, handelt, wird dem G. P. zur Schlichtung überwiesen.

Detroit, Mich.—Ein Schreiben des Wayne County D. C. ist eingelaufen, in welchem verlangt wird, daß Schritte unternommen werden, um die Ford Motor Company zu veranlassen, bei Aufführung von Gebäuden Union-Carpenter zu beschäftigen. Der G. P. wird angewiesen, dem Verlangen, soweit als präktisch, nachzukommen.

Vollständiger Ausweis über empfangene Unterstützungsgelder liegt vor von Erie, Pa., D. C. für in 1915 ausstehende Mitglieder; von L. U. 526, Galveston, Tex., für durch Ueberschwemmung Notleidende, und von L. U. 1264, Clifton, Ariz., für ausstehende Mitglieder. Sämtliche Ausweise werden den Akten einverleibt.

L. U. 89 Mobile, Ala., und L. U. 751, Santa Rosa, Cal., protestieren in eingegangenen Zuschriften gegen die Bestreitung der, durch die Bestattung des verstorbenen G. P. Kirby erwachsenen Unkosten aus der Generalkasse. Die Zuschriften werden zu den Akten gelegt.

In dieser Sitzung werden die Gewerksforderungen nachstehend verzeichneter L. U.'s und D. C.'s genehmigt und finanzieller Beistand zugesagt, je nachdem Situations-Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen und die Generalkasse gestattet.

Aurora, Ill.—Fox River Valley D. C., Lohnerhöhung von 55 auf 62½ Cents per Stunde und den Samstag Halbfeiertag, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Lewiston, Me., D. C., Lohnerhöhung von 37½ auf 45 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

Lowell, Mass.—D. C., Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Quincy, Mass., D. C., Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 55 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

Lawrence, Mass.—L. U. 1092, Lohnerhöhung im Betrage von 5 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Athens, O.—L. U. 1720, Lohnerhöhung von 42 auf 50 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

Mendheam, N. J.—L. U. 1878, Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

Beaver Valley, Pa., D. C., dreijährigen Vertrag mit den Arbeitgebern, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 143, Canton, O., für eine Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916, wird dem G. P. zur Untersuchung der Gewerkslage in Canton verwiesen und zur April-Sitzung zurückgestellt.

West Frankfort, Ill.—Appellation John Wharry's von L. U. 1193 dieser Stadt, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters, den Anspruch des Appellanten auf Frauen-Sterbe-Geldschenkung zurückweisend. Die Entscheidung wird als rechtsgültig erklärt und die Appellation abgewiesen. Appellant war zur Zeit des Todes seiner Ehefrau nicht gutstehend.

Canton, Mass.—Eine Appellation der L. U. 1754, wie im verfolgchenden Falle, wird unter denselben Umständen ebenfalls abgewiesen.

New York, N. Y.—Appellation der L. U. 1717 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch., in der er den Anspruch ihres Mitgliedes John F. Pardue's, auf Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung abwies. Das Board schließt sich der Begründung des G. Sch. an, nämlich, daß die Arbeitsunfähigkeit besagten Mitgliedes nicht auf einen Unfall zurückzuführen ist, und weist die Appellation ab.

Alameda, Cal.—Der G. Sch. unterbreitet Korrespondenz bezüglich des, am 10. Mai 1914 erfolgten Tode Wm. Cook's, welcher zu dieser Zeit Mitglied der L. U. 149 obiger Stadt war. Es wurde in diesem Falle keinerlei Anspruch erhoben, doch am 1. Dezember 1913 ging dem G. Sch. ein Schreiben des Advokaten Van Sickel zu, in welchem Anspruch auf Sterbe-Geldschenkung erhoben wird. Der G. Sch. wird angewiesen, diese Angelegenheit mit dem Advokaten zu regeln.

Sycamore, Ill.—Appellation der L. U. 826 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch., den Anspruch ihres Mitgliedes Andrew Palmer auf Frauen-Sterbe-Geldschenkung zurückweisend. Dies geschah auf Grund der, aus vorliegenden Dokumenten ersichtlichen Tatsache, daß erwähnter Bruder, zur Zeit des Todes seiner Ehefrau, gesetzlich nicht Mitglied der V. B. war, indem er am 30. Juni 1913 sechs Monatsbeiträge schuldete. Aus diesen Gründen wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Da keine weiteren Geschäfte vorliegen, werden die Protokolle sämmtlicher Sitzungen verlesen und das Board vertagt sich, um am 10. April 1916 in der G. O. wieder in Sitzung zu treten.

Achtungsvoll unterbreitet

Frank Duffy, Sekretär.

Allen Protokoll-Sekretären zur Notiznahme!

Das vierteljährliche Zirkular des General-Sekretärs für die Monate April, Mai, Juni, nebst sechs Formularen für den Gebrauch des Finanz-Sekretärs, sind allen Lokal-Unions zugesandt worden. Drei dieser Formulare sind für die Berichte an die General-Offize für die Monate April, Mai, Juni, zu verwenden und die übrigen auszufüllen und behufs späteren Nachschlagens den Akten einzuverleiben. Sechs, für den Schatzmeister bestimmte Formulare, zur Benutzung bei Geldsendungen an die General-Offize, liegen ebenfalls bei. Protokoll-Sekretäre, welche zur Zeit wo ihnen dieses Journal zugeht, das Zirkular mit erwähnten Einlag nicht erhalten haben, sollten sofort den General-Sekretär, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind., hiervon benachrichtigen.

Departement Francais

Avis Aux Secretaires Archivistes

La circulaire trimestrielle couvrant les mois de Avril, Mai et Juin et contenant le mot de passe a été envoyée à toutes les unions locales de l'Union Fraternelle. Sous le même pli, vous trouverez six imprimés pour le S. A. Trois devront être employes pour les rapports à l'Office Général pour les mois de Avril, Mai et Juin et les autres serviront de duplicates et devront être conservés dans les archives. Aussi, vous trouverez six imprimés pour le trésorier, qui devront être employes quand vous envoyez de l'argent à l'office général.

Les secrétaires qui n'auraient pas reçu cette circulaire et ces divers imprimés au moment où ils recevront le journal devront en informer immédiatement le secrétaire général Frank Duffy, à la maison des Charpentiers à Indianapolis, Indiana.

Congrès Annuel De La Fédération Du Travail De La Colombie Britannique

Le sixième congrès annuel de la Fédération du Travail de la Colombie Britannique a eu lieu dans le Labour Temple, à Vancouver, les 17, 18 et 19 janvier.

A la séance d'ouverture le fauteuil était occupé par M. J. H. McVety, président du Conseil des Métiers et du Travail de Vancouver, qui a souhaité une cordiale bienvenue aux délégués au nom du Conseil et des unions ouvrières locales. Au cours d'un bref discours, il a conseillé au congrès d'accorder une attention spéciale à la question de la compensation aux ouvriers, notamment au projet de loi déposé par le procureur général à la dernière session de la législature provinciale. Cet avis fut accepté et la plus grande partie des délibérations du congrès a porté sur cette question.

Le président A. Watchman prit alors le fauteuil et nomma les comités permanents ordinaires. Le rapport du comité des lettres de créance indiqua la présence de vingt-cinq délégués ayant le droit de siéger au congrès. Il y en avait dix de Victoria, dix de Vancouver, et un de chacune des villes suivantes: New Westminster, Ladysmith, South Wellington, Cumberland et Fernie.

Voici un résumé des diverse rapports officiels:

Rapport du président.—Les questions traitées avaient pour la plupart trait à des mesures législatives et comprenait une mention de la réglementation des omnibus Jitney, annonçant que comme résultat des représentations faites au gouvernement provincial les municipalités ont été autorisées à faire des lois en vue de la réglementation de ces omnibus. Les amendements suggérés à la Loi des élections sont "l'abolition du dépôt électoral, l'extension du droit de vote aux femmes, le jour de l'élection déclaré jour de fête publique, une disposition permettant aux équipes de trains de chemin de fer de voter, et le vote obligatoire." Il est déclaré qu'une seule de ces suggestions a été l'objet d'une considération partiellement favorable. On demandait que le jour de l'élection fût déclaré jour de fête publique. Au lieu de cela la Loi a été amendée en obligeant tout employeur de main-d'oeuvre à donner à tout électeur à son emploi une heure additionnelle, le midi, pour aller voter, cette heure devant être accordée sans réduction de salaire. A propos de la compensation aux ouvriers, il a été demandé que tous les efforts possibles soient faits pour obtenir une législation qui assurera à ceux blessés dans l'industrie et à leurs dépendants une garantie contre la pauvreté. Il a aussi été fait mention de la situation en ce qui concerne le chômage et de la

nomination d'un officier de secours par le gouvernement provincial. Le gouvernement a aussi été prié de nommer un commissaire du travail chargé de recueillir des données exactes sur le nombre des sans-travail dans la province, d'aider à la distribution du travail et à soulager les districts encombrés, et de faire un exposé exact de l'état des choses.

Rapport du secrétaire trésorier.—Les recettes totales de l'année se sont montées à $1,127.13, et les déboursés totaux à $1,114.40, laissant dans le trésor une balance de $12.73. Au sujet du nombre des membres, le secrétaire dit: "Les recettes de la capitation parlent par elles-mêmes, et accusent une diminution sensible du nombre des membres; non pas, cependant, pour cause de retraits, mais par suite de la diminution du nombre des membres des associations affiliées. Il est vrai qu'il y a eu quelques retraits, mais ils ont été dus aux conditions qui règnent actuellement. Les recettes de la capitation donnent une bonne indication du nombre des membres affiliés, mais il y a quelques unions encore affiliées qui ont été incapables de faire face à leurs obligations, et qui devront être réinstallées dans un avenir prochain." Le secrétaire insiste sur la plus stricte économie dans les questions financières, et exprime la confiance que la Fédération sera capable de faire face à l'orage même avec un revenu réduit.

Rapport du comité spécial sur la compensation et les accidents industriels.—Ce comité suggère un certain nombre d'amendements au projet de loi déposé par le procureur général à la dernière session de la législature. Parmi les suggestions et objections présentées, les suivantes peuvent être mentionnées: Objection est faite à l'exclusion des ouvriers de plein air et des ouvriers employés à des besognes d'occasion, de l'application de la Loi, ainsi qu'à la "période d'attente" de deux semaines avant que des indemnités puissent être obtenues, et à l'échelle de compensation dans certains cas. Le gouvernement est prié de nommer une commission de trois membres, au lieu d'un seul commissaire, pour administrer la Loi, dont un sera pris dans les rangs du travail syndiqué.

Le rapport du délégué auprès du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada fait une revue des délibérations de la dernière réunion.

Les rapports ci-dessus ont été renvoyés aux divers comités permanents et une pleine approbation de chacun d'eux a été rapportée au congrès, avec insistance sur la continuation du travail sur les mêmes principes que l'année dernière.

Le secrétaire a rapporté avoir reçu du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada $100.00 pour aider la Fédération à défrayer ses dépenses dans son travail législatif. Le secrétaire a reçu instruction d'accuser réception de cet argent "en acompte."

La Constitution a été amendée de façon à décréter qu'à l'avenir les vice-présidents des différents districts seront élus parmi les délégués présents au congrès.

Le vice-président W. F. Dunn, a reçu des lettres de créance pour représenter la Fédération auprès de la Fédération du Travail de l'Etat de Washington, alors réunie à Yakima.

Voici un résumé des diverses questions soumises au congrès et qui ont reçu son endossement:

Déclaration en faveur d'un semaine de six jours pour les employés de tramway dans la Colombie Britannique.

En faveur de l'adaption d'une loi décrétant l'examen et l'inscription des plombiers.

En faveur de la nomination d'un inspecteur provincial des appareils employés pour charger et décharger les navires.

En faveur de l'abolition de la qualification foncière pour l'élection aux charges publiques.

En faveur de mettre les débardeurs plus spécifiquement sous l'empire de la Loi de compensation aux ouvriers.

Le congrès demande au gouvernement

provincial de nommer trois commissaires pour l'administration de la nouvelle Loi de compensation aux ouvriers, et recommande la nomination de M. J. H. McVety comme membre permanent de la commission.

Demandant que les hommes et les femmes reçoivent le même salaire pour le même ouvrage.

Demandant que le gouvernement provincial soit prié d'étendre aux femmes le droit de suffrage.

Election des officiers.—Les officiers suivants ont été choisis:

Président—J. H. McVety, Vancouver.

Secrétaire-trésorier—A. S. Wells, Victoria.

Vice-Présidents—Pour Victoria, C. Sivertz; pour New Westminster, W. Yates; pour l'île Vancouver, W. Head, de South Wellington; pour Fernie, A. J. Carter; pour Vancouver (ville), J. Brooks et E. Morrison; les nominations pour les districts de Prince Rupert et Nelson ont été laissées au comité exécutif.

Syndics du B. C. Federationist—A. S. Wells et A. Watchman.

Délégués auprès du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada—A. S. Wells, avec la question d'un substitut laissée entre les mains du comité exécutif.

Revelstoke a été choisi comme lieu de la prochaine réunion.—Ex.

Nouvelle Echelle des Salaires Raisonnables à Montreal.

Le conseil des métiers de la construction a tenu son assemblée regulière, le 10 Mars, en ses quartiers généraux, 417 Ontario est, Montreal, sous la présidence de M. Gariépy. Après l'expédition des affaires courantes, l'ordre du jour appela la discussion sur la nouvelle échelle des salaires raisonnables, dont les entrepreneurs ont proposé l'adoption, pour les travaux qui seront exécutés pour le compte de la ville de Montréal, pendant l'année prochaine, Or, en face de l'échelle des salaires proposée par les entrepreneurs, certains corps de métiers notamment, les peintres, les charpentiers menuisiers, les macons les briquetiers, les tailleurs de pierre, les électriciens, les plâtriers, d'autres ont proposé une autre échelle dans laquelle les taux demandés sont un peu plus élevés. En certains cas, très rares d'ailleurs, ces taux demandés par les unions ouvrières, constituent une augmentation de salaires; mais, dans la généralité des cas, les unions demandent seulement que les salaires ne soient pas diminués. Le secrétaire M. N. T. Fontaine donna, alors, lecture d'une lettre émanant de l'Union No. 349 des peintres, dans laquelle cette union proteste contre toute diminution de salaires, Le secrétaire de l'union des peintres, M. Léon Maillet fait ressortir, dans cette lettre, que le coût de la vie, loin de diminuer, a été et va toujours en augmentant, en Canada. Il soutient que la taux proposé par les patrons constitue une diminution de 20 pour cent sur les salaires qui étaient payés, l'année dernière. La lettre demande que le conseil des métiers de la construction prenne la question en mains, et protests auprès des patrons et des autorités municipales, contre cette échelle des salaires raisonnables, telle que proposée par les entrepreneurs du "Builders' Exchange." Après discussion, le conseil a voté, d'une voix unanime, une résolution de sympathie et de condoléances à l'adresse de M. O. Proulx, pour la perte douloureuse qu'il vient de faire dans la personne de son fils.—La Presse, Montreal.

Le Mouvement du Labeur

Le mouvement ouvrier organisé est grand aujourd'hui, parce que des esprits hauts et désintéressés l'ont conduit dans le passé et l'ont ennobli par leur exemple. Pour celui qui ne fait que son servir son temps, pour celui qui met son intérêt personnel avant toute autre chose, ni le mouvement ouvrier organisé ni aucun autre mouvement, ne signifieront guère d'autre qu'un nom, qu'une ombre sans substance. Il n'y a pas de travailleur si humble qu'il ne puisse prendre place et jouer un rôle viril dans la bataille de la vie. Le mouvement du labeur a une place ouverte et prête pour chaque

homme, pour chaque femme qui veut contribuer à rendre le monde meilleur. Le plus grand des "rates" est l'homme, ou la femme, qui ne reconnait pas que la lutte pour obtenir de meilleures conditions industrielles le ou la réclame et dont la seule ambition n'est que de jouir de la vie et de bien s'amuser. Celui qui vit vraiment se rend compte des choses qui restent à faire, des batailles à livrer, des victoires à remporter et souvent des sacrifices à faire pour le bien de tous.

La Loi de la Vie!

L'union ouvrière qui n'a jamais rencontré des obstacles sérieux et éprouvé des échecs désappointants, ne peut valor beaucoup. Il semble que c'est la nature de l'homme de ne placer que peu de valeur sur les choses qu'il a acquises sans lutte et en ceci, l'unioniste doit suivre la règle générale. Les unions croissent et prospèrent sur l'opposition et il est bon d'avoir des antagonistes, car autrement elles d'endormiraient à mort et laisseraient les travailleurs en proie au reste de la société. Il n'y a pas une seule organisation puissante dans le mouvement ouvrier qui n'ait pas eu à traverser des épreuves décourageantes et des tribulations sans nombre. C'est la loi de la vie. (Labor Clarion).

* * *

Le mouvement ouvrier est devenu le plus grand facteur dans la vie des masses du peuple américain à cause de son idéalisme pratique. Ceux qui ont fait l'organisation ce qu'elle est aujourd'hui, s'étaient rendu compte qu'ils avaient affaire à des réalités et non à des théories. Ils se sont rendu compte qu'en conseillaient ceux qui avaient besoin d'aliments meilleurs et plus abondant, de vêtements plus chauds et des nécessités de la vie, ils avaient affaire à la matière première de la vie, à des êtres humains qui vivent dans le temps présent et dont les destinées dépendent du secours qu'on peut leur rendre aujourd'hui même. Toute organisation qui a la charge d'êtres humains a assumé une responsabilité terrible. Le bien-être des travailleurs a été confié au mouvement des unions de métiers.

Les entrepreneurs qui font partie du "Builders Exchange" de Montréal, viennent de publier la liste des salaires qu'ils se proposent de payer aux ouvriers de la construction, pendant la saison prochaine. Ces taux sont fixés par heure et par métier, comme suit:

Briqueteurs, 45 cents de l'heure; macons, 40 cents; charpentiers en fer, 30 cents; ouvriers serruriers, 27½ cents; plâtriers, 40 cents; latteurs en métal, 40 cents; latteurs en bois, 35 cents; poseurs de tuile, 45 cents; plombiers, 40 cents; ajusteurs de plomberie, 40 cents; apprentis-ajusteurs, 25 cents; charpentiers menuisiers, 35 cents; tailleurs de pierre, 45 cents; tailleurs de marbre, 40 cents; ajusteurs de marbre, 40 cents; peintres, 30 cents; ferblantiers couvreurs, 35 cents; électriciens, 35 cents; ouvriers finisseurs en ciment, 40 cents; constructeurs d'ascenseurs, 35 cents; manoeuvres et journaliers, 20 cents; porteurs d'oiseaux, 22½ cents.

D'autre part, le conseil des métiers de la construction, au nom des unions des métiers intéressés, a formulé ses demandes de salaires comme suit, pour la saison prochaine:

Les briqueteurs demandent 60 cents de l'heure; les maçons 60 cents, les plâtriers 45 cents, les poseurs de tuile 50 et 55 cents; les plombiers 42½ cents, les charpentiers mensuisiers 45 cents, les tailleurs de pierre 50 cents, le tailleurs de marbre 45 cents, les ajusteurs de marbre 45 cents, les peintres 40 cents, les ferblantiers couvreurs 40 cents, les électriciens 40 cents. Quant aux finisseurs de travaux en ciment, ils ont demandé précisément le salaire que les patrons leur offraient, soit 40 cents de l'heure. Les autres corps de métier dont il n'est pas fait mention dans cette dernière liste, n'ont pas encore fait connaître leurs demandes, soit que ces ouvriers sont satisfaits des prix offerts par les patrons, soit que faute d'organisation dans leur métier, aucun n'a été capable de présenter des demandes au nom de ses camarades du métier.—La Presse, Montreal.

THE BEAUTY OF YOUR HOME

is dependent as much upon the material of which it is built as upon the taste with which it is furnished.
Livable, lovable homes are built of WOOD.
And there is just one wood that, in strength, durability, workability and beauty, is suited to every requirement of homebuilding, from framework to exterior and interior finish and trim. That wood is

SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE

"The Wood of Service"

Do you fully appreciate the possibilities of even grained, workable, beautiful Southern Yellow Pine used for interior trim? It takes paints, stains and enamels perfectly, making possible any effect of richness in color or tone; and it is unsurpassed in wearing qualities.

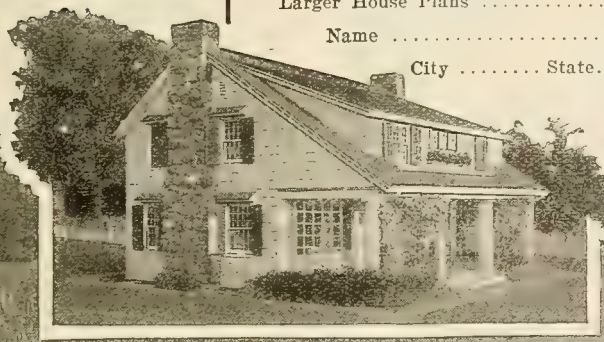
SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE COSTS LESS

than other high grade woods because it is the most plentiful. And in connection with "cost," here is a timely hint: Do your building NOW, before prices are forced up by the enormous demand for lumber that is certain to follow the termination of war in Europe.
We have a new booklet, "Directions For Finishing Southern Yellow Pine," that tells all about its use for interiors. Also a variety of house plans suited to every purse. These are FREE to you for the asking. Just fill out and mail the coupon.

SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION

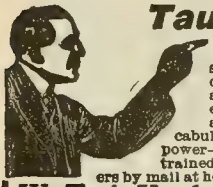
709 Interstate Bank Bldg.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SOUTHERN PINE ASSOCIATION
709 Interstate Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.
Please send me FREE your
"Directions For Finishing Southern Yellow Pine" .....
Cottage and Bungalow Plans .....
Larger House Plans .....
Name .....
City ..... State.....



BEAUTY, ECONOMY AND DURABILITY
ARE PERFECTLY COMBINED IN SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE

PUBLIC SPEAKING
Taught at Home



Write for our special public speaking offer. 15 minutes a day, spare time, will make you a powerful, convincing speaker. You can be at ease before any audience—enrich your vocabulary — increase your earning power—become more popular. We've trained hundreds of successful speakers by mail at home.

We Train You by Mail R. E. Pattison Kline, the country's foremost authority on Public Speaking, will teach you personally. Men who never hoped to be able to speak in public are getting marvelous results. You can too.

Special Offer—Write Now Send quick for details of our special limited offer. No obligation. But you must hurry. Write now.

Public Speaking Dept. Amer. Correspondence School of Law, 1733 Manhat'n Bldg. Chicago

Your Chance

Your Chance—Be Ready for a Promotion When It Comes

You may not be prepared to take a College Course but you can LEARN while you EARN.

A NEW BOOK

HOW TO MAKE AND READ DRAWINGS

By A. Edward Rhodes, Supervisor of Drawing, Wilmington, Del., Public Schools, and the City Night School of Technology and Design. Director of Art and Industrial Work Delaware College Summer School for Teachers. Author of the Rhodes Selective Courses in Drawing for Schools. The Rhodes Rapid Cross Section Paper, Etc.

The author of this book is one of the best known and most successful writers and teachers of drawing. He has had a large and varied experience—7 years machinist—5 years chief draftsman—6 years Practicing Architect and Engineer— 19 years Teaching Mechanical Drawing—during this time he was the author of a complete course in Mechanical Drawing for a Correspondence School.

Sixteen Chapters—Full Cloth Covering.

Written in *plain, understandable* language.

It contains more practical information than any other book and is a complete course in Elementary Drawing, Machine Design, and Architectural Drawing.

Why This Price Is Possible

The exceedingly low price of *two dollars* a copy was made possible by the late Mr. D. D. Wilson, Editor of the Machinists Monthly Journal, Mr. Frank Duffy, Editor of the Carpenter and Mr. D. E. Heilman, Editor of the Popular Engineer by their allowing the writer to use over $400.00 worth of engravings to illustrate articles written by him for the above magazines.

Guarantee

I personally *guarantee any machinist* or *carpenter* who will faithfully study this book that he will be competent to hold a position as a draftsman. Also that any person finding a book equally as good for learning how to draw and to read drawings without a teacher and costing *less than* $8.00 may have purchase price back.

Order your copy *How to Make and Read Drawings* now. Price including delivery charges *Only* $2.00. After May 1 Price will be $3.00.

A. EDWARD RHODES,

Masonic Temple, Wilmington, Delaware

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, F. H. Knollman, 1325 W. Alameda ave., Denver, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, Bert White, 1636 Grant ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, Robt. M. Marshall, Lakeland, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st. Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 400 B ave., West Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, W. B. James, 609 North Fifth st., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer John C. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Fred C. Zink, 1825 N. Payson st., Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts—President, W. H. Walsh, 178 Washington st. Brookline, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, 1101 N. 8th st., Saginaw; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st. E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City,

New York—President T. Gilmore, 21 Beaver Block, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 405 E. 86th st., New York City.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal st., Youngstown, O.; secretary-treasurer John W. Beam, 506 Adam st., Toledo, O.

Oklahoma—President, W. T. Maxwell, secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, M. Bell, 29 Alymer st., Windsor, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Tenison Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can., secretary-treasurer, O. Proulx, 301 St. Dominique st. Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

How to Frame a House

By Owen B. Maginnis

A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising wooden houses in accordance with the best practice. It also includes an easily understood system of roof framing and shows the framing methods employed in connection with brick buildings. The author presents a very interesting and useful chapter on rustic carpentry and joinery, and a chapter on miscellaneous framing, which contains valuable suggestions and will give assistance in meeting unusual problems. A chapter on house moving is of great value, 169 engravings and simple text.

Contents: Biographical Sketch of Owen B. Maginnis. Chapter 1, Balloon and Braced Frame Houses. Chapter 2, How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House. Chapter 3, Framing Roofs. Chapter 4, Rustic Carpentry and Joinery. Chapter 5, Miscellaneous Framing. Chapter 6, How to Move a House. Chapter 7, Practical and Valuable Information for Carpenters and Framers. **Cloth, Price $1.50.**

Mail cash in registered letter, post-office or express order, or check to obtain book to

OWEN B. MAGINNIS
191 Beach Street, City Island, New York City

Electrical BOOK FREE

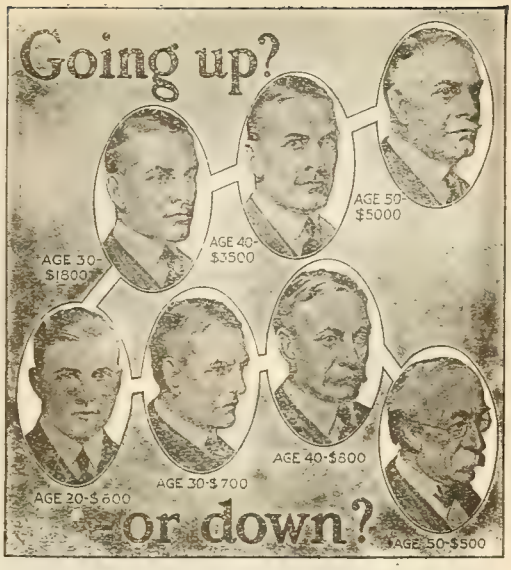
Learn how you can become an Electrical Engineer and earn $150 to $50 monthly. No experience necessary. We easily train you in your are time to enter this fascinating work. Demand for electrical experts ceeds the supply—decide to fit yourself for one of these well-paid jobs. page book, which tells you how to do it, sent FREE.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE
pt. 5785, Drexel Ave. and 58th Street, Chicago, U. S. A.

Record Well Boring.

A well in Pennsylvania that already has been bored to a depth of more than 7,000 feet may become the deepest in the world, Germany now holding the record with one 7,350 feet deep.

Solidarity makes for social achievement in the world of labor.



HERE is your future charted for you, based on the actual average **earnings of trained and untrained men.**

Which way will *you* go—*up*, through *training*, to a position that means good money, or *down*, through *lack* of training, into the ranks of the poorly paid?

It rests with you. And *now* is the time to decide. Not next year, not next month, but *now*. You can *get* the training that will command a trained man's salary. The International Correspondence Schools have helped hundreds of thousands to qualify for advancement. Let them show *you* how *you* can prepare yourself, in your own home, for the position you want in the work you like best.

Just mark and mail this coupon. It will be the first step upward. Mark and mail today.

I. C. S., Box 8828, Scranton, Pa.

CUT OUT HERE

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 8828, SCRANTON, PA.

Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, before which I mark X.

☐ ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	☐ ADVERTISING MAN
☐ Electric Lighting	☐ Window Trimmer
☐ Electric Car Running	☐ Show Card Writer
☐ Electric Wiring	☐ Outdoor Sign Painter
☐ Telephone Expert	☐ ILLUSTRATOR
☐ MECHANICAL ENGINEER	☐ DESIGNER
☐ Mechanical Draftsman	☐ BOOKKEEPER
☐ Machine Shop Practice	☐ Stenographer and Typist
☐ Gas Engineer	☐ Cert. Public Accountant
☐ CIVIL ENGINEER	☐ Railway Accountant
☐ Surveying and Mapping	☐ Commercial Law
☐ MINE FOREMAN OR ENGINEER	☐ GOOD ENGLISH
☐ Metallurgist or Prospector	☐ Teacher
☐ STATIONARY ENGINEER	☐ Common School Subjects
☐ Marine Engineer	☐ CIVIL SERVICE
☐ ARCHITECT	☐ Railway Mail Clerk
☐ Contractor and Builder	☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ Architectural Draftsman	☐ POULTRY RAISING
☐ Concrete Builder	☐ Textile Overseer or Supt.
☐ Structural Engineer	☐ Navigator ☐ Spanish
☐ PLUMBING AND HEATING	☐ Chemist ☐ German
☐ Sheet Metal Worker	☐ AUTO RUNNING ☐ French
☐ SALESMANSHIP	☐ Auto Repairing ☐ Italian

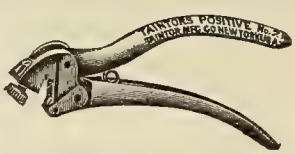
Name _____
Occupation & Employer _____
Street and No. _____
City _____ State _____

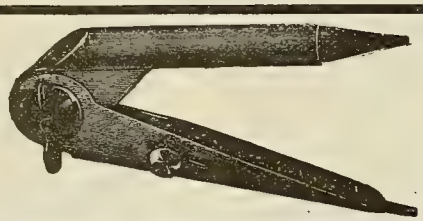
TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

The Tool that Sets the Saw RIGHT

Your Tool Box is not complete without one. ¶Sold by leading hardware dealers. ¶Send for book, "CARE OF SAWS", free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. CO., 95 Reade Street, New York





This is What You Have Been Looking For——**Price 30 Cents**

The Improved Gem Scriber

Useful to Carpenters, Automobile Body Builders, etc.

F. Brais & Company Manufacturers and Distributers

1349 East Ninetieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Do Union carpenters demand Union label goods? Generally speaking, the hardware dealers say "no." "Mephisto" bits carry the Union label and are made exclusively by Union men. Buy a sample at least today from your hardware dealer. If he has none in stock, write us.

THE W. A. IVES MFG. CO., Wallingford, Conn.

ESTABLISHED 1888 PRICE

A CABINET SCRAPER $1.00 POSTPAID

The Blade set projecting to one side to scrape near wall

TO BE USED WITH ONE HAND LIKE A PLANE

J. DONNELLY–80 Main St. Branford, Conn.

Price List of Supplies Furnished by General Office

Constitutions, per hundred	$4 00
Members' Due Books, each	15
Official Note Paper, per hundred	25
Application Blanks, per hundred	25
Withdrawal Cards, each	50
Interchangeable Receipting Dater for F. S. Ink Pads, etc	1 00
Rec. Sec. Order Book, each copy	25
Treasurer's Receipt Book, each copy	25
One 100-page Ledger	1 00
One 200-page Ledger, cloth bound	1 50
One 300-page Ledger, cloth bound	2 00
One 100-page Day Book	1 00
One 200-page Day Book, cloth bound	1 50
One Treasurer's Cash Book	50

When writing our Advertisers Kindly mention The Carpenter

Our Emblem Jewelry

Attractive, Appropriate and Acceptable Watch Charms, Badges, Lapel Buttons, Emblem Pins and Rings.

Emblem Pins, in rolled and solid gold, hard enamel, handsomely finished. Can be worn on the coat, vest, shirt or tie. *Rolled gold, 25 cents each. Solid gold, $1.00 each.*

Screw-Back Buttons, in rolled and in solid gold and hard enamel finish, with patent screw-bottom backs. For wear in the lapel of the coat; easily put on. Never come out. *Rolled gold, 25 cents each. Solid gold, $1.00 each.*

Watch Charms, in rolled and in solid gold, with hard enamel emblem on face; reverse side smooth for engraving if necessary. Handsomely finished in every respect. *Rolled gold, $1.25 each. Solid gold, $7.50 each. Engraving extra.*

Emblem Rings, beautiful design, solid gold and gold filled. Very much in demand by our members. *Solid gold, $5.00 each.*

Business Agents' Badges, of German silver and neat design, with U. B. emblem, enamel lettering and very substantial. *$.150 each.*

Official Badges. The official combination parade and funeral multiple badge, containing lithographic reproduction in colors of our Union Label as well as our emblem. Prices as follows: *One badge, $1.50 net; two and over, $1.00 each, net; six and over, 75 cents each, net; twelve and over, 60 cents each, net.*

In Ordering These Goods Send all Orders and Make all Remittances Payable to

Frank Duffy, Gen'l Sec'y

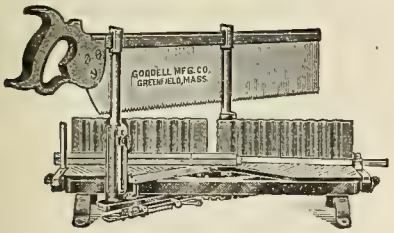
Carpenters' Building
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

GOODELL MITRE BOX

MADE OF STEEL

Parts Cannot Break Like Brittle Cast Iron

First in Quality and Improvements—Steel Truss Frame or Bed, Cold Rolled Steel Corrugated Back, Wrought Steel



Lever or Saw Support. Automatic Detents for Holding up Saw. Steel Bottom Plates with Angular Serratures. Long Saw Guides and Many Other Features.

Send For New Circular F.

Goodell Manufacturing Co.

GREENFIELD, MASS.

Do Your Own Plumbing and Heating

NEW HARDIN EASY WAY

Get our "Handy-Man" Free Book. Every home needs it. Shows new home improvements and everything in **plumbing and heating supplies** EXCLUSIVELY at wholesale prices—complete heating plants, bathroom outfits, sinks, pipe, fittings, water systems, lighting plants, etc. Any handy man can install our goods with this free book and free easy installing plans. $500,000 plants behind our guarantee. **WRITE TODAY.**

The Hardin-Lavin Co. 40 yrs. at 4558-68 Cottage Grove Ave. **Chicago**

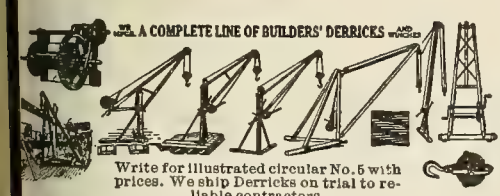
Delivered to You Free

A sample 1916 model ***"Ranger"*** bicycle, on approval and **30 DAYS TRIAL** and free riding test.

Write at once for large illustrated catalog showing *complete line* of bicycles, tires and supplies, and the *most marvelous offer* ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our ***low prices*** and *remarkable terms.*

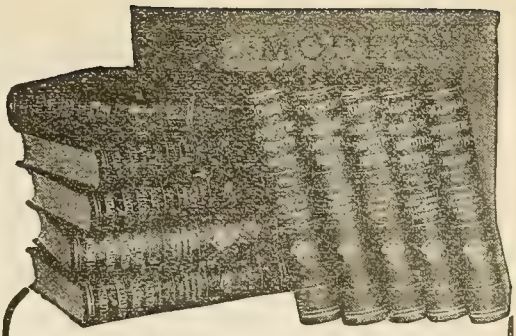
RIDER AGENTS Wanted—Boys, make money taking orders for Bicycles, **Tires** and Sundries from our big catalog. **Do Business** *direct* with the leading bicycle house in America. **Do not buy** until you ***know*** what we can do for you. WRITE TO US.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. B-229L **CHICAGO**



Write for illustrated circular No. 5 with prices. We ship Derricks on trial to reliable contractors

ASGEN DERRICK CO., 2057 N. Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.



SENT FREE!

Don't take our word for it that these books will enormously increase your earning capacity. Get them into your home or shop—**free**—and determine their value for yourself. The books themselves, not what we say for them, must convince you that you need them, so send the coupon to-day—**now**—and the entire eleven volumes will come to you at once, express prepaid. If, after a full week's trial, you decide to keep them, you can **buy them at half the regular price and on the easiest of easy payment plans.**

The Cyclopedia of

Architecture, Carpentry and Building

consists of ten massive volumes; 4,760 pages, 7x10 in.; 4,000 illustrations, full page plates, building plans, diagrams, etc.; hundreds of valuable tables and formulas; carefully cross-indexed for quick, easy reference.

This work covers everything in the building professions, from the first rough sketch of the architect to the acceptance of the finished structure. It includes wood, stone, steel, and reinforced concrete construction; estimating and contracting; a study of the Greek and Roman Orders; interior finishing and decorating; and modern house lighting and sanitation.

Partial Table of Contents

Mechanical, Freehand, Perspective and Architectural Drawing, Lettering, Pen and Ink Rendering, The Orders, Superintendence, Strength of Materials, Masonry, Reinforced Concrete, Carpentry, Steel Square, Stair-Building, Hardware, Steel Construction, Roof Trusses, Practical Problems, Estimating, Contracts, Specifications, Building Law, Sanitation, Sheet Metal Work, Electric Wiring and Lighting.

FREE 224-page Plan Book and Year's Consulting Service

We give free with every Cyclopedia a copy of **"Modern American Homes,"** a complete and up-to-date plan book. Contains plans and specifications for 168 structures, including excellent exterior and interior views, detailed estimates, etc. Designed by leading architects, it covers city, suburban, and country homes; bungalows; summer cottages; tent houses and camps; also apartment houses, garages, and public buildings. 224 pages, 9½x12¾ inches, and 426 illustrations. With this plan book in your shop or office you are prepared to figure on any job no matter how large.

In addition we give free with each set a year's consulting membership in the **American Technical Society.** This membership, value $12, entitles you to the advice of a staff of experts for a whole year **free.**

Sent for 7 Days' FREE Examination

Upon receipt of the coupon below we will send you the Cyclopedia and the Plan Book, **express prepaid, for seven days' free examination.** You keep the books a full week—examine them thoroughly at your leisure—and if they don't meet with your expectations they may be returned at our expense. Remember—the complete set, Cyclopedia and Plan Book, are sent **free,** express prepaid.

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

FREE PLAN BOOK COUPON

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send **Free Plan Book,** also Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building for seven days' examination. I will send $2.00 within seven days and $2.00 a month until I have paid $24.80 for Cyclopedia (**Plan Book included free**), or notify you and hold books subject to your order. Title not to pass until fully paid. L.W. 4-16

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

As I have had no previous dealings with you, I refer you to.....

.....

The Big April National Builder
CONTAINS

196 PAGES of useful information for carpenters. The magazine is very much larger than usual, and there are valuable articles on building that will surely interest you.

EVERY MONTH

the National Builder is full of information for the ambitious carpenter — study its pages and you will learn how to read and draw plans; how to estimate; how to make out bills of material; how to increase your earning capacity. Each month you get at least one complete working plan (24x36 in. —TWICE as large in the April issue and printed on BOTH sides) with photographs and complete bill of materials for a moderate priced building.

The Editor — Fred T. Hodgson — wrote "The Steel Square" (of which over two million copies have been sold) and many other well-known building books.

THE NATIONAL BUILDER 1 YEAR AND THESE 3 BOOKS—

"Architectural Drawing Lessons," "Roof Framing," and "Estimating," 7x10 inches, contain 48 pages each on these subjects. This important data is in a condensed, useful form for the carpenter and will be valueable in your business. The books sell for 50c apiece—The National Builder is $1.50 for 1 year—you get them

ALL FOR $2.00

Start Your Subscription with the BIG APRIL ISSUE

THE NATIONAL BUILDER
541 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Carpenter:
Satisfaction is Assured When You Use Oak Flooring

OAK FLOORING means "Easy to Rent" and "Easy to Sell", and represents the best kind of investment that enters into the construction of a building.

Five Good Reasons Why Oak Flooring Should be Used Because

1. It is Beautiful and Distinctive.
2. It is Durable and Substantial.
3. It is the MODERN FLOORING.
4. OAK FLOORING has proven to be "AMERICA'S BEST FLOORING.
5. 95 per cent of Modern Houses are using it.

Write for Booklet — "America's Best Flooring".

The Oak Flooring Bureau
1357 Conway Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Learning to Earn

A Plea and a Plan for Vocational Education

By John A. Lapp and Carl H. Mote

This book begins with an analysis of the failure of our educational system to meet the needs of living boys and girls. Then it shows how vocational education may be made to meet their needs and the need for more efficient production, exchange and consumption in the great fields in which men labor—trades and industries, agriculture, business and the home.

"The book is of interest to the trade unionist in many ways; in its broader aspects, as it touches education generally, and, more intimately, as it deals with the subject of industrial education * * * LEARNING TO EARN is an inspiring plea for the socialization of our educational system upon practical lines that shall make our schools true instruments of democratic progress through which the twenty or more millions of people in this country over ten years of age—men, women and children—engaged in unskilled or partly skilled occupations may be placed on an educational level of equality with their more fortunate fellow citizens."—Frank Duffy in The Carpenter, February. 1916.

"A most helpful study, sound philosophically, and rich in practical suggestions, is the volume entitled LEARNING TO EARN, written by John S. Lapp and Carl H. Mote. This volume is commended to the thoughtful reading of all, for industrial education and vocational training are matters of urgent importance."—Samuel Gompers in American Federationist, February, 1916.

ITS KEYNOTE IS:
Make Education Real and Pass it Around
12 Mo. Cloth, $1.25 Net

The
Bobbs-Merrill Company
Publishers . Indianapolis

BE SURE TO BUY UNION STAMP FOOTWEAR

Union Shoes For Union Men

Union men can uphold the Union idea in their daily purchases.

When buying footwear for Easter for yourself or your family insist on Union Stamp footwear.

The principles of Union labor which you are building up within your own Union are directly supported by the purchase of Union Stamp shoes.

Tell your friends and your family to purchase Union Stamp footwear for spring and summer.

Dollar for dollar they are the best possible value in footwear and are made in a wide range of prices for all members of your family.

UNION SHOES FOR UNION MEN.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Secy.-Treas.

Morrill Sawsets

are designed to set saws according to standard saw practice, and if properly used will set them exactly the same as a saw manufacturer turns them out. The "Special" is designed for hand saws used with the average run of woods but with wet, green or very soft woods, or where the operator requires a very large set, a No. 1 Sawset should be used.

A SAWSET SHOULD FIT THE SAW

as a large, powerful sawset will break the teeth of a thin hand saw; and a large, thick saw will break the parts of a small sawset.

"Special" for Hand saws not over 16 gauge.....Price,	$1.00
No. 1 for Hand saws not over 16 gauge.....	1.00
No. 3 for Cross-cut and Circular saws 14 to 20 gauge.....	1.50
No. 4 for Champion and M tooth saws 14 to 20 gauge.....	1.50
No. 5 for Timber and Board saws 6 to 14 gauge.....	2.00

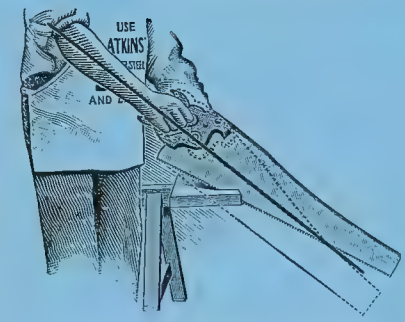
The "Special," Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Sawsets are packed one each in a paper carton having full directions, uses and warrant printed thereon. If your dealer does not carry the sawset you wish, and cannot get it for you, we will be glad to send you one postpaid upon receipt of price. We also manufacture BENCH STOPS, PUNCHES, NAIL PULLERS, etc.

Our name and trade mark "Apex" are stamped upon every tool of our manufacture. Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

TRADE APEX MARK

We will shortly issue a revised edition of "Saw Points," and will then fill the requests for it now on hand.

Chas. Morrill **93 Walker St. New York**



"THEY SAVE MAN POWER"

THE ONLY SAW WITH CHOICE OF HANDLES

With ATKINS, you choose your style of Handle. The old style "Straight Across" or the ATKINS Perfection Pattern.

See the Saw with the Perfection Handle in the picture above. It hangs right. Follow the line through the man's arm—every ounce of pressure is directed on the SAW TEETH. The dotted line shows the old style handle. Note where the user's energy is directed. Enough said. But you can have either kind with your

ATKINS SAW

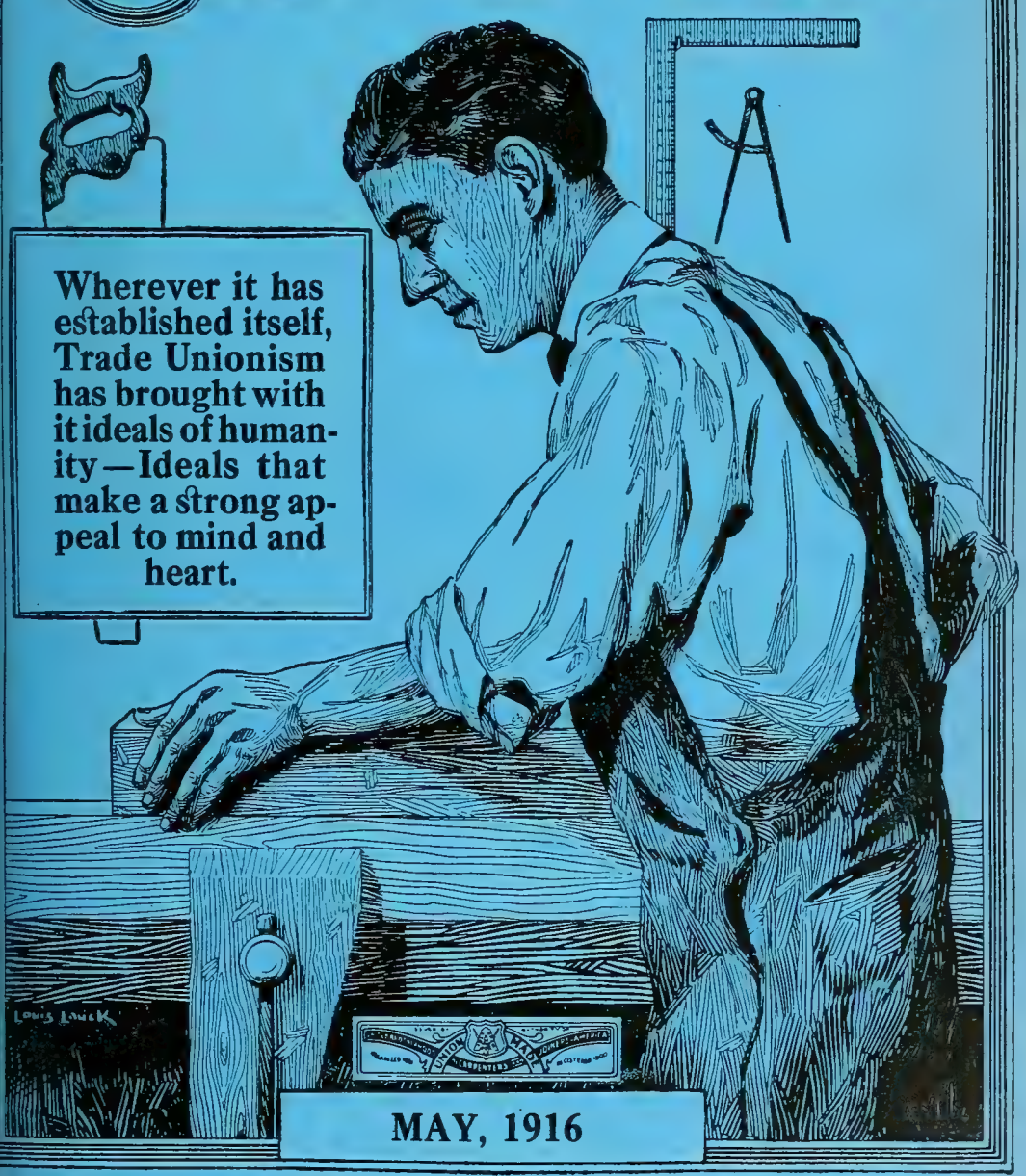
Your dealer sells them or will get them for you. Try them—if he fails, let us know.

OUR NEW FREE OFFER. Send ten cents and get a Gold Plated Miniature Hand Saw Watch Charm, our 32 page "Saw Sense" Book and Carpenters Monthly Time Book and wage scale free.

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY, Inc.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

The Carpenter


Wherever it has established itself, Trade Unionism has brought with it ideals of humanity—Ideals that make a strong appeal to mind and heart.
Louis Lucks

MAY, 1916

"The best wood for the owner to use *is the best wood for you to recommend*"

FOR ALL OF ITS PROPER USES . . # CYPRESS

"The Wood Eternal"

IS "THE LUMBER BUYERS' REAL INSURANCE" AND "THE

SAFE RELIANCE

OF THOSE WHO SPECIFY FOR OWNERS WHO RELY ON THEM."

Cypress' quality of ***Rot-resistance***—under the hardest climatic or soil conditions—easily, by itself, justifies the particularly devoted faith of those who know it best. Add to that trait its easy-working qualities—its "affection for good paint and stain" (and consequently good behavior under them)—and ***then add the fact of its singular beauty of grain for Interior Trim***—its "eternal" quality under wetness even when unprotected by paint, as in greenhouses, all sorts of kitchen equipment, washing machines, etc., and it is not hard to understand the reason

Why the Most Up-to-Date Carpenters and Builders

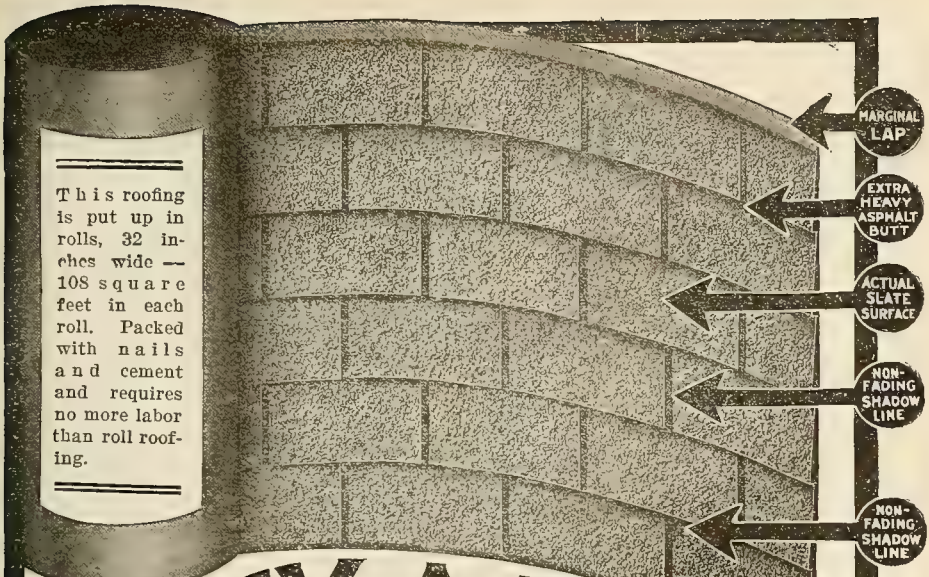
are not only "chiming in" with their most intelligent customers who have learned about Cypress, but also are ***educating all*** of their customers about the many ***(but not universal)*** merits of Cypress, "the Wood Eternal." We recommend it only where best.

If you will generously write our "Carpenters' and Contractors' Department" we shall be happy to give you all the facts there are.

Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Ass'n

1252 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, Louisiana
1252 Heard Nat'l Bank Building, Jacksonville, Florida

"The best wood for the owner to use *is the best wood for you to recommend*"


This roofing is put up in rolls, 32 inches wide — 108 square feet in each roll. Packed with nails and cement and requires no more labor than roll roofing.
MARGINAL LAP
EXTRA HEAVY ASPHALT BUTT
ACTUAL SLATE SURFACE
NON-FADING SHADOW LINE
NON-FADING SHADOW LINE

FLEX-A-TILE ROLL SHINGLE

(PATENTED)

ALL the ornamental effect of a slate or shingle covered roof—durable, easy to handle and easy to lay, decidedly economical — these are exclusive advantages that the new Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingle offers you.

It's just the same as having a Flex-A-Tile Asphalt Shingle roof when you use the Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingle—in fact it is a Flex-A-Tile Asphalt Shingle Roof except that the shingles are laid in long, 32-inch wide strips or rolls instead of individually. Each shingle is a separate unit, regular, full size with 5 x 10-inch butts— each one stands out by itself, yet they are all in one piece.

Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingles come in two colors, red and green—the permanent, natural colors of their slate surfacing. Neither the pattern nor the color can wear off—they're on to stay; neither paint nor any other imitation process is used in producing this roll. You have to see it to appreciate it.

Liberal Sample Sent Free

Write at once for liberal sample of this new Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingle. Let us quote you prices and supply complete information. Remember, the Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingle is patented and made only by the Heppes Company. Write today—our capacity is limited.

THE HEPPES COMPANY

E 1049 Kilbourne Avenue **Chicago, Illinois**

Flex-A-Tile Diamond Point Slabs

Utility Board ***No-Tar Asphalt Paint***

Other Guaranteed Heppes Products

A Good Mechanic Can do a Job with *Any* Tool, *But*——

—not so well
—not so quickly
—not so easily
as he can with a *good* tool

DISSTON SAWS

are the Saws for a good mechanic because a skilled artisan takes a pride in his work and in his tools. It's a satisfaction to own and work with a
DISSTON SAW

Booklet on Sharpening Instructions Free

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

All communications regarding advertising space in The Carpenter should be addressed to John Morrison, advertising manager, 25 Third Avenue, New York City.

Volume XXXVI—No. 5 Established in 1881 | INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1916 | One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

TO LABOR

Shall you complain who feed the world?
Who clothe the world,
Who house the world?
Shall you complain who are the world,
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour
You are your power,
The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your right hand!
Your strong right hand!
Your skilled right hand!
You hold the whole world in your hand,
See to it what you do!
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right,
The world is made by you!

Then rise as you never rose before!
Nor hoped before!
Nor dared before!
And show as was never shown before,
The power that lies in you!
Stand all as one!
See justice done!
Believe! and Dare! and Do.

—*Charlotte Perkins Gilman.*

THE TWO PATHS

(By Richard Hazelton.)

PERHAPS the most important debates of the two last A. F. of L. conventions, both at Philadelphia and San Francisco, arose from a consideration of the relative merits of legislative as distinct from economic action as a weapon in the hands of trade unionists. "The eight-hour day by law" was the question at issue on each occasion and although the supporters and opponents threshed out the question from every angle it failed to obtain the sanction of the labor movement.

In a recent issue of the Journal, General Secretary Duffy discussed the subject and presented the case against it in a very vivid, concise and emphatic manner; so much so that the writer desires merely to elaborate on some of the points which he made.

Legislative action as a means to a desired end always seems delightfully easy; it seems a short-cut par excellence; drop your vote in the ballot box and, hey presto, you have effected your reform; your battle is won, without a struggle, without noise, and with a minimum of effort.

But in practice, and we, trade unionists, pride ourselves upon being practical men and women, what chance do we stand of establishing a universal eight-hour day by law? Are we to turn from the bed-rock principle of economic organization that has done so much for us in the last twenty-five years and waste our accumulated store of trade union energy in a precarious legislative campaign of doubtful value. Would it be good policy to risk our present gains to achieve an end which even if successful might prove unavailing?

In the first place, a concerted effort for the enactment of the eight-hour day by law would mean the launching of a campaign in the majority of states for a constitutional amendment giving to the legislature the power to pass this kind of legislation. Then would come the passing of the specific eight-hour laws in the various states and who can doubt but that they would receive the same opposition—probably more—than progressive legislation usually meets with.

It may be taken for granted that the law would be passed quicker in some states than in others. Many states which are not noted for progressive legislation would lag behind and there would result much confusion and uncertainty necessitating great activity on the part of trade unionists for the purpose of influencing the law makers— activity which might be employed to much better advantage through regular trade union channels.

As to the danger of such legislation having a restrictive effect on the liberty of the toilers, is there not the possibility that we may unconsciously establish legal precedents, or, at least, erect the framework of them—eminent jurists will do the rest—detrimental to our interests. What seems to be the line of least resistance is not always the pathway to progress. Speaking on the subject of the eight-hour law at the last A. F. of L. convention, First Vice-President James Duncan said.

> Suppose you had your constitutional amendments passed, and you had the laws passed and it came to the enforcement of the law and some of you did not desire to work the eight hours a day, who is going to arbitrate that question? It has become a state law; it must go into the courts and the judge must decide upon the affair. And when the judge gives his decision and you do not obey—what then? Jail, what else? Is that a safe thing for trade unionists to follow? And, believe me, the judges in dealing with questions of this kind in most instances, exact everything the law allows. The judge will say, "This legislation says the hours shall be only eight. The employer has a right to eight hours from you," and you would be putting a rope around your neck.

Would a law capable of an interpretation so dangerous to the workers be worth the toil and time and effort required to enact it and keep it on the statute books?

That is a question which has been answered in the negative by a majority of the delegates to the last two A. F. of L. conventions; men whose experience and judgment has convinced them that labor should keep to the sure path of economic organization and not place too much faith in legislative enactment.

That fearless advocate of justice, Frank P. Walsh, not long ago stated that he was not a believer in the efficiency of law as a means to help the workers, adding, significantly, "if I were a working man I would be very careful about trusting any part of my economic welfare with a legislative body."

There is complete unanimity in the labor movement on the desirability and the necessity of the eight-hour day for the workers in every industry. Progress has been made and will be made in the future. Our own organization has stood in the front rank in the fight for shorter hours, played a pioneer part in the movement and stands ready to do as much, if not more, in the future. But there is no necessity to run our heads into a legislative halter so that the progress of the movement will be accelerated.

General Secretary Duffy, in the article to which we have referred, says:

> It may be all right to ask for state and national legislation governing hours of employment for those working for the public, but when it comes to introducing it into the field of private employment, that is a different thing altogether. If conditions of private employment are to be made matters of legislation, why not regulate the whole wage-earning system by law, and when that is done may we not ask: how far will we be then from slavery?

Just as we have broken through the tangle of unjust and tyrannical laws which have come down from the past, a relic of the feudal ages, would it not be the height of foolishness to erect of our own volition other barriers which might furnish opportunity for the courts of the future to circumscribe our rights and infringe upon our liberties.

At a time when it is widely acknowledged that power and influence is gravitating from the political to the industrial field it would seem suicidal to discard or weaken our policy of economic action and turn to legislative aid. To the writer it would seem like following a will-o-the-wisp into the wilderness of failure so far as the universal eight-hour day is concerned. There is every reason to believe that it would only add another obstacle to the achievement of a real, general eight-hour day. Samuel Gompers truthfully epitomizes the situation which we would face when he says:

> Instead of employes dealing directly with their employers, it would be necessary for the organizations to use their influence upon lawmakers to secure the enactment of an eight-hour law in all private industries and occupations, and then continue to use their influence, even more remote and indirect upon the administrative agents whose duty it would be to enforce the law, and again, whatever influence they might have still more remote and indirect, in securing an understanding and a favorable interpretation of the eight-hour law by the judiciary. Who knows but that by judicial interpretation and enforcement an eight-hour law would work to the undoing of labor's fight of ages for freedom?

That is chiefly why labor fights shy of legislative action on the shorter work day preferring to adhere to the more trustworthy and apparently slower method now in use. The measure of freedom which the workers enjoy at this stage of their progress is their greatest possession and the problem today is how that freedom may be broadened and deepened without recourse to legal enactment; or, at least, by reducing dependence upon legal enactment to a minimum. Legal rights secured with apparent ease may be taken away with the same facility or may be reduced to a legal "scrap of paper." But rights secured by economic power, on the other hand, are beyond the power of the courts to quash or declare unconstitutional.

The progress of the movement for the eight-hour day while admittedly slow, has been steady but it is steadily gathering momentum. We can increase that momentum now by taking advantage of every constructive opportunity. Let us build up without ceasing! Through that means we will achieve success.

THE CLAYTON ACT

(By Frank Duffy.)

BEING a carpenter, I may not be able to construe the labor provisions of the Clayton anti-trust act as a lawyer would, not even as a lawyer favorable to organized labor, but as I define it, law is good common sense properly applied. Believing that I am endowed with at least a little ordinary common sense, I shall try to explain the provisions of the act, hereinbefore referred to, from my point of view, as I see it, in my own way.

I consider the Clayton anti-trust act the greatest piece of legislative work ever enacted in this or any other country in favor of the wage workers. I fail to see where it is deficient in its make-up; it is plain, clear and distinct to us. It is to be expected, however, that our enemies will not see it in the same light that we do, for the reason that they do not want to. They will try to construe it in their favor to suit themselves. In fact, they have already attempted to do that, and no doubt will try to influence the courts to their way of thinking.

The Clayton act is good common sense. Will it be applies as it was intended is the question now asked on all sides. Time will tell.

Section 6 of act provides that:

> The labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce. Nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor * * * organizations * * * or forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations or the members thereof be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the anti-trust laws.

Now, what does this section mean? It means, first, that labor is not a door, a window or any sort of piece of manufactured material; second, that the power of the individual to labor or not to labor cannot be interfered with by the courts; third, that when several individuals combine to carry out their collective ideas, plans and purposes they will not be enjoined for so doing; fourth, that combinations of laborers are not to be construed as illegal or in restraint of trade.

Thus, the highest law-making body in the United States says to the highest law court in the United States: Hands off labor organizations! They are accomplishing much good, and doing great things and must be left free to continue their good work. They have the right to deal with organized capital in the same manner that organized capital deals with them. They have the right to continue doing the things they have been doing, and for which in some instances they have been enjoined. Labor organizations, properly conducted, are legal institutions and must be respected as such.

The day of dissociated effort is gone and if organized capital has the right, which we do not dispute, to deal collectively with labor then labor must be conceded the same right, else the classical phrase "the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is a misnomer and a delusion.

Section 20, broadly speaking, provides:

> That no injunction or restraining order shall be granted by any court in the United States, or the judges thereof, in any case growing out of a dispute between capital and labor, or between employer and employes, or between employes, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, and such injury must be described particularly, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or his attorney. That no such injunction or restraining order be granted which shall prevent any person so acting in concert from recommending or persuading any person to abstain from working for the employer against whom a strike was inaugurated, or from causing to persuade others not to patronize such employer, or from paying or giving to any person, * * * strike benefits or other things of value, or from peacefully assembling in a lawful manner, or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute; * * * nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be constructed or held to be a violation of any laws of the United States.

Speaking plainly then, all the acts done by labor, which have been held enjoinable in the past, or which have been indictable as conspiracies are now declared by Congress to be within the rights of labor and they expressly pro-

hibit the courts from interfering. If the courts should interfere then the one remedy left us should be applied, that is, that judges be elected by popular vote of the people, subject to recall by the people for misconduct in office in any manner, shape or form, or for violation of their oath of office.

EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY BY LAW—A REPLY

(By Benjamin Fried.)

IN the February issue of "The Carpenter," on page 4, we find an interesting article, written by our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, against the eight-hour work day enacted by law.

About two years ago I listened to similar arguments on the same subject, when President Gompers appeared before the Commission on Indusfrial Relations, and was cross-examined by Mr. Morris Hillquit, representing the Socialist party.

The arguments of Brother Gompers did not appeal to me at that time, and I am also not in accord with Brother Duffy's ideas in regard to this matter.

I, therefore, desire to put my views on this very important question before the readers of our Journal.

There are really only two objections Brother Duffy raises against a legislative enactment of "this or any other question affecting our working conditions."

His first objection is that if the principle is once established that the law can prescribe for us, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, we could be debarred from any opportunity to decrease our daily working time to seven or six hours, or as Brother Duffy says: "We would be violators of the law, and therefore subject to punishment."

The second reason is of a still more unfortunate character: "We are organized for shorter hours, better pay, etc. If these things could be obtained by law, there is no need of labor unions," is Brother Duffy's conclusion.

I do admit there was a time, some centuries ago, when laws existed in Old England and other countries by which workingmen were sometimes compelled to work a certain number of hours. But not even the most reactionary capitalist of today is dreaming that such conditions will ever return. In fact, today we have laws in the state of New York and many other states restricting the hours of work for women and children. The miners in Colorado have been successful in launching an eight-hour law. All these laws are of a social character, and have been passed for the protection of human welfare. A law provides that no man on a railroad shall work longer than ten hours, and the railroad workers took a referendum on an eight-hour work day. The garment workers are today in New York fighting for shorter hours. It is absolutely unthinkable that an eight-hour law be framed with a provision that would compel anybody to work eight hours a day. Such a law can only provide that no man, woman or child be permitted to be employed more than eight hours a day.

I firmly believe that if our organization or any other organization, or the American Federation of Labor, for instance, through the medium of the initiative and referendum, for which we all stand, would bring it about that a vote be taken next election day as to a legal eight-hour work day, the opposition would not come from labor, but only from the employers of labor.

Brother Duffy states that out of a membership of over a quarter of a million, 205,000 of our members are working eight hours. This, no doubt, is a great achievement and we have all reason to be proud of it. Many other organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. are not so fortunate and are still working longer hours. In the woodworking industry there are many men and even women and children who are outside of our organization and are working 9 and 10 hours. If I am correctly in-

formed, there are in the United States about one million men, who are eligible to our organization and even if there were only 800,000 men whose time through the enactment of an eight-hour law would be reduced by one hour per day, it would require 100,000 additional men to turn out the same amount of work.

We can therefore readily see to what extent a generally applied eight-hour day, would tend to relieve the problem of unemployment besides all its other advantages.

As to Brother Duffy's second argument, I happen to be just of the opposite opinion. If through the efforts and agitation of organized labor all workmen, union or non-union, would share in the blessings of a shorter work day, this would mean a great boom for organized labor and unionism. Brother Duffy says that we would become a mutual admiration society if we had everything regulated by law. I am not afraid of that; there will still be plenty to contend for. And even at that, if, for instance, every human being would live an ideal life in fresh air and sunshine, eat no poisoned food, not be underfed and overworked, or overfed and underworked, and no one ever became sick, what would become of the doctors? And if our law makers by sudden inspiration, decree upon us the millenium and we would no longer have to organize in order to get a living wage in return for our hard work and would no longer have to fight against unreasonably long hours, we would have no more need of a union. What of it? But do not fear! "It's a long, long way to Tipperary."

Why should we be opposed to a legal eight-hour day? Such opposition is inconsistent. Organized labor everywhere stands for a non-contributing old age pension for workers, for a general system of state insurance in case of sickness and disability, it stands for enactment of laws forbidding the interstate transportation of products of convict labor. It demands the direct employment of workers by the federal, state and municipal governments and it stands for enactment of laws forbidding child labor.

Why is President Gompers and other officials of the A. F. of L., opposed to government insurance against unemployment and why are they against the legal eight-hour day and other measures which would benefit labor? One of the main purposes of the A. F. of L is "to protect the rights and interests of the membership and of the working people, to promote their interests and rights economically, legislatively, politically and socially. "There is no limit to any course which may be pursued by the A. F. of L. that is calculated to be of advantage to the people of our country and primarily to the working class."

These are President Gompers' own words.

Therefore, I ask again: "Why is Brother Duffy opposed to an eight-hour day enacted by law?"

THE BUSINESS AGENT

(By E. H. Neal.)

WHEN a business agent takes up the routine of his day's work various little side issues encountered help wonderfully in keeping up his courage and oftentimes counteract the many disappointments he experiences. What with wage claims and claims for stolen tools and a thousand and one things to contend with, he cannot be blamed for enjoying the humor of a situation, or for getting what joy he can out of the unusual or the unique. One of our business agents having supervision over some men on strike negotiated a settlement satisfactory to the men. Returning to work the men were told the "boss" would like to talk with them. "Boys," he said, "I know I signed an agreement to pay

you more money, but upon thinking it over, I find it is not to your interests that you should have more money. Believe me, boys, I'm talking to you for your own good and I've decided that the old rates will be continued, because the more money you have the more worry you will have, and the peace of mind of my men is very dear to me. Now, look at me; I've got money and I've got worry. I've got more to worry me than any one of you, so I've decided not to give you any more money, so you will have no cause for worry like me."

Much to the astonishment of this philanthropic mind, the men picked up their tools and left the job. This magnanimous man is now one of the vast number who wonder at the "unreason of organized labor." Of course, a business agent's advice and efforts are always appreciated by employer and employes (?) One of our representatives called upon a mill owner and found him in a towering rage; nothing seemed to go right; the men were in each other's way and material insisted upon being in the wrong place at the wrong time and the employer seemed to think that the logical way to adjust matters was to swear at the men, the machinery and the material. The business agent waited patiently and then quietly asked the employer if his machines were not purchased singly and placed as purchased.

Receiving an affirmative reply, our man suggested that a day or two be set aside for the shifting of the various machines so that the material could be conveniently handed from one machine to the other according to the various operations it had to go through and the finishing touch given it in the space nearest the elevator where it could be sent to the wagons transporting it to its destination or to the finishers for priming as the case might be. The suggestion was received with a grunt and a statement that "some people know more about other peoples' business than they know about their own." A week or so later our representative called again, found that his suggestion had been carried out to the letter and heard the boss boasting to some of his associates of the realization of his great idea and assuring them that no efficiency expert was needed in his establishment as long as a man of his intellectual attainments was on the job. The business agent listened to this egotistic boaster for a moment and then quietly stole away, undecided whether to kick himself or to buy himself a drink. "Oh, well," said he, "the boss is in good humor and the men are less nervous, so I guess I've done some good after all." Truly, the life of a business agent is one joyful jubilee.

An up-state politician once said that he did not need brains of his own, as he could hire all the brains he required for twenty dollars a week. This statement has been verified by one of our business agents who in conference with an architect and builder was assured that business agents received too much money. Mr. Architect pointed to his office staff and stated that brains was what was required, brains was what he paid for and brains was what he got, and for much less than the price paid for a business agent's services. Very promptly our representative replied that Mr. Architect ought to be ashamed of himself. Perhaps he was, but he did not look it.

By way of variety, one of our officials was notified that union "spongers" were doing both carpenters' work and steam fitting on a job in the down-town section. He was instructed to round up the "spongers" and issue them a charter, but he thought there were jurisdictional squabbled enough without going that far and said there were enough "spongers" in the organization now without asking to charter them. He further cited the claim of the barbers for a carpenter's card upon the ground that they shaved "blockheads" and declined to grant the barbers' request until it was determined whether the "blockheads" were of wood or concrete.

The above important subjects in conjunction with such trifling matters as the iron workers, the sheet metal work-

ers and other mechanics claiming our work and in many cases "getting away with it," make the life of a business agent a beautiful bed of roses.

It is not always the employer who places obstacles in the way of achievement by any means. We have in mind the efforts of two business agents to induce one of the largest employers of non-union men to employ union men at a much higher rate than was paid their former employes and, at the expiration of the time of probation, granted our men; the employer frankly acknowledged that the work was more satisfactory and the cost of construction much less than formerly and declared his intention of doing business in the future upon a strict union basis. This firm was obliged at various times to work overtime and much to the astonishment of these business agents this proposition met with a storm of disapproval from members that wanted no such concessions granted this firm. No favors should be given a fair employer; no member should be permitted to earn an extra dollar; one good turn does not deserve another. The business agents asked "Why?" and the echo answered "Why."

One day a business agent was waiting for a cross-town car and as it hove in sight, he heard a voice say, "Will you kindly help me on this car?" Turning, he saw an elderly gentleman, a cane in one hand and a crutch supporting him on the other; his face was the color of old ivory and his features were—what some folks call—aristocratic. Our representative picked the old gentleman up bodily and seated him in the car, taking a seat beside him and as the old gentleman was so profuse in his thanks, a general conversation about nothing in particular and everything in general ensued. At a street corner a carpenter boarded the car and deposited his tool box in an out of the way corner of the rear platform, much to the disgust of the aristocratic gentleman who voiced his disapproval; he condemned the conductor for permitting the man to board the car, he condemned the man for turning the car into a conveyance of freight. The man should hire an expressman to take the tool box to its destination. He bewailed the man's lack of decency and his disrespect for the rights of passengers. Our delegate explained that this carpenter probably had but a few days' work and the hiring of an expressman would be an extravagance that the man could not afford, that his family needed every cent he could get home with and that a mechanic's tools were essential to the earning of a living and that shouldering this box and carrying it many blocks and up many flights of stairs was one of the many and, perhaps, the most heart-breaking incidents in the life of a building trades workman. This, however, did not change the old gentleman's mind and he continued to denounce the act of this carpenter as an outrage.

"I get out here," "So do I," said our business agent and he assisted the old gentleman to alight, led him to the sidewalk and bid his "good day." Gripping the crutch under his arm, the old gentleman extended his hand and said, "I thank you, sir, for your courtesy to an old man, and if there is anything I can do to discharge my great obligation to you, I will do it.

"All I ask of you, sir," said the business agent, "is to show some consideration for the poor devil that lugs from fifty to sixty pounds of tools from job to job, or from job to no job, so long!"

The old gentleman gazed at the retreating figure of a hundred and ninety pounds of muscular manhood that had guided him in his helplessness and muttered, "Strange, but I thought that fellow was a gentleman."

Try to Deserve It

Contentment in old age is deserved by him alone who has not lost faith in what is good, his persevering strength of will and his desire for active employment.—Turgenieff.

LUBRICATION

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

LUBRICATION is a word of the utmost importance in the business of carpentry, joinery and wood-working It is hard to properly define the word, yet it might safely and wisely have been coined as an antidote to friction of which it might be truly said to be the deadly enemy.

Overcome friction at all hazards, whether in man, machinery or nature and you smooth the way to a better and a higher civilization. Create friction and you either demoralize or destroy—to obviate it, to resist it, to overcome it when existent, lubrication is necessary, I mean in material things, and in ordinary every day life and especially in mechanics and craftsmanship where friction is a constant source of annoyance irritation and worry.

Friction, truly considered, is generated by movement or motion, and the more rapid these are the greater the friction. But, friction develops heat and in doing so becomes a source of danger and to meet this danger squarely it is necessary to have recourse to lubrication.

To put the subject in a simple light, let us consider the turning of a wheel, or say four wheels in an ox-cart or horse cart which moves slowly forward or backward according to the desires of the driver, we find that the friction of the turning movement in the axels is in direct proportion to the weight of the load and the speed of motion generated by the horse or ox power exerted, thus producing heat between the hubs and the axles which is detrimental to both. Now, man knowing this, and forewarned of its development, has recourse to a lubricant or counteracting agent named axle grease, which diminishes the friction to such a low degree that the heat cannot possibly become too great to soften or melt the metal either in hub or axle. Similarly in steam engines or dynamos the shafts of which revolve very rapidly or in automobiles or aeroplanes or motorboats wherein the speed of the shafts is extreme.

In our wood-working tools we find lubrication always necessary, for example hand, cross-cut and rip saws need continuous oiling or greasing especially when working green or wet or resinous wood in which these tools stick and are liable to buckle and break. Soles of iron and heavy wooden planes, especially on hardwood, should be oiled as the drawing together of the surfaces creates a cohesion which may be lessened if not entirely overcome by the application of a lubricant oil; and so on with braces and bits, drills, hones, oilstones, in fact, all machine and hand tools in whatever trade.

Turning to wood-working machinery, we realize too well the imperative necessity and the continuous use of lubricants, for, I question, if in any industry, there are any machines employed the parts of which revolve more rapidly than in ours. The planer and the joiner or buzz planer, for example, revolving almost 1,800 turns per minute demand constant oiling lest the bearings become overheated and the babbiting soften or melt and put the machine out of commission.

Again circular saws rotating at an approximate speed of 3,000 revolutions per minute generate such rapid friction as to require constant watching and oiling or to use the exact word, lubrication. I do not like the word oiling as in my humble opinion oil is not the best lubricant unless it is specially prepared machine oil, which is not always either available or obtainable. A mixture of mutton, tallow and machine oil kept warm and liquid always makes an excellent lubricant. I would avoid kerosine as a lubricant, although it is first-class as a cleaning fluid. There is no doubt that its use in the oil cups generates a friction detrimental if not injurious to the bearings, and even if mixed with thick, black oil, into which

many introduce it to thin down the latter, its injurious value is always there to a more or less degree.

It is unwise, in my opinion, to run any kind of machine too long without lubricating its motional parts and this neglect, which is so common that one will often go into a mill and hear squeaking, shrieking and whistling to such an extent that it is painful to listen to. Why not oil up and use plenty of oil or any kind of lubricant which will be efficient. It is not fair to abuse, overwork or neglect any machine and with fairly good care and proper attention, a well-made machine may last for years. Of course, knives, hand and circular saws, etc., will wear out with the sharpening and filing caused by constant use, but the body and main parts of every tool and machine can perhaps be preserved intact. For example, a good hand saw blade with a broken handle would easily and cheaply be fitted with a new handle. Worn out bearings could be rebabbited. Belting is easily cut, and spliced and laced, broken mortise machine chisels replaced, in fact, any simple repairs made; but the serious impairment of any machine, by the omission to "oil up" is serious and should never be neglected.

Furthermore, what about the loss of speed and power as a result? The shafts stick and clog, the belts slide around on the pulleys or jump off, the machines grind and roar and protest in every part against their ill-treatment and the work turned out is consequently of a poor quality and all this for the want of perhaps a penny's worth of lubrication and a penny's worth of time, not lost mind you, but necessarily and properly expended.

In our business oiling should be a business duty, every carpenter's bench and every wood-worker and manual training student should have an oil can on his bench which ought never to be empty. How it brightens up the surfaces of saw blades and brings a gloss on wooden planes, brings the edges to chisels and gauges, and softens leather. Creaky hinges will not creak if lubricated, neither will locks or keys become rusty.

In a word, it might be said that this matter is perhaps rather more overlooked than neglected. In the rush of a hurried order or contract which must be gotten out, completed and delivered on or at a certain date and the tools and machinery kept continually busy sometime night and day, this detail goes by default often with serious consequences, still, the short space of time which is takes to do it and the maintainance and preservation of the property and its high purchasing price and usefulness should warrant shutting down the power of one machine at a time at least to keep it in good working order, for only care will keep them up to a high producing standard.

This article, therefore, is submitted to readers hoping that it may draw attention to a minor detail of our business, not hardly hitherto deemed worthy of consideration.

ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND POLICIES OF EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

(Extract From the Staff Report of the Industrial Relations Commission.)

THE commission finds that in the past ten years there has been a rapid growth in employers' associations. These associations, excluding those general associations which have been formed for the purpose of advancing the political, commercial or legal interests of the employers, may be divided into two classes, bargaining associations and hostile associations. The bargaining associations deal with the unions; the hostile associations oppose collective bargaining.

The formation of bargaining associations is essential to the existence of a satisfactory system of joint agreements. A considerable number of employers, al-

though accepting the results of the joint conferences in their trades, do not belong to the associations of employers. It is highly desirable that all employers whose establishments are run in accordance with the terms of a joint agreement should be represented in making that agreement. In many bargaining associations the control over the members is very weak. The association has no power of discipline except expulsion, and where participation in the making of the agreement is regarded as of little importance, expulsion is an inadequate remedy.

The hostile employers' association is a comparatively recent development. In many cases these associations were formed for the purpose of negotiating joint agreements with the unions, but after the failure of negotiations or the breakdown of an agreement they assumed their present form. In some cases associations which have been hostile have resumed relations with the unions. There is a strong tendency, however, for a hostile association after a few years to develop principles and policies which make any agreements with the unions impossible. The hostile associations may be regarded, therefore, as a distinct species with definitely fixed characteristics.

In the majority of hostile employers' associations, the basic principle is that the conditions of employment shall be determined solely by the individual employer and the individual workman, but in actual practice this results uniformly in the dictation of conditions solely by the employer. The "declarations of principles" adopted by these associations declare, for example, that the "number of apprentices, helpers and handymen to be employed will be determined solely by the employer;" "employes will be paid by the hourly rate, by premium system, by piece work or contract as the employers may elect;" "since we, as employers, are responsible for the work turned out by our workmen, we must have full power to designate the men we consider competent to perform the work and to determine the conditions under which that work will be prosecuted." Even as to wages, these associations are unwilling to bargain collectively, since they refuse to recognize a minimum wage or any other standard form of wage, without which a collective agreement is impossible.

In a few of the more highly centralized employers' associations, wage rates are set by the association although other conditions may be left to the individual employer. In these associations the principle of individual bargaining is modified to the extent that certain minimum conditions of employment are set by the association.

The prime function of the hostile associations is to aid their members in opposing the introduction of collective bargaining. The most important device used by the members of the associations in resisting the attempts of the union to replace individual bargaining by joint agreement is discrimination against members of the union. Many of the associations have in their "declarations of principles" the statement that no discrimination will be made against any man because of his membership in any organization, but this rule is not enforced. Ordinarily members of the union are not discriminated against, but if the number of unionists increases in any shop until it becomes large, the employer is advised or decides on his own volition to hire no more members of the union. Moreover, any workman who is prominent in urging the others to form a union is likely to be dismissed. The aim of the association is to prevent in ordinary times such an increase in the number of unionists as will lead to a collective demand. The proposition is effective against collective action, as membership of an individual workman in a union constitutes no menace to the employer's power to control his business unless the individual can persuade others to act with him.

Nearly all of the important associations maintain employment agencies,

(Continued on Page 49.)

So Easy

So easy to say what another should do,
So easy to settle his cares,
So easy to tell him what road to pursue,
And dispose of the burdens he bears.
It is easy to bid him be brave and be strong,
And to make all his shortcomings known;
But O it's so hard when the care and the wrong
And the dangers we face are our own.

It is easy to stand in the other man's place
When our comforts of life are assured,
And the sting of the rain beating sharp in his face
By him must be bravely endured.
It is easy to tell him the path he should take
And to bid him to laugh at his care,
But O it's so hard when it's our hearts that ache
And we have the burdens to bear.

We all know the things that another should do,
His faults are like books on our shelves,
We can ponder them over and read and review,
But we haven't a book on ourselves.
We can settle the other man's troubles each day,
His griefs we can calmly discuss.
It is easy to sweep all his troubles away,
But we can't do the same thing for us.

The need of another it's easy to see,
When our own wants are all satisfied,
And bold and courageous it's easy to be
When it isn't our souls that are tried.
But O it's so hard when we're stumbling along
To keep ourselves steadfast and true;
It is easy to tell someone else to be strong,
It's easier to talk than to do.

—Edgar A. Guest.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, *PUBLISHERS*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all Letters and Money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

51

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1916

Labor Bills and Social Legislation

Thus far, the present Congress which has been in session since December 6, has been disappointing from the standpoint of social legislation, and, at the time of writing, it has yet to pass a number of important measures designed to promote social welfare. Among these we may mention the federal child labor bill, the bill to promote vocational education, the Booher-Hughes bill prohibiting the interstate shipment of convict-made goods, the bills to provide adequate compensation for federal employes who suffer industrial accidents or occupational diseases, to establish rural credits, to create a bureau of safety in the Labor Department, and the bill to create divisions of mental hygiene and rural sanitation in the public health service.

The Burnett immigration restriction bill passed the House by a vote of 307 to 87, with the much debated literacy test, on March 30. The child labor bill and the bill to provide a bureau of safety in the Department of Labor also passed and the former is now in the Senate committee on interstate and foreign commerce, while the latter is also in the hands of a Senate committee.

The convict labor bill, in which trade unionists all over the country are deeply interested, passed the House no less than four times in the last few years and is still slumbering in the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce and the Senate committee on education and labor. This much-desired measure, if passed by the present Congress, will regulate through the exercise of federal authority over interstate commerce, the shipment of prison-made goods. Today, a state which regulates strictly its own labor is powerless to prevent convict-made goods from coming across its borders.

The Kern-McGillicuddy bill for federal employes' accident and occupational disease compensation is still in the judiciary committee of the House, most of whose members are publicly on record in favor of the bill but privately failing to report it out. It is generally believed that the bill will pass if favorably reported in time for a vote.

Nearly all of the proposed measures mentioned came before the previous Congress and the arguments for and against them were fully thrashed out either at committee hearings or on the floor of the House or Senate. No doubt, the delay in bringing them to a final vote will be excused on the plea of the gravity of our foreign relations at the present time and the exigency of perfecting "preparedness" plans, but even this does not seem to us a sufficient excuse. It appears to us that there is still a strong tendency on the part of numbers of our lawmakers to view progressive legislation with coldness, if not actual hostility.

It looks just now as if many of the

above measures will fail of enactment at this session and a strong effort should be put forward by trade unionists and all individuals and organizations who realize the worth of these bills demanding congressional action upon them before the close of the session.

* * *

The Power of Public Sentiment

No matter what is said to the contrary, trade unionism is making steady headway in all parts of the country and indications point to the fact that the American labor movement will soon be within appreciable distance of the 3,000,000 mark in membership.

In almost every industrial center a most healthy expansion of trade union development is noticeable and headway is being made in quarters which in the past were regarded as almost impregnable strongholds of our opponents.

As a genaral rule the barriers which non-union employers erect to impede the progress of unionism crumble into dust when the artillery of organized labor's strength and influence is brought to bear upon them. Big corporations and the hostile employers' associations are finding out that it is costly and well nigh useless to run counter to public sentiment and public opinion, for the public is invariably with the workers in their fight for adequate wages and decent living standards.

It has often been said that the public is sluggish and apathetic and no doubt much evidence could be gathered from the records of the past to sustain the charge but nevertheless it can be aroused and its abundance of dormant energy used to good effect. And if, in the past, the public mind has not been keenly alive to the justice of labor's claims, no such charge can stand the test of truth today.

This, is, of course, largely self-evident and should be borne in mind in every effort which we make to increase our economic power. Much can be gained by taking the public into our confidence, by acquainting the uninformed masses of the justice of our claims, and by bringing home to them the conviction that every advance in organization on the part of the workers means an advance in social well-being and enlightened citizenship.

A more enlightened public opinion exists now than ever before and if we do not place the justice of our claims before it we have nought to blame but ourselves. Democracy and trade unionism are inseparably united; their cause is one; their energies are bent in the direction of humanity and social progress.

* * *

The Importance of Organization

The effects of trade unionism on wages are undoubted and undisputable. "Without some form of combination," says the staff report of the Industrial Relations Commission, "the wage workers cannot bargain on equal terms with their employers," and yet it seems hard to bring this significant truth home to the average non-unionist.

Because of some temporary delusion as to advantages which he may possibly gain in preference to his union brother he stands aside from the great movement of his fellows and thus allows others to do indirectly for him what he has not the courage nor inclination to do for himself.

Were it possible to lift the labor movement bodily out of the American industrial field at this time and leave the wage earners individually at the mercy of the average employer, the non-union man would soon realize the mistake he had made. He would then realize what the trade unions had done in preserving the balance of power in industry and what a factor it was in preventing him from being ruthlessly underpaid.

That the non-union wage earner is short-sighted goes without saying. Nine-tenths of his antipathy to the labor movement arises from vague ambitions and hopes which rarely materialize, clouding his judgment so that he does not realize that his interests lie in present betterment, not in future anticipation.

Every man who remains outside the organization of his craft is a dead weight, if not exactly an opposing factor, upon the labor movement as a whole, and no efforts should be spared to bring them to see the inconsistency of their stand. If it were possible that all the workers in even one industry were solidly organized today, what great economic powers the members of that craft could wield? With what little difficulty could they exact a full measure of justice from the employers in adequate wages, reasonable hours and first-class working conditions?

As a result of organization, authoratative statistics show that during the last fifteen years, a period of rapidly rising prices, wages in well organized trades kept pace with the rising cost of living, in contrast to the relative decline of the purchasing power of the wages received by labor generally.

We know also that in the well organized trades, the hours of labor have been steadily reduced until at present eight hours is the normal working day for the majority of American trade unionists. It is significant, too, that in those trades in which organization is weak the hours of work are longer than are those of the well organized trades.

Each one of us, each member of our organization, in common with all other union men, should make every effort to spread the light of trade unionism among the toilers. A great and determined effort, carried on day after day, having for its purpose the enrolling of the non-union workers in the ranks of the labor movement cannot fail to give a decided impetus to our economic strength.

* * *

Anti-Boycott Officers Must Stand Trial

Last month in dwelling upon the present status of the suits brought against the U. B., under the auspices of the Anti-Boycott Association, we referred to the criminal prosecutions brought against three officers of that body on the charge of illegally practicing law by the New York district attorney's office. The indicted officers are Henry F. Lee, secretary, Henry Potter, treasurer, and Walter Merritt, attorney for the association.

The trial of the defendants came up at the Brooklyn court of special sessions last month when a demurrer interposed by their attorney for the purpose of vacating the criminal proceedings against them was denied.

Three judges of that court overruled the demurrer and ordered that these officers of the Anti-Boycott Association stand trial on the original charge.

The proceedings against the defendants are brought under that section of the penal law which prohibits an association from furnishing lawyers or legal advice to litigants and provides that an association practicing law unlawfully may be fined $5,000, and its officers imprisoned for a year and fined $1,000 each.

The evidence, which tends to show that the association maintained what might be called a "blind pool" to fight labor, was furnished the district attorney by Charles Maitland Beattie who is representing the U. B. in the various injunction suits brought against it by the Anti-Boycott Association.

This evidence consists partly of literature issued by the association and circulars procured from men and firms applied to from time to time for money or urged to become members.

* * *

The Benevolent Stetsons

The "ingratitude of labor" comes to the surface once more in the strike at the John B. Stetson Hat Factory which seems to be a case of the workers biting the "benevolent" non-union hand that fed them. Anything to keep organization out seems to be the motto of the Stetsons.

The Stetson benevolence took the form of establishing a "board of conciliation" but when the test came it was found that it could only conciliate in favor of the employers. Isn't it strange how non-union employers delude themselves and strive to delude the workers by such fake schemes?

The Colorado Industrial Commission

It remained for the Colorado legislature to add further embellishments to the unenviable history of that state with regard to labor when it passed the law creating an industrial commission, a measure ostensibly designed to adjust labor disputes which provides that there can be no lockout or strike until thirty days' notice has been given.

There can be no doubt but that this brilliant piece of legislation has the whole-hearted support of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the interests he represents, for it has all the earmarks of that benevolent despotism which is the latest phase of the feudal regime in Colorado.

As likely as not, it found its inspiration in the Honorable MacKenzie King, Rockefeller's industrial advisor, for the compulsory provision already referred to is similar to that of the Lemieux law of Canada which we believed was framed while MacKenzie King was the Canadian minister of labor, the praises of which that gentleman is never tired of singing.

It needs but a cursory glance at the following sections of the law to show the extent to which it abridges the freedom of labor:

Section 29. Employers and employes shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and, in every case where a dispute has been made the subject of an investigation, hearing or arbitration by the commission, or the board, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by such commission, or board, neither of the parties nor the employes affected, shall alter the conditions of the dispute, do, or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lock-out or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of work or employment; but the relationship of employer and employe shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute; but, if either party uses this or any other provision of this act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, such party shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

Section 30 reads: It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employe to go on strike, on account of any dispute prior to or during an investigation, hearing or arbitration of such dispute by the commission, or the board, under the provisions of this act: Provided, That nothing in this act shall prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry or of the working of any persons therein for any cause not constituting a lock-out or strike, or to prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry or of the working of any persons therein which industry is not affected with public interest: Provided, Further, That nothing in this act shall be held to restrain any employer from declaring a lock-out or any employe from going on strike in respect to any dispute after the same has been duly investigated, heard, or arbitrated, under the provisions of this act.

It is further provided that should either of the parties be dissatisfied with the award appeal can be taken to the district court wherein it shall have standing as a civil action and later the question of law involved may be taken to the Supreme Court of the state for review. Thus it can be seen that the way lies open for an interminable series of delays before the findings of the commission can be made final and binding.

In case, therefore, that a body of workers decide to bring a grievance before the commission thirty days must elapse before they can strike and if they strike within that time heavy fines await them. Their grievance may be before the Industrial Commission for twice or three times thirty days if not a longer period of time, and then the award when handed down and under which they must work, if it is unsatisfactory can be brought for review before a local court, and later, should the employers, for instance be still unsatisfied the decision can again be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the state so that many months may elapse before the final decision is reached and during all of this period labor's hands are tied by the law.

The trade unionists of Colorado are up in arms against the measure which experience has shown them works to their detriment and proves a strong weapon in the hands of unfair employers.

According to an official of the Journeymen Tailors, who has had opportunity to study the law from the standpoint of the workers, "the Colorado Industrial Commission has stood like a stone wall against the Journeymen Tailors of Denver and a chance to better their conditions;" according to him, no injunction, re-enforced by militia, could so effectually paralyze their efforts.

As a result of the law, we recently found Governor Carlson threatening the Leadville smelters, who had so little respect for the commission as to quit work

before the expiration of the required thirty days, with the entire machinery of the state government if they persisted in such "criminal conduct," should the local police be unable to enforce the court's mandates.

Here we have compulsion in its most sinister form, a skillful attempt to counteract and render nil the workers' right to organize. It is unthinkable that such an unjust and tyrannical law can long remain upon the statute books of even so reactionary a state as Colorado.

The Spread of Organization

That the prestige and influence of the labor movement is continually increasing throughout the land is becoming more and more apparent as time passes. Labor, today, has a recognized place in the administration of the governmental affairs of this and other democratic countries. And the opinions of those high in the councils of labor are solicited on affairs of state, of general politics and of public welfare.

It is becoming clearly recognized that the labor movement is the nucleus or nerve center of a great and virile movement for human betterment and higher human standards. The majority of thinking men and women are beginning to value at their true worth its aims and ideals and to admire the practicality of its methods, seeing in it an appealing world movement holding out the hand of opportunity to all classes of citizens.

We referred briefly last month to the big meeting of the Actors' Equity Association held in New York, at which its members resolved to decide before their next meeting on the third Monday in May whether they would affiliate with the A. F. of L. Similar meetings were also held in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles. Vaudeville actors are already affiliated with the A. F. of L., and should their "legitimate" brethern decide to affiliate it is likely a branch charter would be given them.

The better conditions which the actors seek are somewhat different from those usually required by say, members of the U. B., and in the main seek to secure an equitable contract with the managers with the following minimum demands: to secure transportation from New York and back to New York, to limit the period of free rehearsals, to re-establish the two weeks' notice clause, to protect an actor who has given more than a week's rehearsal from being discharged without compensation, to prevent the increase of extra performances without extra pay, to get full pay for all weeks played, and to seek an adjustment with regard to the cost of women's dress.

On the same night that the actors were proposing a labor union, more than 1,200 teachers came together in New York city to signify their willingness to follow the lead of the Chicago, Cleveland and Scranton teachers and join the A. F. of L. The Teachers' Union is being fathered by the Teachers' League of New York city, an organization of about 600 members which has been working along similar lines for several years.

Teachers' unions, affiliated with the A. F. of L., are in existence in Oklahoma City, Okla., Butte and Missoula, Mont., San Antonio, Tex., and Scranton, Pa. Recent development in Chicago show where the teachers in that city stand and the fight they have made for the freedom to organize. The Cleveland union has been waiting to proceed with organization until a Supreme Court decision is reached in the case of Superintendent of Schools Frederick who dismissed six teachers active in unionization.

Among the results the New York teachers hope to bring about through organization are a salary schedule which will insure a living wage for new and apprentice members; a method of referendum by which such matters as pensions, hours of work, etc., shall be submitted to the teacher body; direct representation of teachers on the board of education and the elimination of "arbitrary and tyrannical systems of supervision."

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 95 South 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 2500 Durant Ave., (Apartment 403) Berkeley, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special General Convention Notice

To All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greeting:

This is to again remind you that the Nineteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium, Fort Worth, Tex., in September of the present year.

So as to avoid misunderstandings relative to the qualifications and election of delegates and alternates, your attention is called to Section 18, pages 21 and 22 of our General By-Laws. For your information and guidance we wish to call your attention to the following points:

First: A local union with 100 members or less in good standing is entitled to representation in the convention by one delegate. When it has more than 100 members and less than 500, it is entitled to two delegates. If it has more than 500 members and less than 1,000, it is entitled to three delegates and when a union has more than 1,000 members it is entitled to four delegates.

Second: A local union owing two months per capita tax to the General Office is not entitled to representation in the convention.

Third: The election of delegates and alternates must be held during the month of July of the present year.

Fourth: When the election of delegates and alternates takes place all members should be notified by mail to be present.

Fifth: A member to be eligible as a delegate or alternate to the convention must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, ship carpenter or joiner, shipwright or boat builder, railroad carpenter, bridge, dock and wharf carpenter,

stair builder, floor layer, cabinet maker, bench hand, furniture worker, millwright, car builder, box-maker, reed and rattan worker or be engaged in the running of wood-working machinery.

Sixth: It is further specified in our General By-Laws that a delegate or alternate must be working at or depending on the trade for a livelihood or be employed by the organization. In either case, he must be a member in good standing in the U. B. for a period of at least twelve months prior to his election, except where the local union has not been in existence that length of time.

Seventh: Each delegate shall establish his claim to his seat in the convention by official credentials supplied by the General Office properly filled out in detail and signed by the president and recording secretary of the local union he represents, with the seal of said union attached. The delegate must also have his Due Book with him to show he was in good standing twelve months prior to his election.

Eighth: Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote; no proxy representation shall be allowed.

Ninth: Members of the organization in the contracting business are not eligible as delegates or alternates.

Tenth: The mileage and expenses of each delegate attending the convention must be defrayed by the union he represents.

Eleventh: The recording secretary of the local union shall be fined the sum of $5.00 for failure to report to the General Secretary the name and post office address of each delegate and alternate.

No special rates have been made with the railroads. Delegates will therefore make their own arrangements with their home passenger agents for traveling to and from Fort Worth, Tex.

We wish to remind you again that Paragraph 4, Section 62, of our General Laws specifies that:

All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District Councils, State Councils or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the convention shall be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July preceding the holding of the convention, and the said amendments shall be published in our official Journal in the issue immediately following their receipt by the General Secretary, and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee.

Be good enough, therefore, to send in all changes, alterations or amendments to our Constitution and Laws as soon as possible so that they may be published in the coming issues of our official Journal, "The Carpenter." If our officers and members will closely follow the instructions herein given much misunderstanding may be avoided. An official circular letter containing detailed and complete information will be forwarded later to all local unions.

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

Are You Ready?

(By J. G. Nantz.)

Boys! Are you getting ready for the big September meeting,
With the instructions from your local learned by heart;
Are you anticipating that good old Southern greeting,
That makes you feel like home folks from the start?

In that "lone star" State of Texas where the cattle first was king,
We will meet in Union's cause so dear to all;
From "differences" we may carry there harmony will spring,
And leave us well prepared for duty's call.

Many will be there to greet us whom we've never met before,
But kinship in the cause will make us one;
Though memories will bring regrets for those we'll see no more,
We shall feel the better, knowing our duty's done.

So get yourselves together, boys, and go there full of vim,
Fill your grip-sacks full of vigor and good cheer;
Make this a great progression towards the aim we hope to win,
For, remember, this is *our* Convention Year.

Local Unions Chartered In March

New York, N. Y. (Furniture Workers.)
Milwaukee, Wis. (Consolidation.)
New York, N. Y. (Colored Ship Carpenters and Calkers.)
Stamford, Conn. (Boat Builders, Ship Carpenters and Joiners.)
Baltimore, Md. (Consolidation.)
Duluth, Minn. (Cabinet Makers and Millmen.)
New York, N. Y. (Furniture Workers.)

Trenton, N. J.	Grey Bull, Wyo.
Dewar, Okla.	Safety Harbor, Fla.
Augusta, Kas.	Portland, Ore.
Columbia S. C.	Cleveland, O. (Polish.)
Seguin, Tex.	Ajo, Arizona.
Rittman, O.	Kingsport, Tenn.
Jackson, Miss.	Emporium, Pa.
Stevens Point, Wis.	Raleigh, N. C.
Beaumont, Tex.	Great Bend, Kas.

Total, 24 Local Unions.

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1916, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the January and April, 1916, meetings of the General Executive Board the following matters were submitted to the Board by correspondence:

January 29, 1916.

New York City, N. Y.—The G. P. submitted a communication recommending that strike pay for members of Dock Builders' Union No. 1456 of New York City be discontinued after February 5th. Recommendation of G. P. concurred in.

February 8, 1916.

Oshkosh, Wis.—Request of L. U. 946 of Oshkosh for permission to circulate an appeal among the Local Unions of the U. B. for financial assistance for members on strike The Board grants the permission desired (L. U. 946 not having been organized a sufficient length of time to permit of financial aid from the G. O.)

February 15, 1916.

Erie, Pa.—Communication submitted by G. P. recommending consolidation of the two Local Unions in Erie. The Board concurs in the recommendation.

February 28, 1916.

Oshkosh, Wis.—Request from L. U. 946 of Oshkosh for donation to assist in paying men on strike at least one week's strike pay. Request denied.

March 1, 1916.

Montreal, Que., Can.—On information submitted through the G. P. the Board appropropriates the sum of $500.00 for organizing purposes in Montreal.

March 8, 1916.

Oshkosh, Wis.—The Board appropriated $2,000.00 on information furnished through the G. P., to assist members involved in the difficulty with the Paine Lumber Company.

March 17, 1916.

New York City, N. Y.—The G. P. submitted to the Board information relative to members of Boat Builders' Union No. 1801 of New York City involved in strike. The Board appropriated $500.00 to assist L. U. 1801 in the difficulty.

April 10, 1916.

General President Hutcheson called to order on the above date the second quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. for the year 1916.

All members present.

In approving trade movements the Board rules that in case of failure to reach an agreement with the employers the D. C. or L. U. is directed not to call its members out on strike until the G. P. can send a representative to assist in bringing about a better understanding and settlement.

East Liverpool, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 328 of East Liverpool for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 50c per day, effective May 1st, 1916. Sanction denied for the reason that Paragraph 8 of Section 58 of our General Laws has not been complied with.

Marquette, Mich.—Request of L. U. 958 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Sanction denied for the reason that Paragraph 8 of Section 58 of our General Laws has not been complied with.

Danville, Ill.—Request of L. U. 269 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a three-year agreement, a 5c increase the second year and the Saturday half-holiday, same to take effect April 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such amount as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa.—Request of L. U. 509 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 35c to 40c per hour, effective April 15th, 1916. Official sanction granted.

Ridgway, Pa.—Request of L. U. 947 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages for millmen from 31½c to 35c per hour, effective April 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted, the latest information at hand showing the movement to have been successful.

Petaluma, Cal.—Request of L. U. 981 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day, effective April 18th, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such amount as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Twin Falls, Ida.—Request of L. U. 1116 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $4.50 to $5.00 per day, effective April 17th, 1916. Sanction granted.

Richwood, Va.—Request of L. U. 1121 for official sanction in support of a movement for a reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day, effective April 1st, 1916. The movement having been reported successful, the application for sanction is filed.

Sesser, Ill.—Request of L. U. 1745 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour. Official sanction granted, the movement to take effect May 1st, 1916.

Akron, Ohio.—Request of the Summit County D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Action is deferred and the matter referred to the G. P.

Ridgefield, N. J.—Request of the Bergen County D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase

in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O., in such sums as the General Fund will warrant.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Request of the Elizabeth D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Fall River, Mass.—Request of the Fall River D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 44c to 50c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Beaver Valley, Pa.—Trade movement in the Beaver Valley D. C. for three-year agreement and increase in wages, effective May 1st, 1916, reported successfully settled, sanction having been granted by the Board at the January, 1916, session.

West Orange, N. J.—Request of the D. C. of Montclair, Bloomfield, Caldwell and the Oranges for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 56¼c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are received at the G. O.

Manchester, N. H.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 44c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 48 to 44 per week, effective June 5, 1915. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Middlesex, Mass.—Request of the D. C. of Middlesex for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 55c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

New Bedford, Mass.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

New Haven, Conn.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages to take effect June 1st, 1916. Referred to the G. S. to obtain further information.

Norfolk, Co., Mass.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 48¾c to 52½ per hour and the use of the union made trim, effective June 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Omaha, Neb.—Request of the Tri-City D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. On account of prevailing conditions in Omaha and vicinity the matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Passaic, N. J.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Paterson, N. J.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 47½c to 50c per hour and minor changes in working rules, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 41c to 44 4-9c per hour for the employes of the Bernard-Gloeckner Company. This being a job movement, it comes under the supervision of the D. C., as per Paragraph 2, Section 58 of the General Laws of the U. B., consequently no action on the part of the Board is necessary.

Providence, R. I.—Request of the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages to 50c per hour in Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, 45c per hour in Warren and Bristol, and 45c per hour and the 44-hour week in Arctic. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Rochester, N. Y.—Request of the Monroe County D. C. for official sanction in support of a movement for a three-year agreement, increasing the wages from 50c to 53 1-8c per hour on May 1st, 1916, and from 53 1-8c to 56 1-4c from May 1st, 1917 to May 1st, 1919, for the

outside men, and from 37½c to 41c per hour for the millmen, with the Saturday half-holiday for the latter. Official sanction granted; the movement reported satisfactorily settled.

Worcester, Mass.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 47½c to 55c per hour, effective June 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

April 11, 1916.

All members present.

New London, Conn.—Request of L. U. 30 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 43¾c to 50c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 48 to 44 per week. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 38 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 43c to 50c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered when reports are made to the G. O., in such sums as the funds will warrant.

Menomonie, Wis.—Request of L. U. 68 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 35c to 40c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into in Menomonie be for the shorter work day.

Wichita, Kans.—Request of L. U. 201 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from 43¾c to 50c per hour, effective June 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered when reports are made to the G. O., in such sums as the funds will warrant.

Stamford, Conn.—Request of L. U. 210 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 56¼c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Request of L. U. 232 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 47½c to 52½c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are received at the G. O. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into in Ft. Wayne be for the shorter work day.

Easton, Pa.—Request of L. U. 239, properly endorsed by the Lehigh Valley D. C., for an increase in wages from 40c to 46c per hour, and a reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day, with the Saturday half-holiday. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Oshkosh, Wis.—Application of L. U. 252 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 45c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sum as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Mt. Olive, Ill.—Request of L. U. 280 for official sanction in support of movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted.

Binghampton, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 281 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 45c per hour, effective June 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are made to the G. O.

Great Falls, Mont.—Request of L. U. 286 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 70c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Request of L. U. 287 for official sanction and financial aid for an increase in wages from 30c and 35c per hour to 40c, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, financial aid in such sum as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into in Harrisburg be for the shorted work day..

Duluth, Minn.—Request of L. U. 361 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 47½c to 55c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Lima, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 372 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 35c to 37½c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. The matter is referred to the General President for investigation.

Texarkana, Tex.—Request of L. U. 379 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916, also the Saturday half-holiday. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Herkimer, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 380, endorsed by the Mohawk Valley D. C., for official

sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Asheville, N. C.—Request of L. U. 384 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 35c to 40c per hour, effective June 15th, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Newport News, Va.—Application of L. U. 396 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $3.26 to $3.50 per day, effective May 1st, 1916. Sanction granted.

New Canaan, Conn.—Application of L. U. 409 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 43¾c to 50c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916, also the Saturday half-holiday. Sanction granted.

Elwood City, Pa.—Request of L. U. 421 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 56¼c per hour, effective May 10th, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Chester, W. Va.—Application of L. U. 435 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 56¼c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted.

Nyack, N. Y.—Application of L. U. 474 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Elmira, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 532 for official sanction and financial aid, properly endorsed by the Elmira D. C., in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $3.25 to $3.60 per day, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O., in such sums as the funds will warrant.

Greenfield, Mass.—Request of L. U. 549 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 37½c to 45c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective June 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Little Falls, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 591, properly endorsed by the Mohawk Valley D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour to take effect May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Joliet, Ill.—Request of L. U. 174, properly endorsed by the Will County D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a two-year agreement and an increase in wages for the outside men from 60c to 62½c for the first year, from 62½ to 65c for the second year, the Saturday half-holiday to prevail during June, July, and August, 1916, and during the entire year beginning April 1st, 1917. The movement also calls for an increase in wages from 25c to 27½c for the millmen, the minimum scale to advance 5c on the hour during the life of the agreement. Official sanction is granted and the matter referred to the G. P.

Madison, Ill.—Request of L. U. 633 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 62½c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted.

Morristown, N. J.—Request of L. U. 638 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Ft. Dodge, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 641 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a two-year agreement, an increase from 50c to 52½c the first year and from 52½c to 55c the second year, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Request of L. U. 657 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 43c to 50c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O., in such sums as the funds will warrant.

Lebanon, Pa.—Request of L. U. 677 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 30c per hour for the outside men and 26c per hour for the millmen, to take effect May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.—Request of L. L.'s 713 and 2624 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Norwalk, Conn.—Request of L. U. 746 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour, effective June 1st, 1916. Sanction granted.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Request of L. U. 783 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour and a reduction in hours from 9 and 10 to 8 per day, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Tucson, Ariz.—Application of L. U. 857 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 56¼c to 62½c per hour, effective May 15th, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Milford, Mass.—Application of L. U. 867 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 47½c to 55c per hour, effective June 1st, 1915. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Hampton, Va.—Application of L. U. 887 for official sanction in support of a movement to establish a uniform minimum wage of $3.50 per day, effective May 1st, 1916. Sanction granted.

Richmond, Ind.—Application of L. U. 912 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for the union shop and minimum wage of 40c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Portsmouth, N. H.—Request of L. U. 921 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 45c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

St. Cloud, Minn.—Application of L. U. 930 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a two-year agreement and a minimum wage of 55c per hour to supplant the present wage of 45c, and for a reduction in hours from 9 to 8 per day. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Application of L. U. 948 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 55c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O., in such sums as the funds will warrant.

Pottstown, Pa.—Application of L. U. 997, endorsed by the Montgomery County D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 35c to 40c per hour, same to take effect May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Greenville, Pa.—Application of L. U. 1000 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $3.28 to $3.75 per day, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Marseilles, Ill.—Request of L. U. 1037 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 42½c and 47½c to 50c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorted work day.

Plattsburg, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1042 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.25 per day to take effect May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

McKeesport, Pa.—Request of L. U. 1048, properly endorsed by the McKeesport D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 56¼c to 62½c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to this office.

Lincoln, Neb.—Application of L. U. 1055 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 55c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1093 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Billings, Mont.—Request of L. U. 1172 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $5.00 to $6.00 per day to take effect May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted.

Sheridan, Wyo.—Request of L. U. 1384 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 65c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the latest information showing that the demands have been granted.

Rockville, Conn.—Request of L. U. 1472 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for increase in wages from 41c to 45c per hour, effective June 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted, financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Amherst, Mass.—Application of L. U. 1503

for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 37½c to 45c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.
official sanction and financial aid in supp,fifi

Denton, Texas.—Request of L. U. 1526 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.60 per day, effective May 15th, 1916. Owing to prevailing conditions the Board decides to refer the matter to the G. P.

Concord, Mass.—Request of L. U. 1593 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 55c per hour, effective June 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O., in such sums as the funds will warrant.

Rock Springs, Wyo.—Request of L. U. 1620 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 56¼c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O., in such sums as the funds will warrant.

Grove City, Pa.—Request of L. U. 1658 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 46 7-8c to 50c per hour, effective May 1st. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the movement having been reported successfully settled.

Ames, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 1948 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 55c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

April 12, 1916.

All members present.

Hudson County, N. J.—Request of L. U. 1179 of Cliffside and No. 1785 of Fort Lee, through the Hudson County D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $3.60 to $4.50 per day, effective June 5th, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Great Neck, N. Y.—Request of the North Hempstead D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Port Chester, N. Y.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective April 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the latest information showing that this movement has been satisfactorily adjusted.

Jamestown, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 66 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 31¼c to 35c minimum for the millmen, effective April 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted. The latest information shows the movement satisfactorily adjusted.

Wallace, Idaho.—Request of L. U. 220 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $5.00 to $5.50 per day, effective April 1st. No action necessary, as the movement has been reported settled.

Anaconda, Mont.—Request of L. U. 88 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $5.50 to $6.00 per day, effective May 1st, 1916. The provisions of Section 58 of our General Laws must be complied with before the Board can act.

Stillwater, Minn.—Request of L. U. 957 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour and the eight-hour day, effective April 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 60c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. The matter is laid over awaiting further information.

Ilion, N. Y.—Application of L. U. 1261, properly endorsed by the Mohawk Valley D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective June 12th, 1916. Official sanction is denied on account of the unorganized conditions prevailing in Ilion.

Hutchinson, Kans.—Request of L. U. 1587 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 45c per hour, effective June 12th, 1916. Sanction granted.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Application of L. U. 1555, properly endorsed by the Niagara Falls D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 45c per hour for the millmen, effective April 1st, 1916. The matter is referred to the G. P., with power to act at the opportune time.

Millinocket, Me.—Request of L. U. 51 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 28c and 31c per hour to 36 6-9c, effective May 1st, 1916. The matter is referred to the G. P., with power to act when the time is opportune.

Berkshire, Co., Mass.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the

funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Lynn, Mass.—Protest of the Lynn D. C. against a ruling of the G. P. in regard to Paragraph 5 of Section 26 of our General Laws. The Board sustains the ruling of the G. P

Kansas City, Mo.—A communication from L. U. 61 of Kansas City, urging the G. O. to continue in its efforts to thoroughly organize the Paine Lumber Company's plant at Oshkosh, Wis., was read and referred to the G. S. for publication in "The Carpenter."

Baton Rouge, La.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 35c to 40c per hour and the eight-hour day, effective June 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Beardstown, Ill.—Communication received from L. U. 741, stating that their demand had been satisfactorily settled, a minimum wage of 45c having been granted for the first year and 47½c for the second year, with the eight-hour day.

Jackson, Mich.—Request of L. U. 651 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 45c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Washington, D. C.—A communication was received from the D. C. of Washington, containing latest information relative to the progress of the trade movement in that city, previously considered by the Board at the January meeting. The Board believes it to be the best interests of our members in Washington to accept the proposition offered by the employers rather than resort to a strike, and does not feel justified in financing a strike where a settlement as proposed can be made.

Rochester, N. Y.—A communication from L. U. 231 of Rochester, relative to the demands of the millmen for the coming season, was read and laid over awaiting further information.

The present status of the law suits in which the U. B. is involved was brought to the attention of the Board by the G. P. and considered in detail.

Detroit, Mich.—Request of the Wayne County D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes in Detroit and vicinity. The request is denied and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A request of L. U. 74 of Chattanooga for an appropriation for organizing work in that locality was considered and denied, the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Ottawa, Ont., Can.—The application of L. U. 93 of Ottawa for an appropriation for organizing purposes was considered and the request denied, the matter of organizing in that locality referred to the G. P.

Vancouver, B.C., Can.—Request of L. U. 617 of Vancouver for a donation to assist members out of work to pay dues. The request is denied, the G. E. B. having no authority to appropriate money for such purposes.

Clinton, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 772 of Clinton for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing in Clinton referred to the G. P.

Mt. Vernon, Ill.—Request of L. U. 999 of Mt. Vernon for an appropriation to carry on organizing work and to assist in paying debts of the L. U. The request is denied.

Lansing, Mich.—Request of L. U. 1449 of Lansing for an appropriation for organizing purposes in that locality considered and denied. The matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Springfield, Mo.—Request of L. U. 978 for an appropriation to assist L. U. in paying per capita tax. Request denied.

(To be Continued.)

Ohio State Council Convention

The second annual convention of the Ohio State Council was held at Dayton, O., February 7 and 8, in the Carpenters' Hall and much work of a constructive nature bearing upon the future of the organization in that state was disposed of by the delegates.

The proceedings were opened by State President J. H. Potts who urged his hearers to endeavor to get all the locals in the state to affiliate with the State Council so that they all could work as a unit along trade union lines.

Delegate D. P. Rowland of Cincinnati, a former General President of the U. B., was called upon and said that he wished to see the Ohio State Council placed upon the same footing as that of Texas which has a salaried secretary and an organizer. Closer co-operation among the adjacent locals, especially in those places connected by trolley lines was needed. His idea was to get these locals together and get them better organized. He referred to the depreciation in membership since the last meeting of the State Council and said that more should be done along the lines of organization. There were 20,000 men eligible for membership whom they had not got, he said.

Another speaker at the opening session was O. B. Chapman, of the Ohio Federation of Labor, who explained the work that that body was doing along legislative lines. The Ohio Federation, assisted by the affiliated unions, deserved great credit for the strides in social legislation made by the state in recent years and Ohio had now the best compensation law in the United States, and child labor laws that are second to none, he said. He pleaded for the active support of the State Council and urged it to request the affiliated locals to cooperate with the Federation, especially in the battle now on to preserve the life of the workmen's compensation law.

In his report to the convention, State President Potts sketched the work that had been accomplished since the State Council was formed and expressed regret that the answer to the calls for the affiliation of the locals in the state had not been better. The aims they had set out to accomplish could not be realized, he said, unless they had a 100 per cent organization.

Other features of the report touched upon organization and provisions for redistricting the state. It showed that but thirty of the ninety locals in the state were affiliated with the State Council and this small corporal's guard, the state president said, had been doing all it could to obtain closer affiliation.

Second General Vice-President George H. Lakey, who represented the General Office at the convention, spoke of the affairs of the organization in general and dwelt at length on the expenses of the General Office and the inadequacy of the per capita tax paid. He explained that in the month of January, out of an income of little better than $70,000, the sum of $44,557 went to pay death and disability benefits, leaving a small margin to support the organizers in the field and maintain the General Office, printing plant and all other expenses. He said he believed the increase in the death and disability sanctioned by the last General Convention did not receive sufficient consideration.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer John W. Beam showed that the State Council started in January, 1915, with an affiliated membership of 3,705 and no District Councils. February 1, 1916, the membership was 5,629 and two District Councils. A financial summary showed a balance in the state treasury, February 1, of $380.95.

The officers of the State Council for the ensuing term were chosen during the afternoon session on February 8, as follows: State President, Ode J. Grubb, Youngstown; Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Beam, Toledo; State Executive Board, first district, Albert Ruddy, Cleveland; second district, A. J. White, Youngstown; third district, C. J. Baker, Newark; fourth district, W. H. Cranston, Columbus; fifth district, V. M. Howland, Portsmouth; sixth district, L. E. Nysewander, Dayton; seventh district, Roy Swedersky, Fremont. Akron was selected as the next convention city.

At the convention it was decided that the state be divided into seven districts and that a member be elected to represent each district and that they, with the President and Secretary-Treasurer, constitute the Executive Board. A local working agreement for use between Bricklayers Masons and Plasterers' locals and U. B. locals, submitted by the Massachusetts State Council, was endorsed by the convention for the purpose of the members of either trade rendering mutual aid to the other in trade difficulties, all action to be taken in accordance with the existing international agreement.

Other resolutions adopted provided for an increase in organization work throughout the state and urged the presidents of affiliated locals to secure data on conditions in places where no locals exist. It was also decided to communicate with the proper state authorities so that carpenters working in state institutions be paid the union rate of wages and union conditions which prevail in the localities where the institutions exist.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments

The convention of the Massachusetts State Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which was held in Fall River, Mass., February 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1916, sends to the next General Convention the following resolutions:

Resolution No 1

Realizing that the declaration has gone forth, that in the employment of labor in at least some of the corporations that the age limit of applicants for work is thirty-five years, and, also knowing that we have members on the roll of the U. B. that have a standing of that number of years, whose ages must average from fifty to seventy years, and realizing the value of the service of this pioneer corps in the contest for labor uplift, which has wonderfully improved the opportunity of the younger men of the trade, while they—the older men—have not enjoyed but in part this blessing.

Therefore be it Resolved: That we favor an old age donation system, to be established by the national organization to provide for all members who have reached the age of sixty years, and who have a twenty-five year membership in the U. B. This provision to be supported by a 5c per capita tax and one dollar from each initiation fee. Submitted to the consideration of the delegates of the incoming National Convention.

Be it further Resolved: That if this proposition is favored by the delegates of the said National Convention, and the referendum vote of the membership, that the G. E. B. be instructed to arrange the details of the law necessary to the proper carrying out of this provision, consistent with the revenue provided.

Resolution No. 2

Whereas: The most important principal our government is founded on, is that declaration that proclaims for equal representation and taxation. It is the faith of this position and the earnestness to defend it that has so positively impressed its necessity into the very existence of our public. In the society that we represent, we have failed—in part—to live within this principle. From this fact comes the complaint of a large percentage of our membership. It is safe to say that fully one-half of our local unions have never been represented on the floor of our National Convention. In fact, have had no say in the work of constructive legislation of the U. B. There are other complainants who assume the position of criticising the present system on the grounds of lack of justice, efficiency and economy. They claim that the work of the National Conventions could be limited to a smaller number of delegates to as good, if not better, effect

They further claim that the revenue necessary to the maintainance of the U. B. is assuming greater proportions as the years roll on and, if two hundred delegates can give as good results as four hundred, why not economize to that extent. Believing that there are possibilities in a consideration of the above positions, we respectfully recommend to the consideration of the incoming National Convention to effect the appointment of a committee, or referring to the General Executive Board, the work of revising that part of Section 18 of the General Constitution, that deals with representation, with the understanding that the laws be increased to one thousand members or less for one delegate, and for every extra one thousand members an additional delegate. The delegates elected to represent the local unions of the state which hold their membership, and the expense to be borne by a per capita tax on all the local unions in the territory represented by said delegates.

Respectfully submitted,
A. JAY BROMLEY,
Secretary.

L. U. 34, Long Island City

We note with pleasure the various comments in our trade journal, relative to the establishing of a pension fund for the benefit of our old members, and we wish to assure the General Office and members at large through "The Carpenter" that this local union is heartily in favor of same.

We believe that a pension fund could be started in various ways, any of which would no doubt accomplish the object in view.

This local union suggests that the General Office and membership at large insert in our General Constitution a clause to the effect that every member of the U. B. except aged members with privilege cards) be assessed the sum of 25c per year for pension fund.

Or it could be called a pension tax.

Of course, it is understood that this

fund supported by proposed pension tax would be used exclusively for the pensioning of our old members who are too old to make a livelihood at the trade.

We sincerely hope that other local unions will express their views on the matter, thereby keeping the issue alive, until it becomes a realization.

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT F. MILTNER,

Secretary, L. U. 54, Long Island City, N. Y.

L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.

The following is a proposed change to Section 46, page 42, of the General Constitution, as offered by Local Union No. 72, Rochester, N. Y., to be submitted to the delegates at the 19th General Convention of the U. B. of C. and J. of A, for their consideration.

The proposed change being: The words "then a vote shall be taken and if the majority of the votes are favorable" be stricken out. Thus making the sentence to read, "If Clearance Card and Due Book are found correct, he shall be admitted, except in case of strike or lockout, provided he qualifies in accordance with the district By-Laws."

M. SUTHERLAND,

R. S., L. U No. 72.

L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.

At our quarterly meeting held April 5, the following amendments to Constitution, herein contained, were presented, acted upon, and ordered sent to the General Office to be taken up at the General Convention to be held at Fort Worth, Tex.

Amend Section 44 (first paragraph) by changing the words in line 2 from Seventy-five Cents to One Dollar and in 4th line from Fifty to Seventy-five.

Amend Section 44 (third paragraph) by changing the words in line 2 from Thirty-four to Forty.

Amend Section 52, by striking out the words "wife or" in last line.

Amend Section 50, by adding the words "or semi-beneficial" on first line between the words beneficial and member, and on first line of second paragraph add the words "or semi-beneficial" between the words beneficial and membership.

A. J. SCHMITT, R. S., L. U. 713.

What Is Happiness?

The aim of human life, no doubt, is happiness. But, after all, what is happiness? Efficiency, wealth, material, comfort? Many by their lives do so affirm; few are cynical enough to say so; and on their death beds none will feel so. Not even freedom in itself brings happiness. Happiness lies in breadth of heart. And breadth of heart is that inward freedom which has the power to understand, feel with, and, if need be, help others. In breadth of heart are founded justice, love, sacrifice; without it there would be no special meaning to any of our efforts, and the tale of all human life would be still no more than that of supremely gifted animals.—John Galsworthy.

The Thinker

Back of the beating hammer
By which the steel is wrought,
Back of the workshop's clamor,
The seeker may find the Thought.
The Thought that is ever master
Of iron and steam and steel,
That rises above disaster
And tramples it under heel!

The drudge may fret and tinker
Or labor with dusty blows,
But back of him stands the Thinker,
The clear-eyed man who Knows;
For into each plow or saber
Each piece and part and whole,
Must go to the Brains of Labor
Which gives the work a soul!

Back of the motor's humming,
Back of the belts that sing,
Back of the hammer's drumming,
Back of the cranes that swing,
There is the eye which scans them.
Watching through stress and strain,
There is the Mind which plans them—
Back of the brawn, the Brain.

Might of the roaring boiler,
Force of the engine's thrust,
Strength of the sweating toiler,
Greatly in these we trust.
But back of them stands the Schemer,
The Thinker who drives them through,
Back of the job—the Dreamer
Who's making the dream come true!

—Berton Braley.

The achievements of trade unionism are patent to all today.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING MARCH, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
26093	Wm. Davidson	52	6	3	Bright's disease	$300.00
26094	Mabel Eichwurzel	213	4	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
26095	John L. Metzger	238	29	8	Influenza	300.00
26096	Lilly H. Morash	595	6	5	Cardiac embolism	75.00
26097	A. J. Uncapher	925	14	..	Uraemia and cardiac dilitation	300.00
26098	Anna Varinga	1784	9	2	Carcinoma (metastasis)	75.00
26099	Charles J. Anderson	166	15	5	Gangrene in left foot and leg.	125.00
26100	David E. Miller	574	17	2	Angina pectoris	300.00
26101	Bertha Langseth	7	9	6	Septicaemia	75.00
26102	Edward Smit	15	6	4	Pneumonia	300.00
26103	Margaret T. Boyle	482	26	2	Myocarditis	75.00
26104	Florence I. Westenhaver	257	5	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26105	Charles H. Ross	453	19	10	Pneumonia	300.00
26106	Mary Altemeier	1108	4	5	Pneumonia	75.00
26107	Newton D. Snyder	26	13	8	Gas asphyxiation	42.00
26108	Arthur C. Nelson	80	4	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
26109	Bent. Nygaard	167	3	10	Pneumonia	90.25
26110	Henry Kostenbader	261	24	2	Influenza	300.00
26111	Walter E. Beasley	316	9	8	Pneumonia	300.00
26112	Wm. H. S. Moyer	492	15	8	Heart disease	300.00
26113	Otto Pressler	1768	7	4	Paralysis	75.00
26114	Andrew Herzog	2	3	9	Chronic intestinal nephritis	200.00
26115	Katherine Niedergang	2	11	8	Chronic intestinal nephritis	75.00
26116	Wm. H. Blatchford (Dis.)	48	30	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
26117	Rebecca W. Lawrence	196	16	3	Acute cardiac dilitation	75.00
26118	Herbert F. Sargent, Sr.	310	14	5	Acute cardiac dilitation	300.00
26119	Mat. Nyquist	755	13	8	Cancer of liver	300.00
26120	Adolph A. Parent	1042	4	6	Diabetes	200.00
26121	Geo. Goetz	12	19	..	Pulmonary phthisis	300.00
26122	David H. Toomey	33	19	2	Fractured hip	300.00
26123	Margaret I. Ebert	202	3	3	LaGrippe	75.00
26124	James Dupont	222	16	5	Carcinoma of stomach	125.00
26125	Cora M. Tremper	447	10	7	Pneumonia	75.00
26126	David W. Green	1434	9	4	Chronic endocarditis	75.00
26127	Thos. G. Wynn	1491	12	11	Apoplexy	125.00
26128	W. E. Dolley	1561	2	7	Peritonitis	200.00
26129	Anna Hanekamp	1	6	10	Acute dilitation of stomach	75.00
26130	Parmela Marchildon	10	21	3	Uraemia and chronic nephritis	75.00
26131	Vac. Stastney	54	14	11	Cardiac failure	300.00
26132	Robert Kirth	247	28	8	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
26133	Martin Birsin	416	6	7	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
26134	C. McElligott	1192	8	8	Pneumonia	300.00
26135	Laura B. Funk	526	7	3	Heart disease	75.00
26136	Joseph Roth	24	14	..	Heart disease	300.00
26137	W. M. Lambert (Dis.)	62	5	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
26138	John Berg	115	15	7	Cerebral apoplexy	125.00
26139	Ella M. Ball	491	1	8	Pulmonary embolism	50.00
26140	Chas. F. Thomin	637	6	10	Acute dilitation of heart	75.00
26141	Della O. Crawford	1089	6	6	Chronic nephritis	75.00
26142	Minnie Mott	1089	4	10	Pneumonia	75.00
26143	Samuel Atkinson	1327	8	4	Carcinoma of rectum	300.00
26144	Alfred H. Pountney	119	7	2	Uraemic coma	300.00
26145	Geo. W. Pratt	146	11	1	Perforation of stomach	300.00
26146	Sopia Bucy	186	5	6	Pneumonia	75.00
26147	Harry Clayton	106	6	4	Pneumonia	125.00
26148	Elizabeth Mills	155	24	9	Chronic nephritis	75.00
26149	James J. Dolan	200	7	2	Myocarditis	125.00
26150	Geo. Wimmer	646	5	4	Pneumonia	300.00
26151	Ferdinand Oehlert	1051	13	10	Entero (colitis)	125.00
26152	P. J. Muldowney, Jr.	1094	13	3	Pneumonia	125.00
26153	May Blake	1260	3	4	Carcinoma of bowels	75.00
26154	Pierre Auclaire	1305	10	9	Pneumonia	125.00
26155	Nick Palzkill (Dis.)	1367	19	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
26156	L. C. Davis	11	16	5	Bright's disease	300.00
26157	Frank Houf	13	18	10	Myocarditis	300.00
26158	Gertrude Strandberg	174	5	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26159	W. J. Tremper	261	11	11	Pneumonia	300.00
26160	Katherine Roller	291	1	4	Cancer	50.00
26161	Mathias Hess	322	9	8	Nephritis	75.00
26162	Thomas B. Sisson	365	20	1	Chalesystitis	125.00
26163	Jacob W. Rife	904	13	11	Pneumonia	125.00
26164	Walter Kessler	940	12	10	Pneumonia	125.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
26165	Marie Pakosta	1786	9	2	Acute meningeal trouble	75.00
26166	Joseph G. Habel	1853	2	9	Heart disease	200.00
26167	Anna M. Johnson	10	26	5	Uraemia	75.00
26168	Emma Daymond	55	14	10	Heart disease	75.00
26169	W. W. Shupe	62	10	7	Arterio-sclerosis	125.00
26170	Minnie Morse	66	1	9	LaGrippe	50.00
26171	Fritz Baub	164	27	2	Pneumonia	300.00
26172	Andrew Levandowski	181	11	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26173	Emma Lambercht	181	9	9	Cancer	75.00
26174	Wm. Glenn	181	8	9	Heart disease	75.00
26175	Sarah G. Vosberg	183	5	4	Heart disease	75.00
26176	Mary Brocklebank	349	9	5	Pneumonia	75.00
26177	A. Hasenbalz	521	22	9	Odema of lungs	300.00
26178	Peter Skovboe	612	1	11	Suppression of urine	200.00
26179	Sophia Stoneberg	642	13	7	Pneumonia	75.00
26180	Emma C. Croll	833	3	6	Neuralgia of heart	75.00
26181	Mary Kellar	1110	10	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
26182	Geo. Smith	1414	9	5	Osteo sarcoma of Iliac bone	300.00
26183	Wm. I. Daniels	171	13	9	Bright's disease	300.00
26184	Michael H. Dolan	218	15	8	Chronic intestinal nephritis	300.00
26185	Peter Peterson	277	17	..	Pneumonia	300.00
26186	Mary Swerchesky	595	5	6	Septicaemia	75.00
26187	John D. Helmars	830	13	10	Pneumonia	125.00
26188	Clara A. Hopper	1067	13	7	Pneumonia	75.00
26189	Jonathan Knight	1244	5	2	Pernicious anemia	300.00
26190	Oscar Naylor	1253	5	1	Intestinal carcinoma	300.00
26191	R. W. Mays	1399	..	6	Suicide	100.00
26192	L. C. Davenport	1922	2	2	Typhoid fever	200.00
26193	Joseph Lohmann	2	12	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26194	Napoleon Coulombe	21	29	10	Myocarditis	300.00
26195	Joseph M. Arnold	31	31	7	Hemiphlegia	300.00
26196	J. A. Mathews	587	12	11	Heart disease	125.00
26197	Samuel B. Willison	1441	5	9	Gunshot wound	300.00
26198	Syvert Tonnesen	1456	16	..	Pneumonia	300.00
26199	Marie Hasman	39	1	6	Myocarditis	50.00
26200	Frank Bousi	39	21	..	Pneumonia	300.00
26201	Anna M. Molander	109	17	1	Myocarditis	75.00
26202	Annie T. King	132	13	..	Bright's disease	75.00
26203	Carl Lubahn	182	27	6	Myocarditis	300.00
26204	Otto Schaak	419	12	11	Suicide	300.00
26205	John A. Sirmon	701	4	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
26206	Joseph Heneault	801	13	11	Chronic nephritis	300.00
26207	Mary Garr	1172	2	3	Exhaustion of acute mania	50.00
26208	Maury B. Warren	1585	5	..	Cancer	300.00
26209	Wm. Cook	194	8	9	Pneumonia	200.00
26210	Chas. A. Waite (Dis.)	1532	6	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
26211	Albert Zimmer	11	3	4	LaGrippe	200.00
26212	C. W. Barker	14	5	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
26213	John A. Coleman	22	12	8	Bright's disease	300.00
26214	Annie H. Gough	29	15	10	Pneumonia	75.00
26215	Wm. B. Swart	34	10	..	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
26216	Flora B. Hodges	61	5	10	Chronic nephritis	75.00
26217	Lillie J. Burroughs	132	14	7	Carcinoma of uterus	75.00
26218	Clara L. Sauve	134	3	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
26219	Atherton Cooke	141	22	..	Heart disease	300.00
26220	Margaret Hoagland	141	12	10	Heart disease	75.00
26221	Hans Peterson	181	11	6	Suicide	125.00
26222	Nattie A. Florer	198	2	1	Pneumonia	50.00
26223	Jacob D. Brown	200	25	5	Bronchial asthma	300.00
26224	Effie H. Krusy	254	16	10	Pneumonia	75.00
26225	Wm. Schinkoth	309	21	1	Pneumonia	300.00
26226	Hilma Baukkula	391	13	4	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
26227	Willis C. Hodgkins	459	13	1	Tabes dorsalis	125.00
26228	Emma J. Hebner	476	13	8	LaGrippe	75.00
26229	Julia Kipp	493	8	1	Chronic nephritis	75.00
26230	Melissa M. Guthrie	525	15	9	Diabetes mellitis	75.00
26231	Andy Lutz (Dis.)	599	5	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
26232	Fanny L. Vestal	764	1	11	Acute dilitation of stomach	50.00
26233	James A. Fraser	1417	10	9	Cancer	300.00
26234	John F. Perdue	1717	14	10	Valvulus of intestine	300.00
26235	Edward Baumeister	10	9	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26236	Edward Airey	48	27	6	Carcinoma of stomach and liver	287.45
26237	Harry C. Gordon	75	1	8	Accidental fall	200.00
26238	Joseph Pretboire	86	2	..	Pneumonia	125.00
26239	T. B. Huber	90	16	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
26240	Geo. Mascon	94	10	2	Heart disease	125.00
26241	Catherine T. Carroll	137	15	..	Placenta Praevia	75.00
26242	Chas. F. McDaniel	158	13	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26243	Geo. Bucheck	171	3	3	Gunshot wound	126.50
26244	Adolf Warwarousky	262	14	7	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
26245	Addie B. Oliver	345	9	9	Uraemia	75.00
26246	Anna Krumholtz	522	9	4	Cancer	75.00
26247	Chas. G. Nelson	526	13	9	Heart disease	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
26248	Abraham Herbert	801	5	8	Bright's disease	300.00
26249	Frank D. Holmes	860	14	6	Drowning	125.00
26250	Flora E. Baldwin	1005	1	1	Pneumonia	50.00
26251	Charles Wille	1	14	11	Tumor of bladder	125.00
26252	Theresa Weiss	5	17	10	Pneumonia	75.00
26253	Clara E. Thatcher	8	11	1	Bright's disease	75.00
26254	Julia Paldi	22	2	6	Sarcoma of uterus	50.00
26255	William J. Shea	33	19	7	Septicemia	300.00
26256	John L. Weinel	47	22	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26257	Edith Ball	183	7	6	Chronic nephritis	75.00
26258	Joseph H. Williamson	187	14	3	Pneumonia	300.00
26259	H. C. Shumway	188	1	7	Accidental fall	200.00
26260	Thos. H. Claxton	218	11	3	Paralysis	300.00
26261	Otto Zapp	242	19	..	Pyaemia	300.00
26262	Mary Olsen	322	6	3	Pneumonia	75.00
26263	Henry Jastrow	335	5	6	Acute dilitation of stomach	75.00
26264	John Blomquist	461	11	8	Pneumonia	125.00
26265	Robert F. Wool	474	27	3	Acute intestinal obstruction	300.00
26266	Mattie L. Tomkins	512	7	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26267	Wm. C. Chandler	540	5	5	Angina pectoris	300.00
26268	Edward Kiessling	578	16	8	Carcinoma of liver	300.00
26269	Wm. Pook	586	15	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26270	Mary I. Straw	780	14	3	Arterio-sclerosis	75.00
26271	Hulda Kirkhoff	836	3	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26272	Charles Poulson	889	2	8	Tumor of brain	200.00
26273	Marie E. Grenier	1125	6	..	Apoplexy	75.00
26274	John P. Maher	1172	4	6	Tuberculosis	50.00
26275	Amelia J. Srader	1367	6	9	Pneumonia	75.00
26276	D. P. Atwood	1479	3	9	Accidental fall	50.00
26277	Georgianna Dickenson	122	15	9	Nephritis	75.00
26278	Geo. W. Southgate (Dis.)	714	2	2	Accidental injuries	200.00
26279	James Cameron	33	14	10	Heart disease	300.00
26280	Edward Rosenblatt	42	13	7	Sclerosis	125.00
26281	Ernest Rosenow	58	12	9	Pneumonia	300.00
26282	John Sundblom	58	19	11	Apoplexy	300.00
26283	Georgianna French	66	3	9	Pneumonia	75.00
26284	Henry Schultz	86	9	2	Pneumonia	75.00
26285	J. D. Hoover	106	17	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
26286	James M. Gibson	211	14	8	Accidental fall	300.00
26287	Carl Wegner	355	15	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26288	B. F. Bullard	578	14	6	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
26289	Frances Rambacker	1111	13	8	Cancer of liver	75.00
26290	Charlotte Larsen	1456	3	..	Brain fever	75.00
26291	Anna Ball	7	17	6	Arterio-sclerosis	75.00
26292	Sarah E. Prather	64	4	10	LaGrippe	75.00
26293	James Hargraves	78	26	5	Heart disease	300.00
26294	Luigi F. Alessio	95	4	9	Fracture of skull	200.00
26295	Ely Wave	132	8	11	Mitral stenosis	300.00
26296	John Behn	199	19	7	Bright's disease	300.00
26297	Elsa Kinsall	362	2	8	Tuberculosis	50.00
26298	Frederick Eisener	575	21	3	Chronic myocarditis	300.00
26299	Albert Lutz	575	21	3	Pneumonia	300.00
26300	Daniel Lennon	762	14	11	LaGrippe	300.00
26301	John M. Scott	978	8	10	Aortic stenosis	300.00
26302	Joseph Gangler	6	5	7	Pneumonia	300.00
26303	Erick Gustafson	13	2	8	Accidental fall	200.00
26304	Wilhelm Wichmann	419	12	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	125.00
26305	Anna M. Parker	461	10	8	Pneumonia	75.00
26306	Morris Siegel	504	3	11	Sarcoma of orbit	200.00
26307	Edward W. Hawes	847	3	7	Diabetes	50.00
26308	Henry Anderson	38	32	4	Senility	300.00
					Total	$39,371.20

Full beneficial claims	$28,146.20
Semi-beneficial claims	3,875.00
Wife's claims	5,150.00
Disability claims	2,200.00
Total	$39,371.20

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR MARCH, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
2877	Wm. Shaffer	167	15	8	Short in accounts	$300.00
2878	John H. Stoben	434	6	11	Three months in arrears	300.00
2879	Guiseppe Bonanno	1565	19	4	Six months suspended	300.00
2880	Nellie F. Morgan	1516	11	1	Three months in arrears	75.00
2881	Orlando Reasoner	1539	3	9	Three months in arrears	50.00
2882	T. L. Blalock	764	9	3	Short in accounts	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
2883	Ella Woodhouse	42	6	10	Sick when admitted	75.00
2884	Wm. H. Pittinger	455	15	11	Three months in arrears	125.00
2885	Hilma C. Anderson	1367	3	4	Sick when admitted	75.00
2886	Mary E. Wingo	1925	1	10	Sick when admitted	50.00
2887	Anna Boettinger	873	1	3	Local not collecting proper dues	50.00
2888	Wm. C. Duncan	55	3	6	Three months in arrears	50.00
2889	Ludwig Ostborg	1593	5	7	Three months in arrears	300.00
2890	Jacob P. Cohen	1893	8	..	Not totally disabled	400.00
2891	Max Manning	1922	..	..	Disability not result of accident	400.00
2892	John Huffman	644	15	2	Three months in arrears	125.00
2893	Nellie M. Enge	599	1	6	Sick when admitted	50.00
2894	Ole A. Jensen	1020	1	8	Not filed within six months	300.00
2895	Harry Armstrong	1093	11	10	Three months in arrears	300.00
2896	Robert McKinnon	1790	7	11	Three months in arrears	400.00
2897	Rose Miller	714	1	4	Over 50 years when admitted	25.00
2898	John Niedbala	1638	1	1	Disability not result of accident	50.00
2899	John T. Hart	920	14	3	Three months in arrears	300.00
2900	Pablo D. Alvarez	1422	..	9	Not one year a member	50.00
2901	Wm. H. Parker	370	18	10	Six months suspended	300.00
2902	William Edwards	277	..	11	Not one year a member	50.00
2903	Jerry Bressnahan	656	4	4	Three months in arrears	200.00

Resolution From L. U. 61

Kansas City, March 2, 1916.

Whereas, If the U. B. shall continue to obtain better working conditions on outside carpenter work or even maintain existing conditions, the wood-worker in the planing mills, sash and door factories and cabinet shops must be organized to a much greater extent than they are at the present time.

The competition between parties in this class of work makes it necessary to carry on the organization of these shops and mills in such a manner that the unionized mills of one locality cannot be starved out by the "scab" mills of another in the same locality.

The Paine Lumber Co. of Oshkosh, Wis., with its immense plant and army of underpaid employes, makes very difficult the unionization of the mills in a very large part of the jurisdiction of the U. B. We believe that the organization of this plant to be of vital importance to every member of the U. B., regardless of the branch of the trade he follows.

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That L. U. 61 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America of Kansas City, Mo., notify the General President and the General Executive Board that their efforts in organizing the employes of the Paine Lumber Co. of Oshkosh, Wis., are approved of by us; and we pledge the General President and General Executive Board our hearty support in any plan they may use in maintaining the local at present organized at that plant and assisting that local in its fight with the concern.

Be it further Resolved, That if on account of Section 58, of the General Constitution, the General President and General Executive Board are unable to give the assistance necessary to win this fight, that General Secretary, Frank Duffy, be requested to publish in "The Carpenter" a full account of the conditions at Oshkosh, Wis., so that the coming General Convention at Fort Worth, Tex., may provide a way to handle such conditions in the future.

Adopted by Carpenters' Local Union 61, this 2nd day of March, 1916.

J. E. WYATT,
President.

F. L. FITZPATRICK,
Recording Secretary.

In the report of the special commission appointed by President Wilson to investigate labor conditions in Colorado the fact is commented upon that no less than 400 indictments were returned by the local courts growing out of the strike, all of them being against the strikers and none against the coal operators. This is just another instance of the one-sidedness of Colorado justice.

Indifference is the greatest crime in the calendar of trade unionism.

Casual Comment

The consistent union man is the real, forceful union man.

* * *

Our interest in the work of organization is the best promise of future success.

* * *

By helping and encouraging others to organize we increase the power and influence of trade unionism.

* * *

Persistency and consistency are our greatest allies in the fight for better conditions—let us cultivate these qualities.

* * *

"Ourselves alone" is a forceful and inspiring motto—but it does not prevent us from helping to "line up" the unorganized.

* * *

Self-preservation, security, happiness, peace of mind and serenity are some of the fruits which thorough organization brings.

* * *

A logical consistency, breath of mind and straightness of vision usually characterizes the best type of union man—the man who does things!

* * *

Our interests are the interests of the workers in all other lines of industry and the sum total of all their aspirations may be summed up as the cause of humanity.

* * *

Nothing worth while can be achieved without a struggle and the success of the workers depends upon the same universal law—let us be up and doing!

* * *

The workers have reached a stage today where many roads to greater power and wider influence lie open to them and everything, except that which weakens organized power and economic action, is beneficial.

* * *

Until the workers more solidly realize and accept the identity of interests which binds them, political action seems most likely to be the rock upon which their ship of hope will most easily split. How can we change the situation?

* * *

The "smaller nationalities" are having a hard time of it these days although they have champions in plenty. All of the belligerent powers of Europe express profound sympathy for them.

* * *

The most mendacious factor in American public life today is the daily newspaper and the great newsgathering agencies, thanks to the capitalistic ring which controls them. The "kept press" is a phrase that rings true.

* * *

If the liberties of the people, won at great cost, are to be preserved and not stifled and undermined, trade unionists should give all the assistance and encouragement in their power to the labor press which is the only vehicle for the transmission of their hopes and aspirations.

* * *

The International Labor Press of America held its yearly convention in Cincinnati, May 9 and 10, and discussed ways and means of increasing its influence. Trade unionists should realize that they have a press of their own and give it their active support.

* * *

The old doctrine that "the king can do no wrong" has been superseded apparently by the no less arbitrary doctrine that "the courts can do no wrong," judging from the manner in which outworn legal precedents are used today in determining the status of the workers.

* * *

On January 1, 1915, only 7,000 members of the International Association of Machinists were working the eight-hour day; on January 1, 1916, no less than 60,000 machinists were working eight hours. Another instance of the value of organization.

Stable and equitable conciliation in industrial disputes can only be brought into existence through the meeting of the employer, or employers, and the trade union upon common ground where each can test the other's strength and thresh out their difficulties in the spirit of freedom and fair play.

* * *

We are hearing less and less these days of Rockefeller's Colorado union which was created with a loud flourish of trumpets and much publicity. Last advices indicated that it was leading a very precarious existence but that is only to be expected for its foundations are laid on sand.

* * *

Less than a month remains to send in amendments to the Constitution for presentation to the forthcoming General Convention at Fort Worth. If you have any such in mind that you may think would benefit the organization send it in immediately so that it may receive due consideration.

* * *

We recently received the speech of Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois in the House of Representatives in reply to the libels which have been circulated regarding his alleged unneutral activities as one of the officers of Labor's National Peace Council.

* * *

Mr. Buchanan handles the "big daily war trust newspapers" of the country without gloves for their false and malicious statements regarding him. It did not need this strong defense, however, to convince us that he was made "the goat" merely because of his prominence in the labor movement.

* * *

According to apparently reliable reports, the Federal Employes' Union which has been organized at Washington, D. C., duly chartered by the A. F. of L., will become a strong factor in the labor movement in the future. At present it consists of no less than five thousand government employes.

According to the statement of officials the union will not engage in or support any strike against the United States government but "it can and will support other strikes if it sees fit." Its own particular demands it hopes to secure through the medium of legislation and the creation of public sentiment.

* * *

The Shields water power bill which was recently passed by the Senate has been called by Dante Barton of the Industrial Relations Committee, "the worst attempt to get the natural resources of the people into private hands that has been pulled off in years." The people "back home" are asked to protest against its passage through the House.

* * *

No less a personage than former President William Howard Taft asserted recently that "ours was a government of laws and not of men" and on this point at least we are in hearty and thorough agreement with him. The great American fetish is "laws, laws and more laws!"

* * *

The application of more common sense in legal affairs and less lawmaking are an urgent need of our time and the portly Yale professor might do much toward redeeming himself in the eyes of trade unionists by leading a crusade with that aim in view.

* * *

Addressing a class of newly naturalized foreigners at Pittsburgh recently, a newspaper despatch reports a United States Circuit Court of Appeals judge as warning them to be careful about participation in strikes, as little good come of them.

* * *

The process of naturalization should not be made the opportunity for airing reactionary views on the labor question and this judge, if he be reported correctly, far exceeded his province by making the statement above referred to.

(Continued on Page 40.)

Correspondence

Benefits of Vocational Training

District Council of Paterson and Vicinity.

Paterson, N. J., April 9, 1916.

Editor The Carpenter:

Having read Brother E. H. Neal's article on the apprentice and vocational schools, I would like to answer him and all others who may agree with his side of the question. Having taught the class in carpentry at the Paterson evening High School, I sent a card to the students asking them to state briefly what benefits they had derived from attending the same. (And by the way, no one can be admitted to this class unless he is a carpenter or an apprentice working at the trade according to the state law.)

The answers I received are just the opposite from Brother Neal's candid opinion that only handy men and but few mechanics are turned out. I would be pleased to pay Brother Neal a visit some time and show him some of the work which the boys have done or he could take a run up to L. U. 325 and see for himself the night when the exhibit will be shown there.

Enclosed you will find copies of the letters received from several students which speak for themselves and you are at liberty to print any or all of them if your space will permit, which I hope you will have. Their ages range from 16 to 34 years. Trusting that these letters may make plain what vocational training is doing for the boys in Paterson, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

DAVID PETRIE, L. U. 325.

P. S.—Every one of these students belong to L. U. 325, except one who has only been at the trade a few months.

April 2, 1916.

Dear Mr. Petrie:

I have been attending class in the evening high school for the past two years and I must say that nothing has given me more benefit. The course has made things clear to me in my practical line as a carpenter. In fact, there are many points I have learned of which I was entirely ignorant.

Sincerely yours,
J. P. WATSON,
Paterson, N. J.

March 30, 1916.

Dear Mr. Petrie:

I received your card asking me to explain what I learned in high school at night, also if it did me any good.

In the first place, I learned how to read and make plans which otherwise I would never have had the opportunity of learning. And I wish to offer my advice to any other young man learning the trade to take the same opportunity and go to high school as I did.

I certainly think that it would be a great idea to open night high school in other cities. It would afford great opportunities to those who have not the advantage of learning any other way. Hoping you may find my letter useful, I wish to remain,

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN BROERS,
1056 E. 25th St.,
Paterson, N. J.

March 30, 1916.

Mr. D. Peters,
398 20th Ave.,
City.

Dear Friend:

In answer to your card received, I will give the following opinion:

I think the course given in the carpentry class is a great help to the fellows, if they take hold, and study to work out some of the problems.

Speaking of myself, it has made me think a great deal, and the plan drawing interested me very much, the other work I haven't had much chance to work out yet, but no doubt, it has helped the older fellows very much.

Next term, if everything goes right, I hope to get a great deal of benefit from it, hoping this will give you the information desired, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE WILEY,
345 Hamilton Ave.

April 3, 1916.

Dear Mr. Petrie:

At your request, I will let you know that your class has been a real help to me in many ways, such as working my own sketches for different work and estimating. I am now jobbing for myself.

As for other cities I think it would be a good thing; I know it is the best thing for any carpenter.

For there are many things you can learn in school which there is no time for on the job.

Yours,
FRANK C. BOTH,
1101 E. 23rd St.,
Paterson, N. J.

April 4, 1916.

Mr. David Petrie,
398 20th Ave.,

Dear Sir:

I received your postal, and although a little late in answering it, "'Tis better late than never." In regards to your inquiry, Mr. Petrie, I would say, that in my opinion I consider the work of the carpentry class to be excellent and useful help in aiding oneself to learn that line of business which he is engaged in. The object of being taught, I believe, is the greatest help anyone can receive, as we can learn a great deal more than we would ourselves, that is, if we had to find out for ourselves.

In my opinion, vocational training is a splendid opportunity for anyone wishing to succeed in any line of business and in regards to tradesmen, I consider it the best training a man can get. I have been perfectly satisfied with the amount of knowledge I gained in so short a time, while at school and I do not hesitate in saying that a young man can make no better use of his time, other than by vocational training.

Hoping this will answer your inquiry, I remain,

Yours truly,
EDWARD DOWLING,
Paterson, N. J.

April 1, 1916.

Dear Friend Dave:

I have been a member of the night school for the past three seasons, and I am glad to state I have learned a great deal in that time. I have been taught how to frame a roof, and draw plans, and read them. I have also learned a lot of other details of great importance to a carpenter. I would recommend vocational training in all other cities because I think the benefits are great for any young man or any other. I hold the night school in my highest esteem and think it worthy of all praise. Hoping to attend again next season, I remain,

Yours truly,
PETER KORT,
Paterson, N. J.

April 3, 1916.

Dear Friend Mr. Petrie:

In answer to your card on vocational training: My opinion is that the course we young men got at high school the last three terms was of great value to me and I know would be of a great help to all men working at the carpenter trade. Therefore I would highly recommend it for other cities. Hoping this finds you all well, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
WM. BOUMA.

April 5, 1916.

Friend Dave:

I cannot find the March issue of "The Carpenter" but will try to give my opinion of vocational training. It is in no way harmful to any trade or tradesman but a great benefit to the man providing that he is working at the trade he is following up in the vocational school. But I don't think it is proper to take anyone into these classes unless he be working at that special trade. For instance, I don't think it proper to take the painter into the plumber's class or the plumber into the carpentry class etc., because this would be a detriment to the trades. But take a man or boy working at the carpenter trade: he is getting the practical end of the work and by taking a course in the vocational school he is getting the theoretical end of the trade thereby producing a first-class mechanic which is a great benefit to the trade and uplifting to his fellow worker. No doubt some of these men who have seen the older methods of these training schools have formed an opinion that they are turning out a lot of handy men instead of first-class mechanics, but if these men were to follow up the latest methods of vocational training they would probably have a different opinion.

Yours truly.
THOS. GILCHRIST.

Framing Ability

Editor The Carpenter:

I have read the article in "The Carpenter" headed "American Carpenters and the Square" written by Brother Rowland Hill, L. U. 1582, referring to a statement of a British Columbia carpenter about the square.

A framer must know something about a square and I want to say something right here about framing: To be a good framer a man needs more than a college education. Twenty-five years ago I was in North Carolina as foreman for the North Carolina Steel and Iron Co., putting up buildings for a blast furnace, for since the war they have had few framers. Before the war they built regular old style frame houses but since are building balloon frames. When I was there I framed a stock house for the furnace 46x145, 32 feet to square. It had 13 trusses and two tracks of trestling 15 feet high to run cars on and dump stock.

A banker met me one evening after the building was erected and said he had been telling some of the citizens of Greensboro that they should take notice of the building and see what a college education would help a man to do. In reply I told him I had not gone to school a day since I was 14 years old and he thought it was impossible for a man to do such work without a college education. I had not intended to quote the above when I started to write but it helps me to make plain what I want to say about framing, especially heavy frame buildings. Unless a man has a talent for this kind of work he will never be an expert framer (and, by the way it does not mean very much whether framer or not, for steel and concrete work has largely supplanted frame work). By talent I mean this: he must

have a mind's eye to see a building up with every stick of lumber in position before or at the time he begins to lay out his work. I learned by helping my father build barns. I have never had a scientific foremen to work for, so you see I was obliged to figure out rules for myself and if I knew the British Columbia carpenter I would ask him to give rule for cutting or rather for laying out a collateral brace, by this I mean an X brace, say, 21 feet, 10 inches, by 14 feet, 6 inches, or any given measurement. Of course, I do not figure square root. I get all such measurements by an easier method. Sometime in the near future I will give you my method for the good of the Brotherhood. This rule took me two years in my leisure moments to work out; I mean, to learn how to lay it out with a square right on the stick of timber to be framed, without pattern. I would suggest that through "The Carpenter" you ask carpenters who have a rule for this to write you. I think some such question once in a while will put some ginger in to our "Carpenter" readers, I mean excite interest.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN A. MOWREY,
19 Vine St., Danville, Pa.

Casual Comment

(Continued on Page 37.)

All moves for the Americanization of alien labor should bear the careful scrutiny of the organized workers for they are capable of being directed toward ends subversive of trade union principles. Financed by big corporations usually, their aims are in harmony with them.

* * *

One means by which the menace of convict labor might be decreased lies in the extension of the plan to use prisoners for the purpose of improving country roads and road making generally. Here is healthy necessary labor in the open air calculated to have good effect on prisoners.

* * *

Now that the United States Senate has passed an appropriation of $92,000 for printing in full the report of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, that important document is available for distribution. Ratification by the House was only to be expected.

* * *

The demands of the 400,000 railroad men for an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime are to our mind eminently reasonable, so much so that we expect the opposition of the companies to fade away in a short time. In this day and age they can hardly withstand the widespread sentiment in favor of humane and reasonable standards in industrial life.

* * *

They are burning up money with such vim in Europe today, making such colossal sacrifices to the moloch of war, that one is saddened with the thought of the great good the might be done in a constructive way with the millions of money that now go to feed the war machine, leaving entirely out of consideration the appalling loss of human life.

* * *

The success of the various trade movements published in this issue augurs well for the spring and summer trade outlook. Many more successful movement notifications have been held over to the next issue for lack of space. Indications from various locals also show that organization work is steadily progressing.

* * *

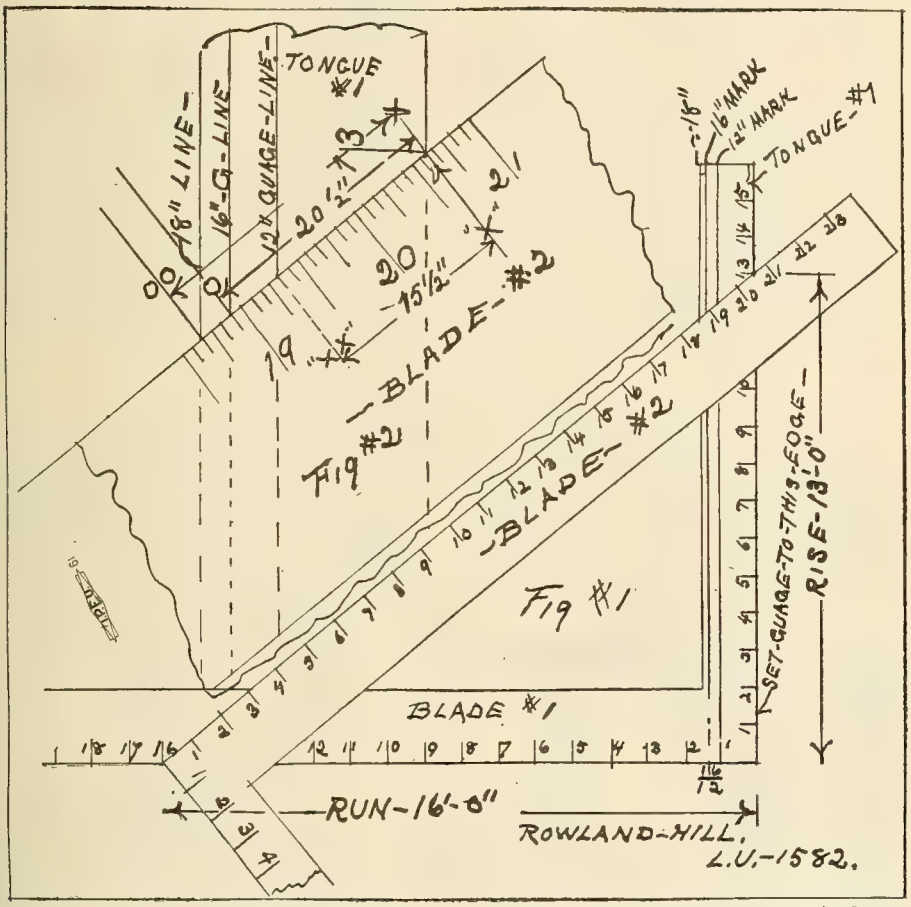
The twelfth annual convention of the Texas State Council of the U. B., which began at Port Arthur, Monday, May 8, showed that the Texas members are very much alive to the interests of the organization and are intelligently working to increase its influence in the wood-working industry. With the General Convention being held in Texas in September, this should prove a banner year for the organization in that state.

Craft Problems

Square Markings and Their Application

(By Rowland Hill, L. U. 1582.)

A valuable set of markings for that "old square of thine" are shown herewith and the writer will venture the statement that they present the very simplest form, method or rule for finding the difference in lengths of jacks and cripples at any pitch, 12-inch, 16-inch, or 18-inch centers.



This applies only where hips and valleys are regular. Fig. 1, tongue of square, No. 1 shows two guage marks scratched on the surface. We call the first one the 12-inch guage mark. It runs parallel with outer edge of tongue, and exactly one inch from it. Set an old butt guage so that scratch joint will come into the one inch mark at blade, begin there and scratch line full length of tongue.

This line will be used where jacks are 12-inch centers, and if 24-inch centers, the amount will be doubled. Now, for the 16-inch centers mark: Set butt guage to the sixteenth 12th mark on blade and scratch this mark parallel with outside edge of tongue, and its entire length. This will be used where the

jacks and cripples are spaced 16 inches on centers.

Next, the inside edge of tongue gives us the 18-inch line without marking, it being 18-16 inch or 1½ inches wide, and used when we have to space jacks 18 inch centers. I have tried to show in this rough drawing just how placed, and drawn to scale of 1 inch, 1 foot, as this is generally used in steel square framing. Cut the marks deep and fine as possible, for they will get wider with age and rust.

Now, the application:

In Fig. No. 1 we show two squares placed in proper position to find the length of common rafter at a run of 16 feet and rise of 18 feet, and while in this position we find the difference in length required for the jacks and cripples to bring them 12-inch, 16-inch, or 18-inch centers.

We place square No. 2 in this position simply to show inches and twelfths for sight reading, and of course, we assume that there are two squares on the job.

In the pitch here shown, blade No. 2 shows length of common to be 20 feet, 7½ inches, reading at outside edge of tongue No. 1 at "X."

If jacks are to be placed 12 inches on centers, read the number of twelfths on blade No. 2 from outer edge of tongue No. 1 at "X" to the 12-inch guage line at "XX," each twelfth being an inch, we would, in this case, call the difference for 12-inch centers, 15½ inches.

If 16-inch centers read from "X" to "O" on blade No. 2, difference would be 20½ inches.

If 18-inch centers, read on blade No. 2 and clear across tongue No. 1 and it reads 23½ inches difference.

Fig. No. 2 shows full size, and is readily understood, it being the section you are asked to consider. We will show you at another time how to use the same method for irregulars.

Window Frames

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Although some of these details are well known to many of the older and more experienced carpenters, still there are again modern features of their construction which are worth adverting to as they may perhaps be unfamiliar to many readers.

Referring to Fig. 1 of the sketch, we see the method of making the ordinary cellar window frame with its necessary accompanying sash as they ought to be constructed for either frame, brick or concrete buildings.

They are generally made of 1½ or 2-inch pine plank stock, rabbeted on inside edge to receive the sashes and dadoed together so as to be strong and air tight.

PLANK CELLAR SASH FRAME

Plank Cellar Sash Frames are made with a 1¾x7½-inch jamb, 1⅛x1¾ inch clear brick mold.

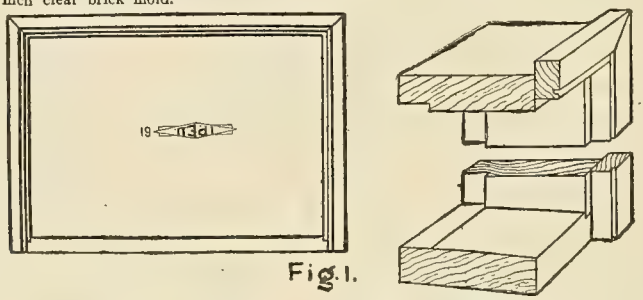


Fig. 1.

The sashes which are generally hinged on the top edge swing inward and upward and are fastened with a thumb catch or button on the bottom edge. The sectional drawing to the right shows how the sash rabbet is worked with the 1¼x2 brick mold to cover the joint mitred at the corners and

nailed on. These frames are usually set level and plumb on their stone or concrete sills and built in solid with the foundation walls as they go up.

Fig. 2 represents on the left the elevation of a complete window frame or frames for stone or brick buildings. On the left two sectional isometrical sectional drawings illustrate how it is constructed showing the pulley stile with its parting strip, which necessarily separate the upper and lower sashes, also the outside casing, inside casing, back lining and brick mold or hanging stile, as some term it, as this is frequently used to hinge on the outside sun window blinds or shutters. This strip is generally square run with a quarter-inch beaded edge, unlike the molding here delineated which denotes that there will be no outside blinds provided and the mold is only placed to cover and ornament the corner joint between the brickwork and wood-work. The elevation at the left shows this and the whole pane

WINDOW FRAME FOR STONE OR SOLID BRICK BUILDINGS.

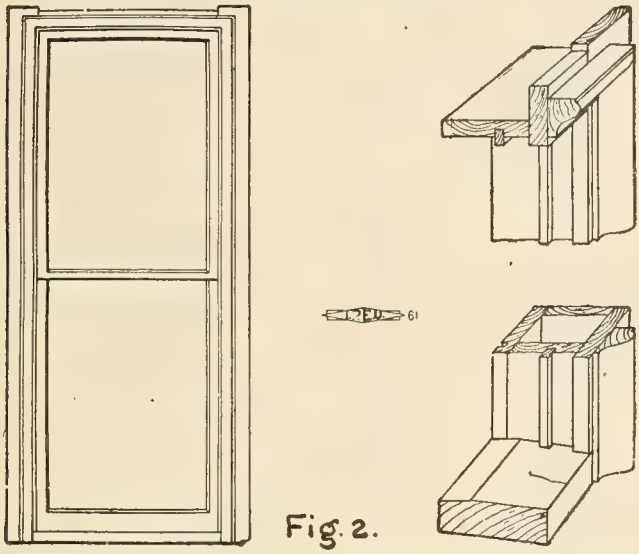


Fig. 2.

WINDOW FRAME FOR BRICK VENEER BUILDINGS.

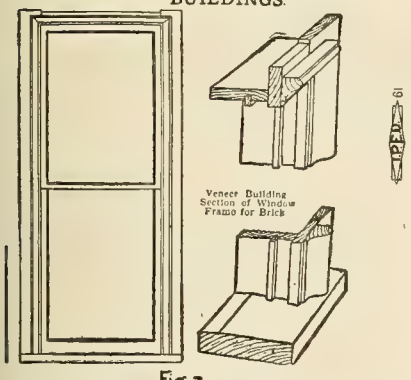
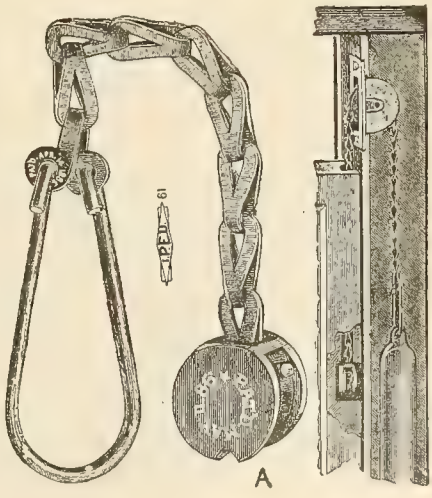


Fig. 3

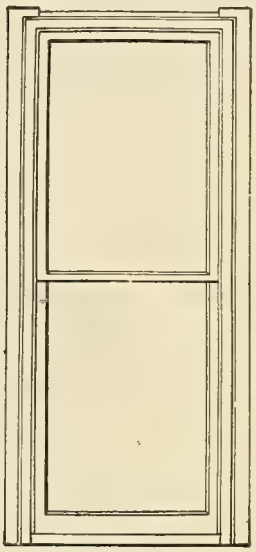


sashes as set. As the way of putting the component pieces together is fully explained by the sketches.

At Fig. 3 will be seen the form of window frame needed for brick veneer buildings show in elevation and section as in the two others foregoing. This style is similar to those intended for frame buildings with the exception of a single instead of a double sill and the clear cuts show plainly how they are made and put together.

Fig. 4 gives three views of a style of window frame rendered necessary by the construction of concrete buildings. It is almost similar in design to that intended for brick and stone structures and is generally built in, the outside joint molding being nailed in after the concrete has set and hardened.

WINDOW FRAME FOR CONCRETE BLOCK BUILDINGS.



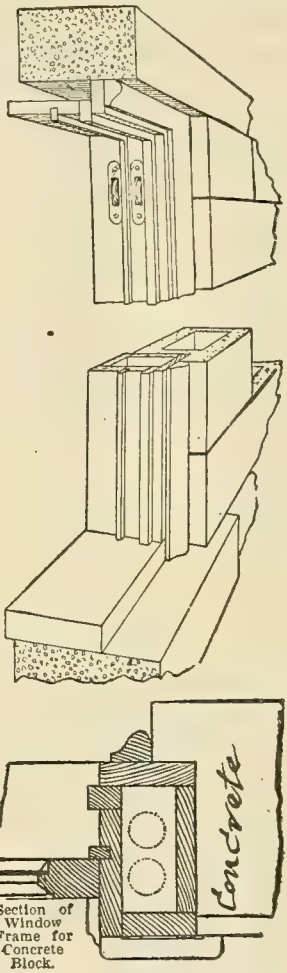


Fig. 4.

The Steel Square And How To Use It

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

Some of the old-time readers of "The Carpenter" may wonder why I am going to hark back to the steel square, and may ask if I have not already told all I know about it from time to time and also in my book on the square. Nevertheless, the reason I am writing on this subject at this time is simply because

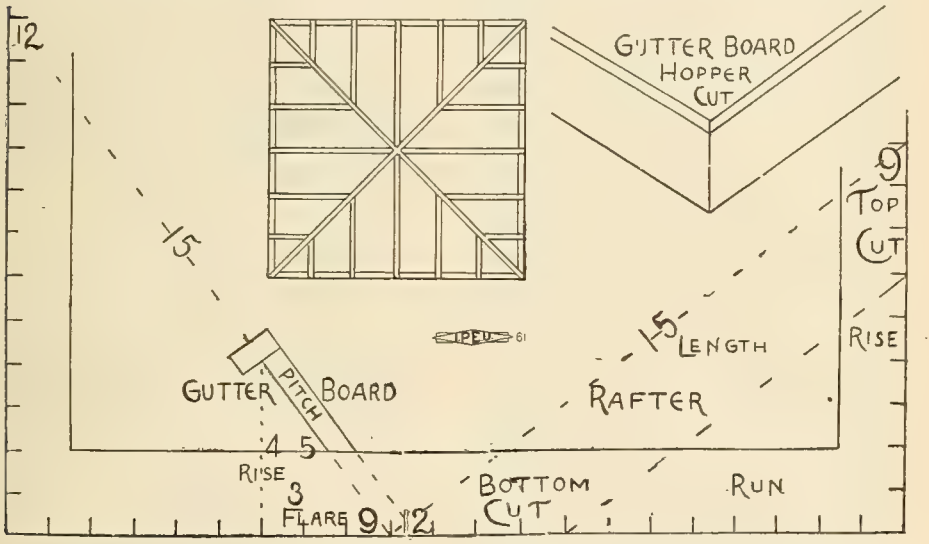
I realize that while there are hundreds who know all about the use of the square, probably much better than I do, I also realize there are still thousands who know practically nothing about it.

My attention was not only called to this fact through association with my brother workmen in our daily work, but it was very vividly pictured to me recently after attending the entire term of vocational education at the Manual Training High School in our city. The president of our local was the instructor in the carpentry class and the main thing taught there during the entire winter was roof framing and the main way it was taught was with the steel square, and, mind you, the carpenters that needed the training most were not there for the class dwindled down to only a few of the better grade mechanics.

We were framing the roof of a minature house and one of the oldest and best students came to a cripple rafter to put between a valley and hip and yet with all his years and years of practical carpentry work and his entire winter training, he could not see at a glance just how to get the length of that rafter, and the teacher could not tell him right off hand just the best way to proceed.

Now a word in regards to what has already been told about the square: Not only has "The Carpenter" covered the subject extensively but one of the leading building magazines has had a very informative article in every issue by a well-known expert. Volumes and volumes have been published in book form and yet with all that we are learning from year to year. The best article I have read on the subject appeared in "The Scientific American" when I was just entering my 'teens.

Now, my aim in starting this series of articles in "The Carpenter" is that with the co-operation of the hundreds of thousands of readers of this paper it may be possible to present to the younger men more practical every-day knowledge that will be of real value to them in their daily work than anything that has yet been published on the subject of roof framing and the use of the square.



But to make these the most practical articles ever published on the subject will take the brightest thought not only of the "old-timers" but the young, active ones as well; to do our very best it will take the encouragement of the entire membership. As for myself, I am only too willing to devote my best energies to the task and if the membership will be willing to give anywhere near the thought to this first illustration that I have and will send in words of con-

structive criticism giving me their solutions, and how it might be made much plainer than I have made it, I am sure that in a short time we would make many things very plain for the future carpenter.

Remember, I am not looking for any personal credit for this; if anyone writes independently of me and their articles appear without any reference to my article, all the better. All I want is results. I want the carpenters of our organization through our official paper to get the best that is to be had, and I want this information to come from our own membership. I want the fact presented that a real carpenter working at his trade every day knows what a carpenter needs just as much as an architect, lawyer, or school teacher. I want all to know that we cannot only build the world to what it is and what it should be but that we can instruct others. Let us give to the world the best that is in us, and let the world know that we are practical, intelligent men, ready to help one another and raise all to a higher level.

Fig. 1. I trust the readers will look closely and study this illustration so that he will realize fully what I am trying to produce. It is true that a carpenter may not have very much hopper work to do and may not care anything about hoppers and their cuts, yet all who know very much about roofs know that roofs are nothing but big hoppers turned the other side up. Yet a carpenter may know a good deal about roofs and roof framing and yet when he undertakes to turn the roof the other side up, he may find himself "up against it." He may know where he is going when he is on top but when he gets down under it may be entirely different.

Now, instead of getting in under the roof or turning the roof upside down, I have tried to keep above it. In looking at the square at the left or the first part of the illustration, you will see the gutter board, and the co-pitch of the roof or the pitch of the gutter board, the rise of the gutter and the flare, which are proportionately illustrated with the square in its co-pitch of the roof. The little illustration shows you the construction of a common hip roof, only in this I have not made the foot of the rafters extend over as most roofs do.

And I try to show that the miter of the gutter board is a hopper cut. The square at the right shows 1 foot of run and a roof of 9-inch rise, and 1 foot of run and 9 inches rise makes a rafter 15 inches long. The top cut, or plumb cut is cut on rise and the bottom cut or level cut, is cut on the run.

Now, there is practically right before you all that there is to all common roofs, as well as hopper cuts, but, of course, different "rise" makes different length of rafters, but the same principle is involved all the time. Simple as roof framing really is, it is indeed strange how few really fully understand it. Perhaps, indeed, no one fully understands it but nevertheless the many should understand it better.

(To be Continued.)

Some General Information On Building of Concrete Forms

It is generally conceded that the best kind of timber for use in this kind of carpentry is that which is wet, green and unseasoned, as it will not absorb the

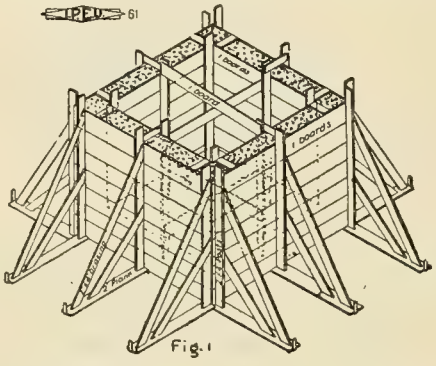


Fig. 1

water in the concrete mixture and is usually neither warped, curved nor twisted, the timbers generally employed being hemlock spruce, North Carolina pine or douglas fir from 7-8 inch thick up, ac-

cording to the nature and design of each form and its requirements.

Heavy bearing timber, such as cross ties, foundation pieces, centers for arches and such like should be of good sound spruce or yellow pine well seasoned if not to be in contact with the surfaces of the concrete masses.

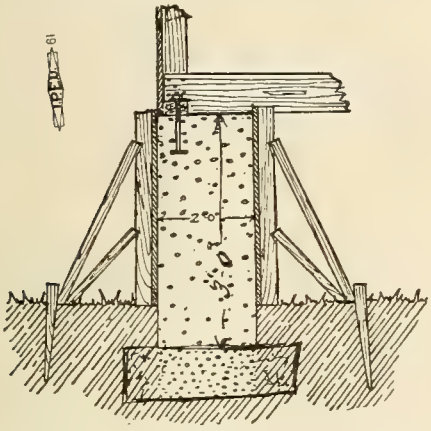


Fig. 2

All forms must be fully and entirely nailed, bolted and braced to prevent spreading, bulging or getting out of shape.

Ceiling, lagging or sheathing may be from 7-8 inch up to 2 inches thick. Two inch by four inch joists or studding make excellent uprights for ordinary concrete boxes, sidewalks, foundations for small houses, piers, etc., and they must be well set into the ground and braced from the outside with sloping shores or braces set against 2x4 inch or larger, stout stakes well driven into the ground.

The edges of sheathing boards or planks should come to close joints whether they be horizontal or vertical, to prevent the liquid cement oozing through them and forming what are called "fins" on the faces of the walls or surfaces. Some claim the heads of nails may be left to project for use again, but their slight cost would scarcely warrant the time spent or wasted in gathering up and straightening them out again.

It is advisable, then, that the lumber, although greened, should have one face and two edges planed smooth and straight and the lumber should be economized as much as possible as the sand and grit in it after use in forms renders it hardly fit for anything else but rough work and do not saw vertical overlengths. Of course, in foundation or pier trenches this must be done. Studding can also be run up as seen in the sketch herein inserted. Much nailing can be avoided by placing the timbers in their proper and necessary positions and good judgment must be used by carpenters to gain this result

As the ordinary simple methods of building box forms is comparatively familiar to readers, we then will take up those more difficult and endeavor to impart some further useful information regarding them and their construction and in this connection I would quote from a book named "Practical Centering," slightly transposed:

Centering or the making of structures of wood for carrying arches of brick. stone or concrete may be defined as an auxiliary art, employed in building or engineering science for the purpose of temporarily sustaining the superstructures of whatsoever materials until they have become safe and solid or as technically termed, "set." These temporary supports are sometimes centers and falsework and are wrought and put in position by carpenters. The latter designation is erroneous as the timber work is very real, must be wrought to correct shapes and put so well mechanically together as to have sufficient strength by the nature of the forms, materials and workmanship employed to support without movement the weights placed upon them.

In an attempt to elucidate principles and show methods of construction we will commence at the simplest form, which would be like an oblong box made of boards like in Fig. 2 in which it is shown at the end or a cross section. The box is 2 feet, 6 inches high above the ground line and 2 feet wide inside the boards, making a concrete wall 24 inches thick.

(To be Continued.)

News Notes from Local Unions

Ancon, Canal Zone.—We understand that there is to be made in the states a requisition for quite a number of carpenters to work in the Canal Zone in the near future and as it has heretofore been the custom of the government to offer men 56c per hour in tendering them employment on the isthmus, and, as the usual rate of 65c is paid down here on the job, we are anxious to maintain the latter rate and in accordance would notify all locals in the states that any member being offered employment on the isthmus should insist an receiving 65c per hour.

Another important matter pertaining to the members of the U. B. here is the fact that we are handicapped in our efforts by some members who come here and neglect to deposit their clearance cards. Secretaries of locals and D. C.'s in various parts of the United States have been written to at different times with regard to their members who have failed to secure clearance cards and but one local to date had the courtesy to reply. There are quite a few men down here who, we believe, hold cards in locals in the states but on account of the apparent lack of co-operation on the part of local officers elsewhere we are unable to locate most of them. R. B. H. Stoop, R. S., L. U. 913.

* * *

Des Moines, Ia.—Twenty members of the ladies' auxiliary of Des Moines went to Ames, Ia., on March 24, for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary there. On their arrival they were met by a delegation of members of L. U. 1948, and their wives and were shown various points of interest about the town as well as the college campus. At 6:30 in the evening a banquet was served in the college tearoom after which all adjourned to the local union hall where Ames' Auxiliary No. 24 was organized with 18 charter members.

Schnectady, N. Y.—On March 9, last, L. U. 146, Schnectady, N. Y., celebrated the completion of thirty years' existence as a member of the family of the U. B. with appropriate exercises, supper and dance. General Organizer S. Botherill was present on the occasion as a representative of the General Office and delivered a very forceful address on the necessity of thorough organization in our craft.

Local Union 146 has a record of which it feels proud. It is working under the same charter granted by the U. B. thirty years ago, D. P. Roland being General President and P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, at that time. Since then the local has never been out of benefit and has never lost a fight in a movement for better working or wage conditions.

Local Union 146 has two living charter members, Brother Patrick Brady and Brother Charles Gould, the latter our business-like business agent, and Local 146 takes much pride in these two veterans of organized labor. There is not another local in the Brotherhood that has a more beautiful or artistic frame for its charter than has Local 146. This was made by Brother Otto Palow and is emblematical in its entire detail and a splendid specimen of the wood carvers' art.

The present condition of L. U. 146 could not well be better. Our members are loyal, conservative and are devoted to the principles of the U. B. Work has been somewhat slack during the past two years but notwithstanding that we have an efficient and harmonious body of union men who are always "on the job" and always ready and willing to aid a brother.

* * *

Regarding Carpenter Address Lists

Attention is again called to the following importance notice which was pub-

lished in last month's issue of "The Carpenter." We repeat it with emphases, and ask that all local officials see that the instructions contained therein are complied with:

Important Notice

We have had numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter." Upon investigation we find in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery" and when sent this way, and not called for, the postmaster sends same back to this General Office at an expense of two cents.

We would therefore insist on all members giving their street address to the Financial Secretary of their local and have him advise the General Office of same, on the blanks furnished each local for that purpose.

We would also suggest that the Financial Secretary get the house address from members coming in on clearance as soon as they are admitted and notify the office of same when sending in their monthly reports.

It is not essential for the Financial Secretary to furnish this office with a complete list of all members of his local each and every month but it is necessary that he advise us of any additional members coming in whether by initiation or card, giving their addresses in full and also calling attention to those going out by clearance and suspension.

We also note that a great many locals have only sent in the names of those members who are actually in good standing. We should have the addresses of all members of the U. B., that is, members in good standing and those three or more months in arrears, who do not owe a sum equal to six months' dues.

Information Wanted

J. L. Holdner, 1612 K Street, Sacramento, Cal., a member of L. U. 586, would like to have information concerning his cousin, Frank Fassler, who is thought to be still a member of the U. B. Fassler was lost track of after the San Francisco disaster in 1906, but was said to be again in that city three years ago. He was born in Switzerland, June 24, 1882. He joined the U. B. in Sacramento in 1902 and it is possible he may now be somewhere in Arizona.

Organization, Methods and Policies of Employers' Association

(Continued From Page 13.)

These bureaus enable the members of the association to select non-unionists for employment.

Practically all of the associations maintain a secret-service department through which they are able to ascertain the increase in the number of the trade unionists and the feeling of the men. Through this information the association is able to forestall threatened strikes and any other attempt to secure collective action on the part of the workers.

In some of the associations an attempt is made to induce the individual employer to change conditions when there is evidence that dissatisfaction exists among his workmen. Similarly, some of the associations have been active in promoting safety systems and welfare systems.

Inasmuch as the right of workers to organize in any manner that they see fit is fully recognized and has repeatedly been given a legal status in the decisions of even the most conservative courts, there is strong reason for holding that these hostile employers' associations, which are organized primarily for the prevention of organization, are not only anti-social but even, perhaps, illegal.

It is suggested that the commission strongly recommend:

The formation of strong and stable associations of employers for the purpose of negotiating joint agreements and otherwise determining, upon a democratic and equitable basis, the fundamental problems of the trade.

The day of individualism is past—organization is the need of the hour!

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

New Rochelle, N. Y., L. U. 350.—An increase of 30c per day has been obtained as a result of our recent spring trade movement. At a conference held between a committee from L. U. 350 and the Employers' Association, the following scale was agreed upon: $4.80 per day of eight hours, same to be in effect from April 1, 1916, to April 1, 1917. The old scale was $4.50 per day.

* * *

Erie, Pa., L. U. 81.—The first signed-up union shop agreement which the U. B. members have ever had in Erie is now in force. The agreement calls for 50c per hour (a 5c per hour increase), Saturday half-holiday during months of June, July, August and September, none but U. B. members in good standing to be employed, same to remain effective for a period of two years. Negotiations with the contractors were conducted by G. E. B. Member Post and the excellent results obtained were largely due to his efforts.

* * *

Titusville, Pa., L. U. 1130.—The trade movement entered upon for an increase in the wage scale from the old rate of 37½c to 40c per hour has been successful and was put into operation without any trouble with the contractors.

* * *

Norwich, Conn., L. U. 137.—Regarding our spring trade movement demanding 50c per hour instead of 43c as heretofore, we desire to state that a compromise was effected with the contractors whereby the scale has become 48c per hour. We have an eight-hour day, a forty-four hour week and also what we did not previously have—carfare over the 5c limit and a uniform weekly pay day. Robert McNeely, B. A.

* * *

Champaign, Ill., L. U. 44.—An understanding agreeable to all concernel has resulted from the negotiations relative to an increase in wages of 5c per hour over the old scale of 50c per hour. Wage increase went into effect April 15, instead of April 1. No understanding was reached as to the label, but the contractors agreed to purchase local millwork as much as possible.

* * *

Madison, Wis., L. U. 314.—The spring trade movement of the members of this local has been satisfactorily terminated, the shopmen securing a three-year agreement at the rate of 42½c per hour. From April 1, 1916, to January 1, 1918, the outside carpenters will receive 47½c per hour and from January 1, 1918 to April 1, 1919, 50c per hour.

* * *

Beardstown, Ill., L. U. 741.—The strike which occurred following a demand for an increase in wages from the old rate of 42½c to 47½c per hour has been settled satisfactorily, the men coming to terms with the contractors on the following basis: 45c per hour and a nine-hour day for this year and 47½c and an eight-hour day for next year.

* * *

Wallace, Idaho, L. U. 220.—The new wage scale called for by our spring trade movement went into effect on April 1, giving our members an increase of 50c per day. The old scale was 62c per hour. Working hours are eight per day.

Movements For Better Conditions

Olean, N. Y., L. U. 546.—A minimum wage of 45c per hour, to take effect May 1, is demanded of the contractors according to the terms of the spring trade movement started by this local. Present wages are 40 5-8c per hour; working hours are 8 per day and 48 per week. Trade conditions in the district are favorable and the prospects of obtaining the demand are good.

Lewiston, Me.—The Joint D. C. of Lewiston and Vicinity has notified the contractors of an increase in the wage scale from 37½c, the present rate, to 45c per hour, same to become effective June 1. Working hours in the district are 8 per day. Trade conditions in Lewiston and Vicinity are very good and prospects of gaining the demand favorable.

Notice From L. U. 283

Augusta, Ga., L. U. 283.—To whom it may concern: No doubt you have read of the disastrous fire which occurred in Augusta on March 22. There will likely be much work for carpenters after awhile but it will doubtless be twelve months before anything is started. There is only enough work at present to keep our home boys employed and traveling brothers will do this local a great favor by staying away from Augusta for the present and pay no attention to newspaper advertisements. Jack Jones, R. S., L. U. 283.

Information Wanted

This is a photograph of Virgil A. Hester. Any member of the U. B. knowing his present address will please notify his

uncle, J. W. Higens, 2550 Stout St., Denver, Colo. Hester was last heard from at Price, Utah.

L. U. 361 Celebrates 20th Anniversary

Over 500 members of L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn., met March 25, to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the organization of the union. On the platform was J. H. Baker, a charter member of the union and one of the oldest active union labor men in the United States. Mr. Baker has been a continuous member of organized labor for sixty years, having joined his first union in 1856. Mr. Baker gave an interesting speech on the early labor movement.

W. E. McEwen, the Duluth labor editor, was the principal speaker. He was a member of the organization committee of the trades assembly that first placed the present union in existence and he related the early experience of carpenters in the city to better their conditions. He stated that when the union was organized carpenters were receiving $1.75 per day for 10 hours' work. After May 1, they will be paid at the rate of $4.40 a day for 8 hours' work, thus proving the value of unions in promoting the welfare of the workingmen.

President E. G. Hall and Secretary George W. Lawson of the State Federation of Labor were also present and talked about labor conditions in general.

When the speaking was over refreshments were served, after which the members participated in a general discussion of the carpenter trade and the benefit or organized labor.

Let Us Learn From Nature

"Help one another," the snowflakes said,
As they huddled down in their fleecy bed;
"One of us here would not be left,
One of us here would quickly melt;
But I'll help you and you help me,
And then, what a big white drift we'll be!"

"Help one another," the maple spray
Said to his fellow leaves one day;
"The sun would wither me here alone,
Long enough ere the day is gone;
But I'll help you and you help me,
And then, what a splendid shade there will be.

"Help one another," the dewdrop cried
Seeing another drop close to its side;
The warm south breeze would dry me away,
And I should be gone ere noon today;
But I'll help you and you help me,
And we'll make a brook run to the sea."

"Help one another," a grain of sand
Said to another grain just at hand;
The wind may carry me over the sea,
And then, O what will become of me?
But come, my brother, give me your hand,
We'll build a mountain and there we will stand."

And so the snowflakes grew to drifts,
The grains of sand to mountains,
The leaves became a pleasant shade,
The dewdrops fed the fountains.—Ex.

Departement Francais

Gages Et Santé

Une des plus importantes lcçons démontrant les relations directes des gages à la santé a été donnee quand on construisit le canal de Panama. Ce travail fut entrepris à cause de son importance commerciale, mais en faisant l'ouvrage dans la zône chargée de fièvre, it devint nécessaire de s'occuper de question sanitaire, et l'on s'aperçut facilement que les conditions sanitaires et le travail pauvre étaient inconsistants. Le succès de la construction du canal de Panama et d'avoir fait un lieu de santé d'une couche chaude de maladie ont mis Gorgas, chirurgien-général de l'armé des Etâts-Unis au nombre des fameux experts dans les matières sanitaires. Voici ce qu'il dit concernant les relations entre les gages et la santé basés sur son expérience de Panama.

"Peu de temps après notre arrivée à Panama nous avons augmenté les gages des hommes de peine, de onze à vingt centins de l'heurs. C'etait presque quartre fois plus que le journalier recevait dans les pays avoisinants. Le journalier savait qu' un sur quatre mourrait chaque année à cause de la prévalence de maladies sur l'Isthme et il fallait offrir de quoi stimuler l'ambition sinon, on se serait abstenu de venir.

"Cette grande augmentation dans les gages fut cause d'une amélioration générale dans les conditions de vie; il fallait des chambres plus spacieuses, une meilleure nourriture, de meilleurs habits. Je suis persuadé, qu' à l'amélioration des conditions sociales, causée par nos gages élevés, nous extraordinaire dans les conditions de santé générale. Il est du devoir d'un officier de santé de pousser de l'avant, dans sa localité, toute mesure qui pourra controler les maladies individuelles, mais ma longue expérience m'a enseigné que c'est encore plus son devoir de prendre cette vue libérale de la vie qui atteint la racine de la mauvaise hygiène, et de faire tout en son pouvoir pour élever les conditions sociales générales dans sa localité. Mon expérience m'a démontré que ce but est accompli en augmentant les gages. De telles mesures tendent en même temps à soulager la pauvreté, la misère et la souffrance qui se trouvent parmi les classes les plus pauvres des localités modernes. C'est sur l'ordre du gouvernement que nous avons augmenté les gages à Panama. Mais notre gouvernement reçut cet argent en taxant le peuple des Etâts-Unis. Nos journaliers n'auraient aucunement bénéficié par une augmentation de dix centins de l'heure si on les avait taxé du même montant pour prélever cet argent.

"Nous aurions le même résultat aux Etâts-Unis si nous faisions la tentative d'augmenter les gages ici sur un édit du gouvernement tel que nous l'avons fait à Panama; et une telle augmentation serait d'aucun bénéfice au journalier.

"Des gages naturels, justes et propres sont ce que chaque homme produit, pas un centin de plus ou de moins. Nous pouvons revoir l'histoire de notre propre pays et constater que cette conditions d'affaire était à-peu-près semblable quand le pays fut d'abord établi. Un individu arrivait et prenait un terrain pour lequel il ne donnait rien, et ses gages se montaient à tout ce qu' il pouvait produire sur ce terrain. Après un certain temps, tout le terrain étant pris, le prochain individu qui arrive doit travailler pour un autre. Plus tard, quand beaucoup d'individus paraissent, ils se font une compétition qui fait baisser les gages. Ceci s'est vu aux Etâts-Unis, ainsi que dans tous les autres pays civilisés, jusqu' à ce qu' aujourd' hui tous les producteurs reçoivent bien moins que des gages naturels, c'est-à-dire, moins que des gages naturels, c'est-à-dire,

moins qu' ils produisent. Peuton rectifier cette malheureuse et non-désirable condition de gages?

"Supposons qu' une étendue de terre, aussi vaste et aussi fertile en production que la présente vallée du Mississipi, sortirait demain du fond de l'océan Atlantique près des côtes de Long Island. Supposons que les Etâts-Unis seraient propriétaires de cette île et l'offriraient à ses citoyens sous nos présentes lois. Des milliers de citoyens de New York se rendraient en masse pour prendre ces terrains. Leurs gages seraient des gages naturels. Chaque individu aurait tout ce qu' il produit; ce qui execéderait les gages donnés actuellement à New York. Toute la pauvreté la maladie et la dégradation causées aujourd' hui par les gages peu élevés seraient rapidement améliorées. L'individu qui aurait été assez fortuné pour être nomme officier de santé de cette île pourrait, avant peu d'années, publier les plus étonnants rapports de santé.

"Il est tout-à-fait possible pour nous de faire sertir du fond de la mer une île telle que j'ai décrite. Dans les environs de New York des terrains de grande étendue sont à rien faire ou partiellement occupés. Si l'on se servait de cette vaste étendue de terre, l'effet sur les conditions sanitaries de New York serait exactement le même qui se produirait en sortant l'île que j'ai décrite.

"Pouvons-nous arranger les choses de manière à se servir de ces terrains? Si ces terrains incultes étaient taxés à un point que les propriétaires auraient à s'en servir autant que possible afin de payer les taxes, pourrait-on douter du résultat? Tous ces terrains incultes changeraient bientôt d'aspect. Le seul moyen d'avoir du profit serait de s'en servir.

"J'ai en la bonne fortune de faire du travail comme officier de santé dans un champ où de grands résultats de santé ont été produits, mais ce serait peu de chose comparé aux résultats de santé produits en assurant des gages naturels pour le genre humain, Mon enthousiasme se stimule quand je pense aux opportunités glorieuses qui attendent le jeune officier de santé qui commence dans la vie. J'ai passé ma vie sanitaire à tuer des moustiques tropicaux, et j'espère avoir fait quelque chose polu mon prochain. Je donnerais beaucoup si je pouvais passer une autre vie sanitaire dans les rangs de la génération qui pousse d'officiers de santé, faisant ma part dans la lutte qui nous attend, la lutte pour la plus importante de toutes les mesures sanitaires, les gages naturels."

Quand une autorité comme l'est le chirurgien-général Gorgas ajoute son temoignage d'une telle manière, il est temps que le peuple reconnaisse dans le sens le plus large que de bons gages et de bonnes conditions de travail sont fondamentales dans l' etablissement de conditions sanitaires dans la conservation de la santé et l'amélioration de la race.

* * *

Le succès du mouvement des unions de labeur dépend, dans une grande mesure, de l'activité des membres dans la poursuite des principles et de la politique de l'organisation. Il y a des devoirs à accomplir qui ne peuvent être esquivés ni mis de côté, qui exigent de l'enthousiasme, du courage et de la persévérance. Sans ces qualités, aucun mouvement ne peut espérer obtenir des résultats durables pour le bénéfice des travailleurs.

* * *

Les longues journées de travail sont le baromètre d'un niveau de civilisation très inférieur; le résultat d'un système économique destructeur étroitement marié à la cupidité et à l'égoïsme. Les longues journées de travail sont néfastes au développement physique et moral du travailleur employé dans les diverses industries.

* * *

La Journée de Huit Heures

Dans une lettre circulaire émise par la F. A. du L. à tous les corps affiliés,

les travailleurs d'Amerique reçoivent un appel urgent pour concentrer tous leurs efforts dans le but d'obetenir la journée de travail plus courte, d'au moins huit heures.

La convention de San Francisco de la F. A. du L. appelle l'attention sur la déclaration suivante à ce sujet:

"A cause de l'importance considérable et de l'effet d'un journée de travail plus courte sur la condition matérielle, physique et mentale des travailleurs, nous ne pouvons marquer trop fortement à tous salariés la nécessité de concentrer leur effort principal á obtenir la journée plus courte—l'application générale de la journée de huit heures, au moins.

"Nous recommandons par conséquent que tous les salairés, tous les ouvriers d'Amérique, s'unissent et fassent cause commune en vue de s'assurer cet avantage économique, social, politique et moral dans le plus bref délai. Nulle proposition plus saine, économiquement et humainement ne peut être adoptée que l'application de la journée de huit heures générale pour tous les ouvriers appartenant à n'importe quelle sphére de l'effort humain."

Quel Autre Espoir?

Il ne faut qu'une légère enquête pour apprendre pourquoi le travailleur intelligent s'affilie aux unions. Quel autre espoir de promesse le travailleur a-t-il dans sa vie de labeur? Il n'a pas la garantie d'un emploi sûr et constant. Il n'a ni bons ni actions dont il peut dériver des rentes. Il n'a rien que son labeur quotidien, même pas un foyer, si ce n'est celui qu'il loue de mois en mois au propriétaire à un prix exorbitant. Dans l'Union, il a des bénéfices de maladie, des primes au cas où il serait blessé, des pensions de viellesse pour l'aider à vivre quand l'âge l'aura empêché de se livrer à son travail habituel et en cas de décès, il voit là un fonds pour prendre soin de sa femme et de ses petits et, en plus de tout cela, il y a la protection de son labeur sous des conditions de travail. En vue de ces faits, nous le répétons, quelqu'un peut-il s'étonner que les travailleurs intelligents s'affilient aux unions? La question devrait être: "Pourquoi tous les travailleurs ne se rendent-ils pas compte de ces avantages et ne s'affilient-ils pas aux unions?" (Chicago Union Leader.)

* * *

Le mécontentement ouvrier est primordialement dû à des causes économiques; il est dû aux salaires médiocres et aux longues heures de travail. Il est dû aux mauvaises conditions qui régnent dans l'atelier, la fabrique et la mine; il est dû au manque d'emploi constant à des salaires équitables. Il est dû à une distribution injuste de la richesse produite; il est dû aux habitations misérables et sans hygiène qu'offrent les grandes villes aux salariés. Il est dû à l'énorme influx d'immigrants sans éducation qui se contentent d'un niveau de vie inférieur.

La puissance de consommation des masses n'augmente pas à la mesure du développement de la production, dû aux machines perfectionnées et au génie inventif. L'augmentation nominale des salaires n'est pas en rapport avec l'élévation du coût de la vie, arbitrairiement fixé par de puissantes corporations. En exigeant, en insistant sur une meilleure distribution de la richesse, le mouvement des unions de labeur accomplit une des fonctions les plus importantes dans la ruche industrielle.

* * *

Un emploi correct de la puissance d'achat implique l'usage de l'influence de chacun, pour toujours et éternellement en faveur des conditions amenées par l'unionisme, d'une vie meilleure et plus large pour tous ceux qui travaillent, de meilleurs salaires et de meilleures conditions de travail, de meilleures écoles, de meilleurs habits, de meilleures demeures, d'une éducation meilleure pour les enfants et de générations plus intelligentes et plus prospéres pour l'avenir avec la paix le progrès et la prospérité pour l'humanité tout entière.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1916, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Nachstehende Angelegenheiten wurden dem Board während dem, zwischen der vorhergegangenen und dieser Sitzung liegenden Zeitraume, brieflich unterbreitet und erledigt wie folgt:

29. Januar.

New York City, N. Y.—Der General-Präsident empfiehlt die Verabfolgung von Streik-Unterstützung an die Mitglieder der Dockbuilders Local 1456 dieser Stadt nach dem 5. Februar einzustellen. Der Empfehlung wird zugestimmt.

8. Februar.

Oshkosh, Wis.—Gesuch der L. U. 946 um Erlaubnis, einen Aufruf um finanziellen Beistand für ihre ausstehenden Mitglieder an die Lokal-Unions der V. V. zu richten. Da diese L. U. noch nicht ein Jahrlang besteht und noch nicht zu Unterstützung aus der General-Kasse berechtigt ist, wird das Gesuch gewährt.

15. Februar.

Erie, Pa.—Eine Empfehlung des G. P., die Verschmelzung der beiden Lokals dieser Stadt anzuordnen, wird zum Beschluß erhoben.

28. Februar.

Oshkosh, Wis.—Gesuch der L. U. 946, ihren ausstehenden Mitgliedern für eine Woche Streik-Unterstützung zu gewähren, wird abgewiesen.

1. März.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Auf Grund von, seitens des G. P. eingelaufener Information, wird dieser Stadt die Summe von $500.00 zu Organisirungszwecken bewilligt.

8. März.

Nach Erwägung eines diesbezüglichen Berichtes des G. P. wird den, in den Differenzen mit der Paine Lumber Company in Mitleidenschaft gezogenen Mitgliedern, die Unterstützungssumme von $1,000.00 bewilligt.

17. März.

New York City, N. Y.—Der G. P. unterbreitet Information bezüglich der ausstehenden Mitglieder der Boat Builders' Lokal 1801 und wird diesen die Unterstützungssumme von $500.00 angewiesen.

10. April.

General-Präsidenten Hutcheson eröffnet an diesem Datum die zweite Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1916, des General-Exekutiv-Board in der General-Offize in Indianapolis.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Das Board verfügt: In allen Fällen, in denen es sich um eine Gewerksforderung handelt und in denen ein gütlicher Vergleich mit den Arbeitgebern nicht zustande kommt, sollen die betreffenden D. C.'s oder L. U.'s gehalten sein, ehe sie zum Ausstand greifen, den G. P. hiervon zu benachrichtigen, damit derselbe einen Vertreter nach dem betreffenden Orte senden kann, um eine Schlichtung der Differenzen anzustreben.

Den Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 328, East Liverpool, O., und der L. U. 958, Marquette, Mich., wird Genehmigung verweigert, weil sie den Bestimmungen des 8ten Paragraph der Sekt. 58 der Allgemeinen Gesetze nicht nachgekommen sind.

Die Gewerksforderungen nachstehend verzeichneter L. U.'s und D. C.'s werden genehmigt und soll in diesen Fällen die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, je nachdem es der Stand der General-Kasse erlaubt und Berichte einlaufen, erwogen werden:

L. U. 269, Danville, Ill.—Vertrag für die Dauer von drei Jahren, 5 Cents Lohnerhöhung für das zweite Jahr und den Samstag Halbfeiertag vorsehend; inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

L. U. 509, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.—Lohnerhöhung von 35 auf 40 Cents per Stunde; inkraft to treten am 15. April 1916.

L. U. 981, Petaluma, Cal.—Lohnerhöhung von $4.00 auf $4.50 per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 18. April 1916.

L. U. 1116, Twin Falls, Ida.—Dieselbe

Forderung; inkraft zu treten am 17. April 1916.

L. U. 1745, Sesser, Ill.—Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Ridgefield, N. J., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Elizabeth, N. J., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von $4.00 auf $4.50 per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Fall River, Mass., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 44 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Greensburg und Mt. Pleasant, N. Y., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von $4.00 auf $4.50 per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Orange, N. J., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 56 1-4 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Manchester, N. H., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 44 Cents per Stunde und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 48 auf 44 Stunden per Woche; inkraft to treten am 5. Juni 1916.

Middlesex, Mass., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 55 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

New Bedford, Mass., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Norfolk City, Mass., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 48 3-4 auf 52 1-2 Cents per Stunde und Ausschluß aller, nicht von Union-Mitgliedern hergestellten Einrichtungen und Materials, in Gebäuden; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

Passaic, N. J., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Paterson, N. J., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 47 1-2 auf 50 Cents per Stunde und Verbesserung der übrigen Arbeitsregeln; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Providence, Pawtucket und Central Falls, D. C.—Lohnerhöhung auf 50 Cents per Stunde in diesen Städten, auf 45 Cents per Stunde in Warren und Bristol und 45 Cents per Stunde und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit auf 44 Stunden per Woche in Arctic.

Monroe City (Rochester, N. Y.) D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 53 1-8 Cents per Stunde am 1. Mai 1916, von 53 1-8 Cents vom 1. Mai 1917 zum 1. Mai 1919 für outside Carpenter und von 37 1-2 auf 41 Cents per Stunde, sowie den Samstag Halbfeiertag für Shop-Arbeiter.

Worcester, Mass., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 47 1-2 auf 55 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

Nachstehend verzeichnete Forderungen werden als erfolgreich und erledigt gemeldet:

L. U. 947, Ridgway, Pa.—Lohnerhöhung von 31 1-4 auf 35 Cents per Stunde, am 1. April 1916.

L. U. 1121, Richwood, W. Va.—Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 10 auf 9 Stunden am 1. April 1916.

Beaver Valley, Pa., D. C.—Dreijähriger Vertrag und Lohnerhöhung am 1. Mai 1916.

Nachfolgend verzeichtene Forderungen werden behufs Einholung weiterer Information zurückgestellt und vorläufig an den G. P. verwiesen:

Summit City (Akron, O.) D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 55 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

New Haven, Conn., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

Tri City (Omaha, Neb.) D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 60 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Ein Gesuch des Pittsburg, Pa., D. C.'s um Genehmigung einer Forderung für Lohnerhöhung von 41 auf 44 4-9 Cents per Stunde, bezieht sich lediglich auf die Angestellten der Bernard Gloeckner Company, ist also eine Einzel-Forderung und fällt gemäß des 2ten Paragraphen der Sekt. 58 der Allgemeinen Gesetze unter die Jurisdiktion des D. C. Ein Eingreifen des G. E. B. ist in diesem Falle nicht nötig.

11. April.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

In dieser Tages-Sitzung wird nachfolgend verzeichneten Gewerksforderungen offizielle Genehmigung erteilt und finanzielle Hilfe zugesagt insoweit es der Stand der General-Kasse zuläßt und je nachdem Berichte einlaufen:

L. U. 30, New London, Conn.—Lohnerhöhung von 43 auf 50 Cents per Stun-

de und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 48 auf 44 Stunden per Woche.

L. U. 38, St. Catherines, Ont., Can.—Lohnerhöhung von 43 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 68, Menomonie, Wis.—Lohnerhöhung von 35 auf 40 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916. In diesem Falle empfiehlt das Board, der L. U. 68 bei nächster Gelegenheit einen Vorstoß zur Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit zu machen.

L. U. 201, Wichita, Kan.—Lohnerhöhung von 43 3-4 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn.—Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 56 1-4 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 332, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Lohnerhöhung von 47 1-2 auf 52 1-2 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zo treten am 1. Mai 1916. Auch in diesem Falle empfiehlt das Board, daß die nächste Forderung der L. U. 332 eine solche für Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit sein möge.

L. U. 259, Easton, Pa.—Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 46 Cents per Stunde, Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 9 auf 8 Stunden per Tag und den Samstag Halbfeiertag. Die Forderung ist vom Lehigh Valley D. C. ordnungsgemäß indossiert.

L. U. 252, Oshkosh, Wis.—Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 45 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 280, Mt. Olive, Ill.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 55 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.—Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 45 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

L. U. 286, Great Falls, Mont.—Lohnerhöhung von 62 1-2 auf 70 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.—Lohnerhöhung von 47 1-2 auf 55 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 379, Texcarkana, Tex.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde und den Samstag Halbfeiertag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 380, Herkimer, N. Y.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916. Der Mohawk Valley D. C. hat die Forderung indossirt.

L. U. 384, Asheville, N. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 35 auf 40 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 15. Juni 1916.

L. U. 396, Newport, News, Va.—Lohnerhöhung von $3.26 auf $3.50 per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 409, New Canaan, Conn.—Lohnerhöhung von 43 3-4 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 421, Elwood City, Pa.—Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 56 1-4 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 10. Mai 1916.

L. U. 435, Chester, W. Va.—Lohnerhöhung wie im vorherigen Falle; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 474, Nyack, N. Y.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.—Lohnerhöhung von $3.25 auf $3.60 per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916 und indossiert vom Elmira D. C.

L. U. 549, Greenfield, Mass.—Lohnerhöhung von 37 1-2 auf 45 Cents per Stunde und den Samstag Halbfeiertag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

L. U. 591, Little Falls, N. Y.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916. Indossiert vom Mohawk Valley D. C.

L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill.—Ein zweijähriger Vertrag und Lohnerhöhung im ersten Jahre von 60 auf 62 1-2 Cents per Stunde für outside Carpenter und den Samstag Halbfeiertag während der Monate Juni, Juli und August in 1916 und während des ganzen Jahres, beginnend mit dem 1. April 1917. Ferner: eine Lohnerhöhung für Shop-Arbeiter von 25 auf 27 1-2 Cents per Stunde oder Erhöhung des Minimallohnes um 5 Cents per Stunde für die Dauer des Vertrages. Der Will County D. C. hat die Forderung regelrecht indossiert und wird dieselbe an den G. P. zur besonderen Beachtung verwiesen.

L. U. 633, Madison, Ill.—Lohnerhöhung von 60 auf 62 1-2 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

The Carpenter

L. U. 641, Ft. Dodge, Ja.—Ein zweijähriger Vertrag, Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 52 1-2 Cents per Stunde im ersten Jahre und von 52 1-2 Cents auf 55 Cents im zweiten Jahre; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.—Lohnerhöhung von 43 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 677, Lebanon, Pa.—Minimallohn von 30 Cents per Stunde für outside Carpenter und 26 Cents für Shop- und Fabrik-Arbeiter; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U.'s 713 und 2624, Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 55 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

L. U. 783, Sioux Falls, S. D.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 55 Cents per Stunde und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 9 und 10 Stunden per Tag auf 8 Stunden per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz.—Lohnerhöhung von 56 1-4 auf 62 1-2 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 15. Mai 1916.

L. U. 867, Milford, Mass.—Lohnerhöhung von 47 3-4 auf 55 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

L. U. 887, Hampton, Va.—Einführung eines Minimallohnes von $3.50 per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 912, Richmond, Ind.—Union-Shop und Minimallohn von 40 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 921, Portsmouth, N. H.—Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 45 Cents per Stunde und den Samstag Halbfeiertag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 930, St. Cloud, Minn.—Fordert zweijähriger Vertrag, Minimallohn von 55 Cents anstatt 45 Cents per Stunde und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 9 auf 8 Stunden per Tag.

L. U. 948, Sioux City, Iowa.—Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 55 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 997, Pottstown, Pa.—Lohnerhöhung von 35 auf 40 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916. Indossiert vom Montgomery County D. C.

L. U. 1000, Greenville, Pa.—Lohnerhöhung von $3.28 auf $3.75 per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 1037, Marseilles, Ill.—Lohnerhöhung von 47 1-2 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916. Es wird der L. U. 1037 empfohlen, das nächstemal für Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit einzutreten.

L. U. 1042, Plattsburg, N. Y.—Lohnerhöhung von $3.00 auf $3.25 per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa.—Lohnerhöhung von 56 1-2 Cents auf 62 1-2 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.—Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 55 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 1093, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.—Lohnerhöhung von $4.00 auf $4.50 per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont.—Lohnerhöhung von $5.00 auf $6.00 per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 1472, Rockville, Conn.—Lohnerhöhung von 41 auf 45 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

L. U. 1503, Amherst, Mass.—Lohnerhöhung von 37 1-2 auf 45 Cents per Stunde und den Samstag Halbfeiertag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 1593, Concord, Mass.—Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 55 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

L. U. 1620, Rock Springs, Wyo.—Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 56 1-4 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 1948, Ames, Iowa.—Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 55 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Erwägung der Forderungen folgender L. U.'s wird erschoben und diese Fälle dem G. P. zur näheren Untersuchung der Gewerkslage in den betreffenden Orten verwiesen:

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Mr. Carpenter:

Satisfaction is Assured When You Use Oak Flooring

OAK FLOORING means "Easy to Rent" and "Easy to Sell", and represents the best kind of investment that enters into the construction of a building.

Five Good Reasons Why Oak Flooring Should be Used Because

1. It is Beautiful and Distinctive.
2. It is Durable and Substantial.
3. It is the MODERN FLOORING.
4. OAK FLOORING has proven to be "AMERICA'S BEST FLOORING.
5. 95 per cent of Modern Houses are using it.

Write for Booklet — "America's Best Flooring".

The Oak Flooring Bureau
1357 Conway Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

The Bone-Head Man

You can talk of the man with the high-brow dome,
The man with brain by pounds;
You can talk and reason with him sometimes, but did you in your rounds,
Ever meet the man who has high-brow brains, and supposed to have reason withal?
Who's head was hard as a knot on a log, that wouldn't talk sense at all?
Sometimes the man with the hard bone-head has an office of high renown,
An don't jest care a tinkers cuss fer the people in 'is town;
Perhaps its jest 'is nature, but I tell you jest the same
If' es high er low, er what 'e is, 'es a "bone-head" jest the same.

What is the use of being a "mule" when you've only two feet to show?
What is the use of actin' a fool, till people tell you to go
To where ice sells for four dollars a pound, an the market is good at that;
An why has a man got to be a "mouse" er a measly sneakin "rat?"
Why can't he be a man among men, and live to a man's ideals?
An once in a while concede a point although perhaps he feels
As though t'was agin 'is nature, an himself is not to blame;
It's again 'is nature to do it—he's a bone-head jest the same.

—Guy E. Polley, L. U. 948.

The spirit of democracy and the spirit of trade unionism are interchangeable terms.

PUBLIC SPEAKING
Taught at Home

Write now for special offer. We train you, in spare time by mail. Be a powerful, convincing speaker. Overcome "stage fright"—enlarge your vocabularly—train your memory—gain self-confidence—become more popular. Learn to use your voice effectively—to enunciate your words—how and when to use gestures—what style of speech to use on different occasions, etc.

Special Offer--Write Now Special discount offer open to a limited number of new students. So write for particulars now *while this offer lasts.* No obligation or expense to you.

Public Speaking Dept. Amer. Correspondence School of Law, 1735 Manhat'n Bldg. Chicago

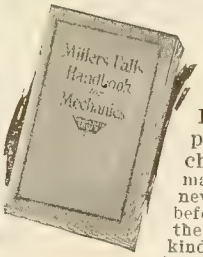
ESTABLISHED 1888 PRICE $1.00 POSTPAID

A CABINET SCRAPER

The Blade set projecting to one side to scrape near wall

TO BE USED WITH ONE HAND LIKE A PLANE

J. DONNELLY- 80 Main St. Branford, Conn.



Send For This Handbook

It's FREE. 60 pages of mechanical information that has never been compiled before. A mine of the most valuable kind of facts, formulas and helpful hints.

MILLERS FALLS MECHANICS' HANDBOOK

Here Are a Few Subjects:

Weight per foot of wood.
Wood staining receipts.
Putty, cement and glues for wood.
Number of nails to pound.
How to figure board measure, shingles, paint, brickwork and stonework, and 50 other subjects.

Send For Book No. 3

Millers Falls Company
103 River St. Millers Falls, Mass.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, F. H. Knollman, 1325 W. Alameda ave., Denver, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, Bert White, 1636 Grant ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, Robt. M. Marshall, Lakeland, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st. Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 400 B ave., West Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, W. B. James, 609 North Fifth st., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer John C. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Fred C. Zink, 1825 N. Payson st., Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts—President, W. H. Walsh, 178 Washington st. Brookline, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, 1101 N. 8th st., Saginaw; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st. E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City,

New York—President T. Gilmore, 21 Beaver Block, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 405 E. 86th st., New York City.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal st., Youngstown, O.; secretary-treasurer John W. Beam, 506 Adam st., Toledo, O.

Oklahoma—President, W. T. Maxwell, secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, M. Bell, 29 Alymer st., Windsor, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Tenison Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can., secretary-treasurer, O. Proulx, 301 St. Dominique st. Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

Call For Labor's World Peace Congress

Following the recommendation of the Philadelphia convention of the A. F. of L., held in November, 1914, President Gompers has issued a call for a Labor's World Peace Congress to be held at the same time and in the same city in which the representatives from the different countries will meet to determine the terms of peace.

The call pays a suitable tribute to the valor and service of the wage earners of Europe and expresses the conviction that out of the horrors, the suffering, the destruction of war, there shall come greater opportunity, freedom and protection for those who do the world's work—the toilers of all countries.

The communication bears the endorsement of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., and says in part:

"Everywhere the wage earners by service have proved their loyalty to concepts of honor, their patriotism, their value as men and women. In the past they have borne not only the burdens of fighting during the war, but have been weighted down by the war debts and readjustments attending a return to peace conditions.

"The workers can refuse to be the victims of the blunderers, the evil plans, the ambitions of those responsible for this war. In their struggle against oppression have been born yearnings for human freedom, for better opportunities, for justice in life and work. During the centuries they have made progress — sometimes slow, it is true, but always progress. It has been a long fight from slavery to the present degree of freedom.

"Since the outbreak of war their economic importance, their political and military power have been tacitly and often officially recognized. Statesmen have recognized that organizations of wage earners are an integral part of organized society—part of the vitals of the nation.

"In appreciation of their dignity and value, it is the duty of the wage earners to make demands upon the world assembled in the next world congress that

nothing touching the lives of the workers shall be determined without taking counsel with them. Such a demand made by the personal representatives of the wage earners assesembled in the same place and at the same time as the World Peace Congress would have a tremendous effect upon the spirit and the determinations of that Congress.

"Such a demand would set high standards of democracy and would give prominence to principles of human welfare

"The labor movement is the great humanizing, democratizing force, in the affairs of nations, and it must have a place wherever the welfare of the wage earners is concerned.

How to Frame a House

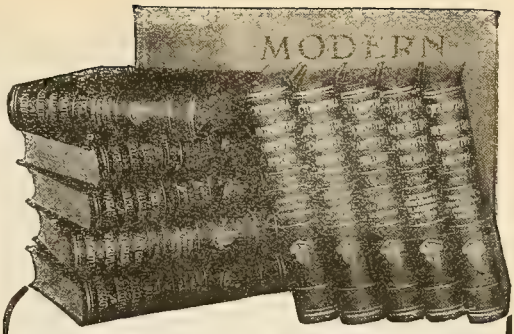
By Owen B. Maginnis

A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising wooden houses in accordance with the best practice. It also includes an easily understood system of roof framing and shows the framing methods employed in connection with brick buildings. The author presents a very interesting and useful chapter on rustic carpentry and joinery, and a chapter on miscellaneous framing, which contains valuable suggestions and will give assistance in meeting unusual problems. A chapter on house moving is of great value, 169 engravings and simple text.

Contents: Biographical Sketch of Owen B. Maginnis. Chapter 1, Balloon and Braced Frame Houses. Chapter 2, How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House. Chapter 3, Framing Roofs. Chapter 4, Rustic Carpentry and Joinery. Chapter 5, Miscellaneous Framing. Chapter 6, How to Move a House. Chapter 7, Practical and Valuable Information for Carpenters and Framers. **Cloth, Price $1.50.**

Mail cash in registered letter, postoffice or express order, or check to obtain book to

OWEN B. MAGINNIS
191 Beach Street, City Island, New York City



SENT FREE!

Don't take our word for it that these books will enormously increase your earning capacity. Get them into your home or shop—**free**—and determine their value for yourself. The books themselves, not what we say for them, must convince you that you need them, so send the coupon to-day—**now**—and the entire eleven volumes will come to you at once, express prepaid. If, after a full week's trial, you decide to keep them, you can **buy them at half the regular price and on the easiest of easy payment plans.**

The Cyclopedia of

Architecture, Carpentry and Building

consists of ten massive volumes; 4,760 pages, 7x10 in.; 4,000 illustrations, full page plates, building plans, diagrams, etc.; hundreds of valuable tables and formulas; carefully cross-indexed for quick, easy reference.

This work covers everything in the building professions, from the first rough sketch of the architect to the acceptance of the finished structure. It includes wood, stone, steel, and reinforced concrete construction; estimating and contracting; a study of the Greek and Roman Orders; interior finishing and decorating; and modern house lighting and sanitation.

Partial Table of Contents

Mechanical, Freehand, Perspective and Architectural Drawing, Lettering, Pen and Ink Rendering, The Orders, Superintendence, Strength of Materials, Masonry, Reinforced Concrete, Carpentry, Steel Square, Stair-Building, Hardware, Steel Construction, Roof Trusses, Practical Problems, Estimating, Contracts, Specifications, Building Law, Sanitation, Sheet Metal Work, Electric Wiring and Lighting.

FREE 224-page Plan Book and Year's Consulting Service

We give free with every Cyclopedia a copy of **"Modern American Homes,"** a complete and up-to-date plan book. Contains plans and specifications for 168 structures, including excellent exterior and interior views, detailed estimates, etc. Designed by leading architects, it covers city, suburban, and country homes; bungalows; summer cottages; tent houses and camps; also apartment houses, garages, and public buildings. 224 pages, 9½x12¾ inches, and 426 illustrations. With this plan book in your shop or office you are prepared to figure on any job no matter how large.

In addition we give free with each set a year's consulting membership in the **American Technical Society.** This membership, value $12, entitles you to the advice of a staff of experts for a whole year **free.**

Sent for 7 Days' FREE Examination

Upon receipt of the coupon below we will send you the Cyclopedia and the Plan Book, **express prepaid, for seven days' free examination.** You keep the books a full week—examine them thoroughly at your leisure—and if they don't meet with your expectations they may be returned at our expense. Remember—the complete set, Cyclopedia and Plan Book, are sent **free,** express prepaid.

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

FREE PLAN BOOK COUPON

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send **Free Plan Book,** also Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building for seven days' examination. I will send $2.00 within seven days and $2.00 a month until I have paid $24.80 for Cyclopedia (**Plan Book included free**), or notify you and hold books subject to your order. Title not to pass until fully paid. Carp. 5-16

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

As I have had no previous dealings with you, I refer you to.....

.....

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET The Tool that Sets the Saw RIGHT

Your Tool Box is not complete without one. ¶Sold by leading hardware dealers. ¶Send for book, "CARE OF SAWS", free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. CO., 95 Reade Street, New York

We thank Union carpenters for their splendid response last month. The gentlemen who failed to notice this advertisement we especially invite to try "Mephisto" bits, Union made, stamped with the Union label. If interested, ask for Catalogue No. 20.

THE W. A. IVES MFG. CO., Wallingford, Conn.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

JOHN F. TOBIN, *President*
CHAS. L. BAINE, *Sec'y-Treas.*

Named Shoes Are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

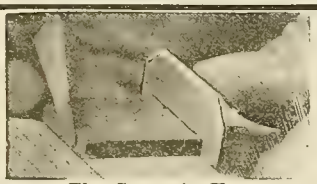
Do not buy Any Shoe

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this *Union Stamp.*

All Shoes Without the Union Stamp Are Always Non-Union

Do not accept any excuse for the absence of the *Union Stamp.*

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer Street **Boston, Massachusetts**


The Gauge in Use.

SOMETHING NEW FOR CARPENTERS — THE SLIDE RULE GAUGE

Cast in one piece of aluminum. No springs, threads or rivets to wear out. Slight pressure of thumb holds in place. Fits any inch wide Folding Rule. Will gauge from 1-32 inch to within 3 inches of full length of Rule. By mail 25c in coin (no stamps).

Address—MFR. SLIDE RULE GAUGE
746 South Campbell Street Springfield, Missouri

Comments

There should be no letup in our efforts to see that the U. B. label is affixed to every product turned out by our craft. Each man can do his share in this work and can get results without any great inconvenience to himself.

* * *

Wages of shopmen employed on the southeastern railroads have been increased as a result of conferences between representatives of these roads and the American Federation of Labor railroad employes' department. The more general increases range from 1c to 3c per hour, and wages of skilled workers are increased to an established minimum. The conferences started last January.

"There is great opportunity in the immediate future for democracy and freedom. A century ago the feudal system died in the Napoleonic wars that convulsed Europe, and the third estate established their right to freedom and participation in the affairs of government and society.

"Slowly but surely the workers have been making demands for recognition of their rights as human beings and as members of society and have established many of them."—Gompers.

GOODELL PRATT
1500 GOOD TOOLS

The Story of the
STRATTON LEVEL

tells about the good old-fashioned honesty in these good tools. *Booklet FREE.*

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY

Greenfield *Toolsmiths* Mass.

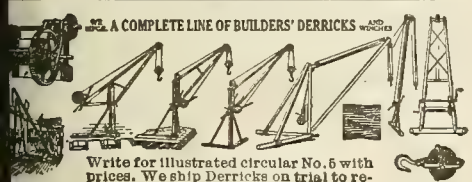
1/3 SAVED Buy Direct From MANUFACTURER

FREE BOOK

Do Your Own Plumbing and Heating NEW HARDIN EASY WAY

Get our "Handy-Man" Free Book. Every home needs it. Shows new home improvements and everything in **plumbing and heating supplies** EXCLUSIVELY at wholesale prices—complete heating plants, bathroom outfits, sinks, pipe, fittings, water systems, lighting plants, etc. Any handy man can install our goods with this free book and free easy installing plans. $500,000 plants behind our guarantee. WRITE TODAY.

The Hardin-Lavin Co. 40 yrs at 4558-68 Cottage Grove Ave. **Chicago**



A COMPLETE LINE OF BUILDERS' DERRICKS AND HOISTS

Write for illustrated circular No. 5 with prices. We ship Derricks on trial to reliable contractors

GEN DERRICK CO., 2057 N. Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Electrical BOOK FREE

Learn how you can become an Electrical Engineer and earn $150 to $0 monthly. No experience necessary. We easily train you in your re time to enter this fascinating work. Demand for electrical experts eeds the supply—decide to fit yourself for one of these well-paid jobs page book, which tells you how to do it, sent FREE.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE
pt. 5785, Drexel Ave. and 58th Street, Chicago, U. S. A.

Kindly Mention Your Official Journal, The Carpenter, When Writing Our Advertisers. . . .

"Pretty soft for him"

OF course, it's pretty soft for the man who has made good. But, if you look behind for the real cause of his success, you'll find that luck played *no* part whatever—TRAINING did it. Yes, TRAINING secured through spare-time study. TRAINING is the *big* difference between you and the man who holds down the sort of job you'd like to have. Don't worry because others get ahead. Train yourself with the help of the International Correspondence Schools for the job you have in mind and you can do as well or even better.

Tens of thousands of men, at one time no better off than you, *now* hold good jobs as the direct result of I. C. S. training. These men had the fighting spirit—they simply wouldn't stay down. Get that spirit yourself. You're a man capable of doing bigger things. Make up your mind to do them. But get started. Every minute gained brings your success so much nearer. Mark and mail this coupon now.

I. C. S., Box 8829, Scranton, Pa.

TEAR OUT HERE

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 8829, SCRANTON, PA.

Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, before which I mark X.

☐ ARCHITECT	☐ Law for Contractors
☐ Architectural Draftsman	☐ BUSINESS (Complete)
☐ Contractor and Builder	☐ BOOKKEEPER
☐ Building Foreman	☐ Stenographer and Typist
☐ Concrete Builder	☐ Higher Accounting
☐ Plumber and Steam Fitter	☐ GOOD ENGLISH
☐ Heating and Ventilation	☐ Common School Subjects
☐ Plumbing Inspector	☐ Mathematics
☐ Foreman Plumber	☐ SALESMANSHIP
☐ CIVIL ENGINEER	☐ ADVERTISING MAN
☐ Surveying and Mapping	☐ Window Trimmer
☐ Structural Engineer	☐ Show Card Writer
☐ Structural Draftsman	☐ CIVIL SERVICE
☐ ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	☐ Railway Mail Clerk
☐ Electric Lighting	☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ Electric Wiring	☐ Poultry Raising
☐ Electric Car Running	☐ MINE FOREMAN OR ENGINEER
☐ MECHANICAL ENGINEER	☐ Metallurgist or Prospector
☐ Mechanical Draftsman	☐ Chemical Engineer ☐ Spanish
☐ Shop Practice	☐ Gas Engineer ☐ German
☐ Sheet Metal Worker	☐ AUTOMOBILES ☐ French
☐ STATIONARY ENGINEER	☐ Auto Repairing ☐ Italian

Name _____

Occupation & Employer _____

Street and No _____

City _____ State _____

The Burlington SMASHES ALL WATCH PRICES

Look!

- 19 Ruby and Sapphire Jewels—
- Adjusted to the second—
- Adjusted to temperature—
- Adjusted to isochronism—
- Adjusted to positions—
- 25-year gold strata case—
- Genuine Montgomery Railroad Dial—
- New Ideas in Thin Cases.

Only $2.50 A Month

Carpenters Emblem Engraved on Your Burlington FREE

To Carpenters

And all of this for $2.50—only $2.50 per month for Carpenters—a great reduction in watch prices—*direct to members of the Order*—positively the exact prices the wholesale dealer would have to pay. We do not care to quote these prices here, but write—write before you buy. Think of the high-grade, guaranteed watch we offer here at such a remarkable price. Indeed the days of exorbitant watch prices have passed. Write today for particulars.

Carpenters--See it First

Carpenters, don't pay a cent to anybody until you see watch. We don't let you buy a Burlington watch without seeing it. Look at the splendid beauty of the watch itself. Thin model, handsomely shaped—aristocratic in every line. *Then look at the works.* There you see the pinnacle of watchmaking. You understand how this wonder timepiece is adjusted to the very second. *You have your choice of cases, too.* All the latest designs. Write for catalog and see the handsome Carpenters' Emblem that you can have on your Burlington FREE. Send the coupon.

Every fighting Vessel in the U. S. Navy has the Burlington Watch abocrd. This Incindes Every Topedo Boat—Every Submarine as well as the Big Dreadnaughts.

Burlington Watch Co.
19th Street and Marshall Boulevard
Department 1735 Chicago, Illinois

Please send me, without obligation (and prepaid), your free book on watches, with full explanation of your cash or $2.50 a month offer on the Burlington Watch, special to Carpenters.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Send Your Name on This Free Coupon!

Get the Burlington Watch Book by sending this coupon now. You will know more about watch buying when you read it. You will be able to "steer clear" of the double priced watches which are no better. Send the coupon today—now—for watch book and special offer to Carpenters.

Burlington Watch Co. Dept. 1735--19th Street and Marshall Blvd.--Chicago, Ill.

YOU Can Earn $2000 a Year

The demand for trained engineers at $2000 to $5000 a year becomes greater every day. Any man with engineering training can practically demand his own price. NOW—as never before—is the time to enter a profession that pays big money—a profession in which the demand for trained workers far exceeds the supply.

Gained $3600 Position
"The same day I received my Diploma I secured a position at $3600 a year. My present success is due to the knowledge gained through your school."—Robert Knight, Chicago, Ill.

Now Gets $2000 a Year
"I now have a position that pays me $2000 a year, which I never could have obtained had it not been for your school."—Robert T. Hendrickson, Fremont, Ohio.

Salary 400 Per Cent Greater
"I am now Assistant Chief of the Engineering Department, and my present salary is 400 per cent greater than when I started the course."—Frank C. Krohne, West Allis, Wis.

The **American School** will make you an expert engineer in a short time at small expense. Our staff of experienced engineers will give you individual instruction and advice. No previous experience necessary. You can start in immediately to prepare yourself for one of the countless high-salaried positions always open. You run no risk—we **guarantee** you more pay.

Earn While Learning

No need to give up your present occupation. We train you at home—solely by correspondence—as we have successfully trained thousands of others in the past nineteen years. Pocket-size text books enable you to study anywhere—at any time. Papers examined and corrected only by technical experts. Most thorough correspondence instruction in America.

$40 Drafting Outfit and Library FREE

First of all we will teach you drafting—the foundation of all engineering professions. We will give you a **$20 drafting outfit and a $20 drafting library (4 vols.) ABSOLUTELY FREE!** Then, after you have mastered drafting and are getting actual working experience as an engineer's draftsman, we will train you in your choice of Civil, Mechanical, Structural or Architectural Engineering. Thus, for a little more than the cost of a course in drafting alone, you get the training that enables you to fill a responsible, well-paying position as engineer. **Be sure to investigate this offer if you have been thinking of enrolling in any drafting course.**

Engineering Book FREE

Send the coupon today for your copy of our 248-page Free Book. Tells how easy it is to become an engineer, and gives full particulars regarding the course you are most interested in. **Don't hold back because of the money. The cost is small, and you can pay for your instruction as you progress—in small monthly installments.**

Mark and mail the coupon today. This is a wonderful opportunity to get into a profession in which the possibilities for advancement are unlimited. No obligation, so mail the coupon **now!**

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Free Book Coupon

American School of Correspondence, Chicago, U. S. A.

Without any obligation on my part, please send me full particulars of your Engineering Offer and a copy of your 248-page Free Book. I am interested in a course in [ ] **Architectural** [ ] **Structural** [ ] **Mechanical** [ ] **Civil Engineering.**

Carp. 5 16

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Price List of Supplies Furnished by General Office

Constitutions, per hundred	$4.00	One 100-page Ledger	1.00
Members' Due Books, each	15	One 200-page Ledger cloth bound	1.50
Official Note Paper, per hundred	25	One 300-page Ledger, cloth bound	2.00
Application Blanks, per hundred	25	One 100-page Day Book	1.00
Withdrawal Cards, each	50	One 200-page Day Book, cloth bound	1.50
Interchangeable Receipting Dater for F. S. Ink Pads, etc	1.00	One Treasurer's Cash Book	50
Rec. Sec. Order Book, each copy	25		

Morrill Sawsets

are designed to set saws according to standard saw practice, and if properly used will set them exactly the same as a saw manufacturer turns them out. The "Special" is designed for hand saws used with the average run of woods but with wet, green or very soft woods, or where the operator requires a very large set, a No. 1 Sawset should be used.

A SAWSET SHOULD FIT THE SAW

as a large, powerful sawset will break the teeth of a thin hand saw; and a large, thick saw will break the parts of a small sawset.

"Special" for Hand saws not over 16 gauge.....Price,	$1.00
No. 1 for Hand saws not over 16 gauge.....	1.00
No. 3 for Cross-cut and Circular saws 14 to 20 gauge.....	1.50
No. 4 for Champion and M tooth saws 14 to 20 gauge.....	1.50
No. 5 for Timber and Board saws 6 to 14 gauge.....	2.00

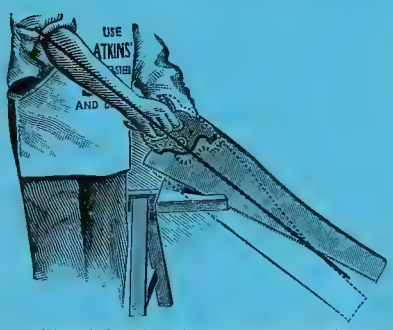
The "Special," Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Sawsets are packed one each in a paper carton having full directions, uses and warrant printed thereon. If your dealer does not carry the sawset you wish, and cannot get it for you, we will be glad to send you one postpaid upon receipt of price. We also manufacture BENCH STOPS, PUNCHES, NAIL PULLERS, etc.

Our name and trade mark "Apex" are stamped upon every tool of our manufacture. Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

TRADE APEX MARK

We will shortly issue a revised edition of "Saw Points," and will then fill the requests for it now on hand.

Chas. Morrill **93 Walker St. New York**



"THEY SAVE MAN POWER"

THE ONLY SAW WITH CHOICE OF HANDLES

With ATKINS, you choose your style of Handle. The old style "Straight Across" or the ATKINS Perfection Pattern.

See the Saw with the Perfection Handle in the picture above. It hangs right. Follow the line through the man's arm—every ounce of pressure is directed on the SAW TEETH. The dotted line shows the old style handle. Note where the user's energy is directed. Enough said. But you can have either kind with your

ATKINS SAW

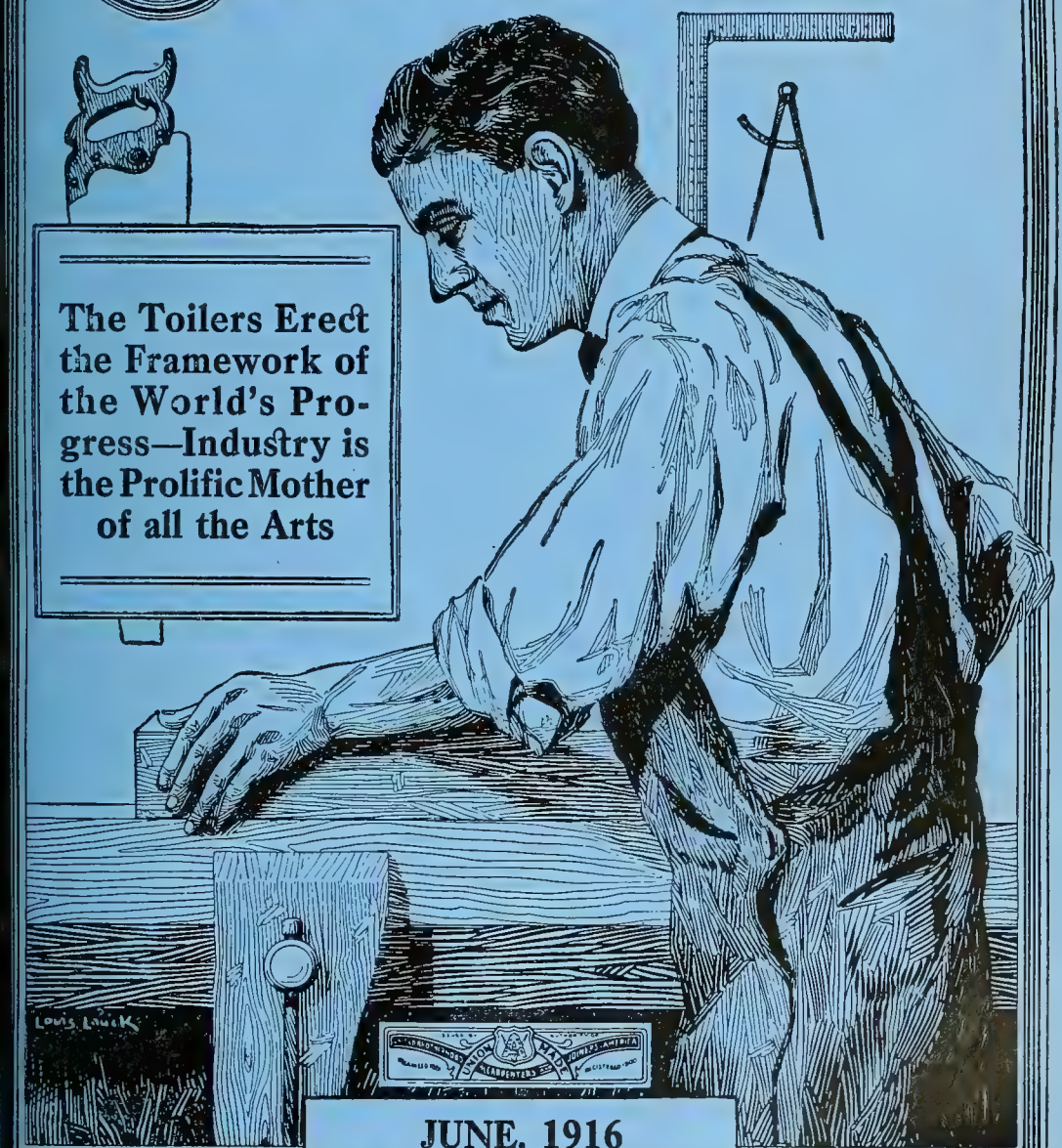
Your dealer sells them or will get them for you. Try them—if he fails, let us know.

OUR NEW FREE OFFER. Send ten cents and get a Gold Plated Miniature Hand Saw Watch Charm, our 32 page "Saw Sense" Book and Carpenters Monthly Time Book and wage scale free.

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY, Inc.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

The Carpenter



The Toilers Erect the Framework of the World's Progress—Industry is the Prolific Mother of all the Arts

JUNE, 1916

CYPRESS "THE WOOD ETERNAL"

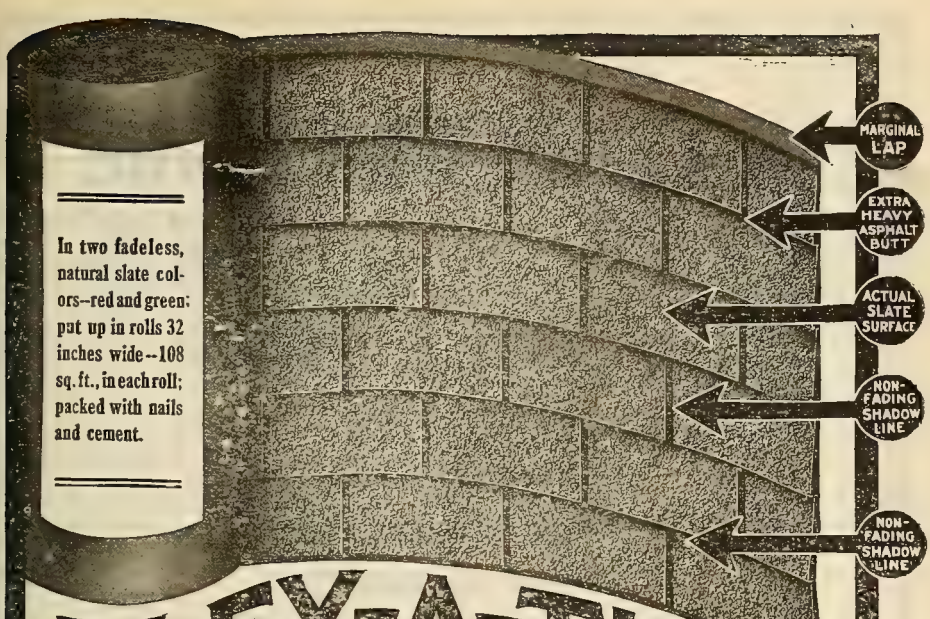
is probably the best wood on the market for trellises, arbors and pergolas, because it is not necessary to tear down the vines to repaint the wood. Cypress may be left to "weather" into its fine natural effects, or it may be painted once every 91 years if desired.

Let our **"CARPENTERS HELPS DEPARTMENT"** help YOU. Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable Counsel. We invite Correspondence with a serious purpose in it.

Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Ass'n

1252 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, Louisiana
1252 Heard Nat'l Bank Building, Jacksonville, Florida

INSIST ON CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL LUMBER DEALER'S. IF HE HASN'T IT, LET US KNOW IMMEDIATELY


In two fadeless, natural slate colors—red and green; put up in rolls 32 inches wide—108 sq. ft., in each roll; packed with nails and cement.
MARGINAL LAP
EXTRA HEAVY ASPHALT BUTT
ACTUAL SLATE SURFACE
NON-FADING SHADOW LINE
NON-FADING SHADOW LINE

FLEX-A-TILE ROLL SHINGLE

(PATENTED)

WE had in mind, when we designed this new Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingle, the growing demand for asphalt shingle roofs that would cost little to lay. How nicely we have accomplished this economy is surprising—this full size, 32-inch wide roll of asphalt shingles takes no more labor to apply than ordinary roll roofing.

It is a splendid shingle roofing too—satisfying perfectly the requirements of those who heretofore would never roof with commonplace roll roofings.

Of course, the illustration above cannot begin to give a realistic idea of the true beauty of the shingles—nor can it show the distinctive way each single shingle stands out without the aid of paint or any imitation process to produce the genuine appearance of individual asphalt shingles. But, let us send direct to you a sample of this Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingle. Hold it in your hand. Feel its weight. Test it any way you will.

Just Write Today

Say that you are interested in the new Flex-A-Tile Roll Roofing and mention what your business is. We will forward liberal samples, prices and any other information you may wish.

Become An Agent

A number of excellent agency appointments for this new Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingle are still available.

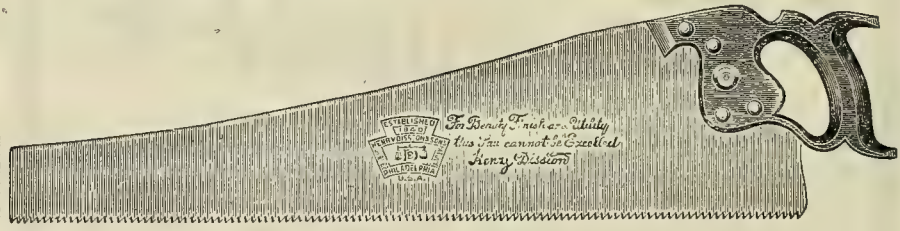
THE HEPPES COMPANY

Dept. F, 1049 Kilbourne Avenue **Chicago, Illinois**

Utility Board Flex-A-Tile Diamond Point Slabs No-Tar Asphalt Paint
Other Guaranteed Heppes Products

A Good Mechanic Can do a Job with *Any* Tool, *But*——

—not so well
—not so quickly
—not so easily
as he can with a *good* tool



DISSTON SAWS

are the Saws for a good mechanic because a skilled artisan takes a pride in his work and in his tools. It's a satisfaction to own and work with a
DISSTON SAW

Booklet on Sharpening Instructions Free

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

All communications regarding advertising space in The Carpenter should be addressed to John Morrison, advertising manager, 25 Third Avenue, New York City.

Volume XXXVI—No. 6
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1916

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Liberty and Justice

Once to every man and nation
Comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of truth and falsehood,
For the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah,
Offering each the bloom or blight,
And the choice goes by forever
Twixt that darkness and that light.

Then to side with truth is noble,
When we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit,
And 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses,
While the coward stands aside
Till the multitude make virtue
Of the faith they had denied.

Though the cause of evil prosper,
Yet 'tis truth alone is strong;
Though her portion be the scaffold,
And upon the throne be wrong,—
Yet that scaffold sways the future,
And, behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow
Keeping watch above His own.

—By James Russell Lowell.

THE LIMITATION OF "ADVANCED IDEAS"

(By Richard Hazelton.)

THE progress made by the bona-fide labor movement of this continent has its basis deep in material things. What is meant by that is that its advance is measured by the extent of its material gains, and not, as some people seem to think, by the number of so-called "progressive" theories which it might be expected to hold.

Everybody knows in a general way that the labor movement stands for a just return for the labor power of the wage earner; for healthy industrial conditions in shop and store and factory; for decent homes and all that is conducive to the health and happiness of the myriad toilers of the land; in short, for humanity and justice toward all in the present industrial era. To this end it has shaped and perfected a policy of economic action which has been tested in every conceivable manner in the last thirty-four years and which has proved of inestimable worth to the toilers in elevating their condition, increasing their wages and in obtaining for them as time goes on a greater voice in the management of industry.

I do not say, however, that the organized labor movement has never made mistakes, that its policies have always been mapped out, planned and carried to a conclusion with mathematical precision. Far from it. The doctrine of a celebrated Frenchman to the effect that "those who are marked out for a special destiny go on to glory by a kind of invincible impulse or command of fate" could not be applied with any great degree of truth to the labor movement. The latter's progress has been slow, plodding work; obstacles in the shape of legal precedents, false conservatism, ignorance and prejudice have had to be overcome. Its mistakes have been those incident to all democratic organizations.

It has not been wiser in its discernment than other organizations working toward humanitarian ends and doubtless much remains for it to learn in the future, but experience has revealed many of its limitations and taught it how best to advance and achieve appreciable results along a line of policy which avoided the shoals of extreme radicalism on the one side and of dry-rot passivity on the other. This policy of definite economic action is today personified in the principles and activities of the American Federation of Labor, and its numerous affiliated craft organizations have grown in strength and influence as a result of adhering to the same voluntary line of action.

But there have been many severe critics of this general policy and many "progressive" souls have singly and in groups consigned it to Hades as "weary, flat, stale and unprofitable," and as little more than a soporific designed to drug the workers into a state of abject submission to what Kipling calls "the god of the things that are." The progress made has apparently been too slow for these men and, since their theories have never been given the acid test, their faith has remained unshaken and their enthusiasm for "panacea" and "cure-all" undiminished.

The only way, however, to prove a theory is to apply it in practice and observe results; and there is one notable instance at the present time of the glaring failure of so-called "advanced" ideas, undilutedly applied, to achieve results in the labor movement. We refer to the case of the Western Federation of Miners. That organization, during its existence, has given free rein to the "panacea" peddlers, and with lamentable results.

The shifting policies of the metal miners have included aloofness from the general labor movement of the country, affiliation with it and then secession. It is remembered that in 1897, it launched the Western Labor Union as an opposition movement to the A. F. of L., and, following that futile effort, turned its attention in 1905, toward organizing

the I. W. W., with no better results, for the A. F. of L. is stronger today than ever while those who would disrupt and draw from its strength have only succeeded in devitalizing their own organization.

The will-o-the-wisp of so-called "progressivism" has brought the Western Federation of Miners to a point today where lack of progress in organizing the industry and a realization of the defective policies pursued by that organization have caused men high in its councils to give serious consideration to the desirability of a change for the better. Experience has taught them that if progress must be made ultra-radical policies of the past will have to be discarded and the organization brought into line with its sister craft organizations in the industrial world.

In a "review of the past and present" from the pen of Charles Moyer the president of the Western Federation, which appeared in the February 3, issue of "The Miner's Magazine," the situation in which the metal miners find themselves is gone over very thoroughly and very conscientiously and the conclusion arrived at is that if the organization is to be saved it must rectify past mistakes and in the future turn its face resolutely toward carrying out real trade union policies.

Mr. Moyer's article is one of the most interesting contributions to trade union literature that has appeared in many a day, testifying to the short-sightedness of those who regard genuine trade unionism as too slow and who urge "panacea" and "cure-all" policies as the shortest route toward social justice.

The first and most serious mistake of the metal miners, in his estimation, was their antagonism toward the American labor movement and in this connection he contrasts the difference in policy of the two miner organizations toward the A. F. of L. The United Mine Workers who have consistently stood in with the bona-fide labor movement have gained in power and influence and have completely outdistanced the Federation of Miners which remained aloof and more or less antagonistic. He also lays stress on the ability of the coal miners to enter into trade or time agreements which the Western Federation has long opposed and, in this connection, says:

> Our Federation, instead of devoting the greater part of its time and energy, as it has in the past, in attempting to teach our fellow trade unionists the only correct form of economic and political organization, must become a business institution, devoting its efforts to the objects for which it was organized, namely to unite the various persons working around the mines, mills, smelters, tunnels, open pits and open cuts into one central body. To increase their wages and improve their conditions of employment.

The main recommendations of Mr. Moyer to achieve the above aim embody changing the name "Western Federation" so as to make it plain that its jurisdiction embraces all metalliferous miners; the incorporation of a constitutional plank showing that the organization does not interfere with the religion or politics of its members, the forbidding of the injection of party politics into business meetings of locals and constitutional revision to eliminate outside political matters generally. He also makes a plea for greater harmony and a greater spirit of brotherhood among the members and urges a united effort to prevent the fault-finding and carping criticism of members of the union and the failure to uphold the hands of officials during their term of office.

No thinking trade unionist will, we are sure, feel disposed to disagree with Mr. Moyer's conclusions except in one instance where he questions the value of sick, death and disability benefits but that is foreign to our present subject. Suffice it to say that the president of the Western Federation has done a great service to his fellow-members and to the labor movement generally in clearly pointing out where true progress for the wage earner lies, and that is in economic action solely and in adherence to the recognized policy of the American labor movement as a whole.

THE FREEDOM OF THE WORKER

(By Frank Duffy.)

THE freedom of the worker is a much talked of topic these days. Some think his conditions are ideal. Recently I listened to college professors and other educators discuss the good working conditions of the miners and the high wages they receive; in fact, it was mentioned that a miner now gets ten dollars per day. It made me smile; I only wished it were true. The freedom of the wage worker amounts to very little. He is free to wear shabby clothes, patched overalls, a battered hat, cheap shoes and poor underwear. He is free to work cheap, long hours in unsanitary shops, under poor conditions. If dissatisfied he is free to quit and take chances of finding work elsewhere. As his labor is his only source of income, starvation stares him in the face when he quits work. If he asks for shorter hours, better wages, increased pay for overtime, the abolition of the piece work and lump work system, better ventilated shops to work in and improved conditions under which to work, he is looked upon as a hindrance to prosperity. He is told he is interfering with his employer's business and that such requests cannot be considered or granted. Does this look very much like freedom? Are the prospects of the worker very pleasant, promising and bright, under such circumstances?

"Little pleasure and much sorrow,
Is the toiler's every day,
And he finds that each tomorrow
Makes him poorer than today.

In the shop or in the factory,
Dreary is the toiler's life,
Few the playthings for his children,
None the luxuries for his wife."

The liberties that the wage workers have, small though they be, are curtailed by the courts very often. We have in mind that Judge Humphrey, a few years ago, in the United States District Court of Southern Illinois, issued an injunction against certain members of organized labor in the city of Quincy, Illinois, prohibiting them forever, and forever and a day afterward, from in any manner interfering, hindering, obstructing or stopping the business or work of a certain firm in that city, and further:

From assembling, congregating or patrolling upon, about or near said firm's place of business, premises, grounds, yards, shops or tracks, or the streets, alleys, approaches and places adjacent or leading to said place of business, premises, grounds, yards, shops or tracks, or upon, about or near any place where any of the employes of said firm board or live, or the streets, alleys, approaches and places adjacent or leading to any such places where any such employe lodges, boards or lives, for the purpose of compelling or inducing or soliciting any of the employes of said firm to leave its services or to refuse to work for it.

From conversing with, or seeking to converse with any employe of said firm or any person who may become an employe of said firm without first obtaining the consent of such employe or person.

From using vile and opprobrious epithets toward any employes of said firm or any person who may become or seek to become an employe of said firm, or calling at him or them, "scab" or "soui."

From cursing and swearing at the employes of said firm or any person who may become or seek to become an employe of said firm.

From throwing any rocks or missiles of any kind at any of the employes of said firm or any person who may become or seek to become an employe of said firm, or at any of the property of said firm, or at any of said employes or persons.

From stepping on the feet or any part of the feet of any of the employes of said firm, or kicking stones, rocks, gravel or dirt against their feet.

From organizing or maintaining any boycott against said firm or any of its products.

From attempting to create or enforce any boycott against any of the employes of said firm or any person who may become or seek to become an employe of said firm, and from attempting to induce people in their respective neighborhoods or elsewhere not to deal with them.

From attempting to induce customers or prospective customers or other persons to abstain from working for or accepting work from said firm, or accepting any of the products of said firm.

From attempting to prevent by threats or injury, or by threats of calling a strike, any person, firm or corporation from accepting work from or doing work for said firm.

From sending any circulars or other communications to customers of, or other persons who might deal with or transact business with said firm, for the purpose of dissuading such persons from so doing.

From combining, associating, agreeing, mutually undertaking or concerting together or with other persons for the purpose of doing or causing to be done any of the aforesaid prohibited acts.

And from doing other things too numerous to be mentioned here.

If they had only been prevented from breathing their troubles would soon be ended. Did you ever hear of an injunction of this nature or a similar one being issued against employers or employers' organizations? And yet they have had the boycott in full swing for many years past in the form of the blacklist. Evidently the employer has many more privileges than the workman. He is free to hire whom he pleases, he is free to employ women and children in his business, he is free to use machinery instead of men, he is free to overstock the market. He is free to close his shop if he likes; he is free to undersell his competitors; he is free to monopolize, if he can, some particular part of the industry for his own benefit; he is free to buy at the lowest figure and sell at the highest possible price. In fact, his freedom seems to be unlimited.

He tells the poor workingman who wants better conditions that he is interfering with his business, that he will not be dictated to by him or his unions, and, in the same breath, says: "I sympathize with labor; workmen must be protected; they are our greatest asset. They should organize for their own benefit and they should not be prevented from doing so, but they should not, however, interfere with their employer's business."

This sympathy with labor from all sources is becoming boresome and tiresome. One would think from these expressions that the wage worker and his conditions are matters of serious thought and grave concern. If employers and others who sympathize with labor want to see the workers happy and contented they must treat them differently and more humanely than they have in the past. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." Give the workers better wages, shorter hours and fairer conditions under which to work; give them some of the liberties that others enjoy, and you, sympathizers with labor, will be contributing your share toward the elimination of industrial discontent and industrial unrest.

Yesterdays

I sometimes think the yesterdays are fairer,
sweeter far
Than any days that are to be or any days that
are;
As distance lends enchantment to the far horizon line,
So time its glamor weaves about the days of
auld lang syne.

The friends of youth seem dearer than the
friends we know today.
The world was brighter, lighter in the years
of faraway;
The blossoms on the orchard trees a subtle
fragrance blew,
And all the roses seemed to wear a rarer, fairer
hue.

And, oh, the joys of yesterday are deeper grown
with time,
Our ancient woes are sweetened, olden sorrows
made sublime;
And all the dreams that seemed to die, the
things that could not be.
The prayers of life, unanswered still live on
in memory.

Today may bring us happiness, tomorrow lure
us on,
But something ever turns our hearts to other
days long gone;
And blessed is the life which sees through
recollection's haze
The tenderness and sweetness of its hallowed
yesterdays. —Exchange.

The Carpenter

LIFE'S TARGET—SUCCESS

(By U. S. Berry.)

THE great majority of us wonder why we so often miss the bull's eye. One prime reason is that we shoot at random; another that we do not set our sights right! Now, Mr. Editor and brother carpenters, I have outlined a subject in the above headlines that is about all and more than the ordinary organizer can make a score on, for, as you know, a score means hitting the bull's eye. If you were a marksman competing for a prize you would take infinite pains not only to make your every shot land on the target, but to have each one score a bull's eye.

As the saying goes, I am only a carpenter and, like many others, I, too, may shoot at random, but as the opportunity presents itself in this instance, I am going to shoot, and I will carefully adjust my sights and allow for "windage," etc. It is not my purpose to wound or disable, but if possible, to arouse the flagging energy and awaken the dormant minds of a great many of our otherwise good men, who would be useful but for their faulty judgment and carelessness. It should be our aim in life as carpenters to avoid carelessness, use the best of judgment and aim at the higher things of life. As a marksman you wouldn't miss a single shot by carelessness, you couldn't afford to, for by the total counts of your score you would win or loose and each shot would have a vital value. Your misses would be due to faulty judgment and not to carelessness.

Success should be the watchword of every carpenter. Your every word and every act should have a thought for the success of each undertaking whatever that may be, and if I can advance an idea that will get some brother carpenter to think I shall feel that I have not written in vain, for "as a man thinketh so he is."

A celebrated poet of the people, Sam Walter Foss, once wrote:

"Let me live in the house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by;
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.

I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Nor hurl the cynic's ban;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man."

"A friend to man!" Every carpenter is a man and if every one had the proper regard for his obligation as well as his duty to his brother man, success would be ours

It is possible that some, through carelessness, are shooting at the wrong target. It is too often the case that instead of striving for success through our employes, "General Officers, organizers, etc.," we are doing the reverse. This kind of target practice is not confined to any particular locality and is damaging.

This kind of work is even carried into our General Conventions and we have only to read the proceedings to know it, and while it is noticeable that the men imbued with the spirit of selecting officers and men to handle the affairs of the organization and then wanting to hog-tie them or, at least, to hand-cuff them, as though they were not to be trusted, are in the minority, yet there are enough of them to keep the target moving and to make the desired success hard to attain.

In many lines of business the employe is expected to steer the ship and in fact he must do so or the business will be a failure, therefore it is a part of bad business for the employer to be continually harrassing the man or men upon whom he must depend for success. The carpenters' organization is the largest concern of its kind in the world and must be conducted on that basis if we can expect to reach any degree of success.

And if our membership throughout the country would as one man conceive this idea and pass through the present year imbued with the spirit of each one doing

his whole duty regardless of what any one else did, the results from the men whom you have employed would be a hundred per cent better than when working under the hammer system. Let's start now anew with the union spirit!

With the honor of the man who is prudent;
Gentle of speech and a student;
Always straight like a pin
With a point that sticks in,
Neither rusty, nor dull, like a well polished bar
And a head that prevents him from going too far.

Going too far is fatal to a great many men in the labor movement; as much depends upon stopping right as in starting right. Prudence is a valuable asset to a man who is a member of the organized labor movement.

It means that he is not without honor and has an honesty of purpose, and a man who makes a study of his business and the welfare of the thousands of men whom he is employed to represent.

Our aim as carpenters should be that the longer we live as an organization the stronger we should grow; we are united to assist, and not to resist the efforts of the men who are using their utmost endeavors to make the movement a success. Out of unity comes co-operation, and out of co-operation comes success—the target at which we are shooting.

Success being the target of life, the objective point for which we are all striving, each after his own plan, as carpenters we must work out details and specifications as laid down in our principles and general specifications, viz., our laws, and adhere to the principle and spirit of unionism.

Follow the lead of the prudent man; throw aside any personal prejudices or dislikes we may have and let us all pull one way so far, at least, as our business affairs are concerned. We are compelled to do business together as carpenters and it is worse than folly not to meet like men on business grounds and prepare to meet the employers who are standing as one man for their interests in the building business.

The carpenter who prides himself as being a union man and is then not broad-minded enough to remember his obligation is too small to be a factor in the game of life. He is just shooting to hear the noise with a hope of hitting anything that might succeed. He is too narrow between the eyes to get a bead on the score board; the slime with which he is covered and the persistency with which he wriggles into the affairs of the organization make him detestable to men of higher ideals, and he, therefore, has the right of way, and, like the reptile, he wriggles in and wriggles out and you can't tell whether he is going to perdition or coming back. It is, therefore, the duty of our men who have enlisted in this work with an honesty of purpose, and they are largely in the majority in every Local Union in the U. B., to awake to their interests and the interests of the organization and attend the meetings regularly and put their heels on the head of the serpent.

SHALL THE "TAYLOR SYSTEM" BE INTRODUCED INTO GOVERNMENT SHOPS?

(By N. P. Alifas, President District No. 44, I. A. of M.)

AT this very moment one of the greatest fights in the interest of organized labor and liberty for the men of labor of America is being planned in the House of Representatives. While the scope of the proposed action immediately affects only the government employes it will have a moral effect on industrial conditions throughout the United States since it will reflect the wishes of the average workingman and give expression to their views on so-called "scientific management."

The Taylor System of shop management, as most members of organized labor are aware, is a system through which

the employer hopes to speed up the workman in the shop to his utmost capacity to wring from him the last ounce of strength of which he is capable, substitute a cheap grade of labor for skilled labor, eliminate all but the best workmen, and drive organized labor out of existence. It means a veritable industrial despotism in which the workmen will have absolutely no voice.

The principal instrumentalities through which the advocates of the Taylor System hope to achieve their ends are:

First, time study of workmen with a stop watch to see how fast they can do a piece of work.

Second, giving them a premium or bonus for reaching this high standard of requirements.

Third, the introduction of functional foremanship, that is, each workman having eight separate bosses, each boss having jurisdiction over a separate part of his work.

Fourth, analyzing and classifying all trade knowledge, concentrating this knowledge in the planning section and doling it out from time to time to inferior and unskilled workmen, thus separating the mechanic from his trade and placing him more at the mercy of the employer.

Fifth, introducing a severe system of discipline. This is absolutely necessary due to the intricate nature of the Taylor System in order to make sure that every workman performs his part of the task in scheduled time in order that collisions of plans and procedure of work may not take place.

Sixth, Taylor System advocates believe that their system will enable them to so change the nature and conditions of work as to be able to break up a trade at any time, thus making solidarity and united action for the workmen impossible, due to taking away their sense of common interest.

Seventh, each workman under the Taylor System will have his task and pay so regulated that the apparent interest between him and other workmen becomes less distinct than under our present arrangement, thus destroying the very fundamental principals of the trades union movement, which is the only union movement that up to date has proven successful in the United States.

The proponents of the Taylor System and similar systems choose to call it "Scientific Management." In reality it should be called "Scientific Slavery." We, as laboring people, loathe the term "slavery," but if a despotic and autocratic system of shop management is introduced in workshops all over the United States there will be absolutely no liberty left.

So-called "Scientific Management" or "Scientific Slavery" contemplates the analyzing and classifying of everything that relates to a workman's efficiency, such as his general health, his eye sight, his hearing, his religion, his politics, his home environments, his age, and many other personal matters that the self-respecting workman considers none of anybody's business but his own. All these things the employer who favors the Taylor System expects to have down in black and white, so that every workman in the United States, if this system goes into effect generally, can expect the Manufacturers' Association and other employers' associations to have on file a complete analysis of his value as an industrial worker.

With this knowledge in the possession of the Manufacturers' Association, and with the power of selection which comes from it, the American workman will be absolutely at the mercy of the employer and will have become enmeshed in an industrial scheme from which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to extricate himself.

Advocates of the Taylor System acknowledged in a hearing before the committee on Labor of the House of Representatives that the Taylor System was built up in accordance with the law of "the survival of the fittest," and they expected to operate it in accordance with the law of "supply and demand."

The fight above referred to, that is

being planned in the House of Representatives, is in conjunction with a clause to be presented by Congressman Tavenner of Illinois, as an amendment to the Fortification Appropriation Bill when it comes before the House. It was expected that this bill was to be considered beginning April 26, but owing to other legislation intervening it may not come up until about May 15. The Fortification Appropriation Bill supplies the money from which the funds necessary to operate the Taylor System in some arsenals are taken. The clause to be presented by Mr. Tavenner is similar to one included by Congress in last year's Army Bill which was effective as far as it went. The provisions of the clause are substantially the same as H. R. 8665 which prohibits the use of the two basic features of the Taylor System in government plants, namely, time study and the premium or bonus system of payment. "Scientific slavery" engineers claim that it is impossible for them to make the system as drastic as they would like without the use of these two instruments of oppression.

Petitions are now coming in every day from all sections of the United States from members of organized labor and their friends protesting against the Taylor System and urging the passage of this legislation. Right now is an opportune time for every laboring man to do his bit for shop liberty.

The American workman may be willing that the government should go to the very brink of war for the privilege of sailing on any vessel he chooses on the open sea. This privilege, however, is one that the average workman does not expect to avail himself of. He is much more concerned about whether or not a new species of slavery and oppression is going to be introduced in the United States; and he has a right to expect his government to not only refrain from introducing in government shops "scientific slavery," but to assist in preventing its introduction elsewhere.

THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH AND INFLUENCE

(Extract From Staff Report of the Industrial Relations Commission.)

THE evidence developed by the hearings and investigations of the commission is the basis for the following statements:

The control of manufacturing, mining and transportation industries is to an increasing degree passing into the hands of great corporations through stock ownership, and control of credit is centralized in a comparatively small number of enormously powerful financial institutions. These financial institutions are in turn dominated by a very small number of powerful financiers.

The final control of American industry rests, therefore, in the hands of a small number of wealthy and powerful financiers.

The concentration of ownership and control is greatest in the basic industries upon which the welfare of the country must finally rest.

With few exceptions each of the great basic industries is dominated by a single large corporation, and where this is not true, the control of the industry through stock ownership in supposedly independent corporations and through credit is almost, it not quite, as potent.

In such corporations, in spite of the large number of stockholders, the control through actual stock ownership rests with a very small number of persons. For example, in the United States Steel Corporation, which had in 1911 approximately 100,000 shareholders, 1.5 per cent of the stockholders held 57 per cent of the stock, while the final control rested with a single private banking house.

Similarly in the American Tobacco Co., before the dissolution, 10 stockholders owned 60 per cent of the stock.

Almost without exception the employes of the large corporations are unorganized, as a result of the active and

aggressive "non-union" policy of the corporation managements.

Furthermore, the labor policy of the large corporations almost inevitably determines the labor policy of the entire industry.

A careful and conservative study shows that the corporations controlled by six financial groups and affiliated interests employ 2,651,684 wage earners and have a total capitalization of $19,875,200,000. These six financial groups control 28 per cent of the total number of wage earners engaged in the industries covered by the report of our investigation. The Morgan First National Bank group alone controls corporations employing 785,499 wage earners. That this control is effective is shown by the following telegram from J. P. Morgan to E. H. Gary:

Aix les Bains.

E. H. Gary, New York.

Have received your cable of yesterday. My own views are in accordance with those of the financial committee in New York. Certainly until question of wages has been settled by the coal and railroads, which still in abeyance but settlement seems imminent. Whole question wages should be settled simultaneously by all interests if possible. Going Paris Wednesday. Will see there H. C. F., P. A. B. W., (H. C. Frick and P. A. B. Widener). and will cable you result of interview. If possible and meets your approval, think better wait until after interview. Perfectly delightful here. Weather superb.

J. P. M.

(Read at meeting of finance committee, United States Steel Corporation, April 27, 1909).

The lives of millions of wage earners are, therefore, subject to the dictation of a relatively small number of men.

These industrial dictators for the most part are totally ignorant of every aspect of the industries which they control, except the finances, and are totally unconcerned with regard to the working and living conditions of the employes in those industries. Even if they were deeply concerned, the position of the employes would be merely that of the subjects of benevolent industrial despots.

Except, perhaps, for improvements in safety and sanitation, the labor conditions of these corporation-controlled industries are subject to grave criticism, and are a menace to the welfare of the nation.

In order to prevent the organization of employes for the improvement of working conditions, elaborate systems of espionage are maintained by the large corporations which refuse to deal with labor unions, and employes suspected of union affiliation are discharged.

The domination by the men in whose hands the final control of a large part of American industry rests is not limited to their employes, but is being rapidly extended to control the education and "social service" of the nation.

This control is being extended largely through the creation of enormous privately managed funds for indefinite purposes, hereinafter designated "foundations," by the endowment of colleges and universities, by the creation of funds for the pensioning of teachers, by contributions to private charities, as well as through controlling or influencing the public press.

Two groups of the "foundations," namely, the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations, together have funds amounting to at least $250,000,000, yielding an annual revenue of at least $13,500,000, which is at least twice as great as the appropriations of the Federal government for similar purposes, namely, education and social service.

The funds of these foundations are exempt from taxation, yet during the lives of the founders are subject to their dictation for any purpose other than commercial profit. In the case of the Rockefeller group of foundations, the absolute control of the funds and of the activities of the institutions now and in perpetuity rests with Mr. Rockefeller, his son, and whomsoever they may appoint as their successors.

The control of these funds has been widely published as being in the hands of eminent educators and public-spirited citizens. In the case of the Rockefeller foundations, however, not only is the control in the hands of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and two of the members of the personal staff of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., who constitute the finance committee, but the majority of

the trustees of the funds are salaried employes of Mr. Rockefeller or the foundations, who are subject to personal dictation and may be removed at any moment.

The funds of these foundations are largely invested in securities of corporations dominant in American industry, whose position has been analyzed under the early headings of this section. The policies of these foundations must inevitably be colored, if not controlled, to conform to the policies of such corporations.

The funds of the foundations represent largely the results either of the exploitation of American workers through the payment of low wages or of the exploitation of the American public through the exaction of high prices. The funds, therefore, by every right, belong to the American people.

The powers of these foundations are practically unlimited, except that they may not directly engage in business for profit. In the words of President Schurman of Cornell, himself a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation:

> Under the terms of this broad charter there is scarcely anything which concerns the life and work of individuals or nations in which the Rockefeller Foundation would not be authorized to participate. As the safety of the state is the supreme condition of national civilization the foundation might in time of war use its income or its entire principal for the defense of the republic. In time of peace it might use its funds to effect economic and political reforms which the trustees deem essential to the vitality and efficiency of the republic. The foundation might become the champion of free trade or protection, of trusts or of the competing concerns out of which they grow, of socialism or individualism, of the program of the Republican party or the program of the Democratic party. It might endow the clergy of all religious denominations or it might subsidize any existing or any new religious denomination. Tomorrow it might be the champion of the Christian religion and a hundred years hence furnish an endowment for the introduction of Buddhism into the United States. It might build tenement houses for the poor in New York City or carry the results of science to enrich the exhausted soils of the East or the arid tracts of the West. It might set up an art gallery in every state of the United States or endow universities which would rival the great state universities of the West. With the consent of the legislature it might relieve any state of the care of its insane, pauper, and dependent classes or construct roads for the benefit of farmers and motorists. These may not be likely objects for the application of the funds of the Rockefeller Foundation. I am not, however, attempting to forecast its work but to understand its charter.
>
> And so far as I can see, the proposed charter would authorize all these and a multitude of similar activities. If the object of the Rockefeller Foundation is to be coextensive with human civilization, then it may do anything and everything which its trustees think likely to effect reform or improvement in the material, economic, intellectual, artistic, religious, moral, and political conditions of the American people or of mankind.

The charters of these foundations, with their almost unlimited powers, were granted under conditions of such laxity that it has been testified by an eminent legal authority who made an extensive investigation that those granted by New York State are legally defective and unconstitutional. Furthermore, evidence developed by the hearings of the commission showed that in increasing the number of its trustees without complying with the requirements of the law governing corporations, the Rockefeller Foundation has already been guilty of a breach of the law.

These foundations are subject to no public control, and their powers can be curbed only by the difficult process of amending or revoking their charters. Past experience, as, for example, in the case of the insurance companies, indicates that the public can be aroused only when the abuses have become so great as to constitute a scandal.

The entrance of the foundations into the field of industrial relations, through the creation of a special division by the Rockefeller Foundation, constitutes a menace to the national welfare to which the attention not only of Congress but of the entire country should be directed. Backed by the $100,000,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation, this movement has the power to influence the entire country in the determination of its most vital policy.

The documentary evidence in the possession of the commission indicates:

(a) That the so-called "investigation of industrial relations" has not, as is claimed, either a scientific or a social basis, but originated to promote the industrial interests of Mr. Rockefeller. The original letter inviting Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King to associate himself with the Rockefellers stated that Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Green in "their purely corporate capacity as owners and directors of large industries" desired his aid.

(b) That the investigation forms part of what Mr. Rockefeller, in a letter to Mr. Ivy L. Lee (the press agent of the Colorado opera-

tors), called the "union educational campaign," which is referred to by Mr. Bowers as "the fight for the open shop," the results of which are clearly manifested in the conditions existing in the camps of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, conducted on the "open shop" principle.

(c) That Mr. Rockefeller planned to utilize in this campaign literature containing statements which were known to him at the time to be untrue and misleading (as, for example, the numerous misstatements in the "Sermon to Young Men" of Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, including the statement that the Colorado operators offered to recognize the miners' union), and also literature containing statements which constituted a malicious libel upon a large body of American citizens—for example, the following statement of Prof. John J. Stevenson: "Labor unions defy the law but are ever ready to demand its protection; their principles are no better than those of the India Thugs, who practiced robbery and murder in the name of the goddess Cali."

(d) That the investigation of industrial relations is not being made in good faith, inasmuch as its director states that he will not now nor hereafter make public his findings regarding a most important part of his investigation, namely, the investigation in Colorado.

The purpose of Mr. Rockefeller to influence the public press is clearly shown by the employment of an experienced publicity expert as a member of his personal staff, and is indicated by his evident interest in the ownership or control of a number of publications, of which we have records dating from the inquiry of his secretary regarding the "Pueblo Star Journal" in May, 1913, to the extensive conferences regarding a loan of $125,000 to finance "The Nation's Business," the organ of the National Chamber of Commerce, which was established and given a semi-official status through the instrumentalities of the secretary of commerce and labor with the sanction of a former president of the United States.

The extent of the possible influence of these foundations and private endowments of institutions for education and public service is shown by a large amount of evidence in the possession of the commission. The following examples may be cited:

(a) The adoption of a definite line of policy by the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York to meet the conditions imposed by Mr. Rockefeller in connection with proposed contributions.

(b) The abandonment by several colleges and universities of sectarian affiliations and charter clauses relating to religion in order to secure endowments from the Carnegie corporation and pensions for professors from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. It would seem conclusive that if an institution will willingly abandon its religious affiliations through the influence of these foundations, it will even more easily conform to their will any other part of its organization or teaching.

Apart from these foundations there is developing a degree of control over the teachings of professors in our colleges and universities which constitutes a most serious menace. In June of this year, two professors, known throughout their professions as men of great talent and high character, were dropped from the positions they had occupied and no valid reason for such action was made public. Both were witnesses before the commission, and made statements based upon their own expert knowledge and experience which were given wide publicity. One was a professor of law in a state university, who had acted as counsel for the strikers in Colorado; the other a professor of economics, who had not only been active in fights in behalf of child labor legislation and other progressive measures but had recently published a work comparing the income paid for property ownership with the income paid for all classes of service.

In the case of the state university we know that the coal operators in conjunction with other business interests had gained the ascendancy and exercised a great degree of control over the former governor of the state, that the coal operators were bitterly opposed to the professor in question, and that the dismissal of the professor had been publicly urged by the operators upon numerous occasions, and we have the uncontroverted statement of the professor that he had been warned that if he testified before the commission he would not be reappointed. In the case of the professor in the other university (which thought privately endowed, receives large appropriations from the state) we know that its trustees are interested in corporations which have bitterly opposed progressive legislation, and are men whose incomes are derived from property ownership and not from service.

In the face of such an enormous problem one can only frankly confess ina-

(Continued On Page 52.)

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all Letters and Money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

51

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1916

A Preparedness Help

We have said more than once that the trade union movement is a most potent force in the Americanization of immigrants; it is also a great factor making for "preparedness" in a real sense.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the question of preparedness, so much before the public today, resolves itself into a matter of self-defense, and while the great majority of people look upon it in a purely military light, in terms of dreadnoughts, military training and armament, it has a much deeper significance. Providence, as Napoleon has said, may usually be on the side of the big battalions and the trained battalions but national stamina, physique and the spontaneous patriotism of a free people are also things that count and count strongly.

The conception of America as the melting pot wherein the various races of the old world are blended is striking and picturesque and there is no doubt as to its efficacy in performing that function. The immigrant has come to these shores and found freedom from political oppression and tyrannical laws; the opportunities, denied him at home, have been opened to him here and he has taken advantage of them, accordingly advancing in the scale of citizenship.

Nevertheless, our advance as a complex industrial democracy in recent years has adversely affected the immigrant coming here. The growth of the large corporations, the systematic exploitation of the unskilled and the sheer impossibility of the individual worker to make a just bargain in return for his labor power has not been conducive to lighting the fires of patriotism in the heart of the newly arrived citizen and winning his respect for American institutions.

Herded in sweat shops or in the inferno of the steel mills, paid a bare life-sustaining wage, forced to dwell in miserable hovels, it is small wonder that these immigrants, whose dreams of liberty-loving America are thus rudely shattered, do not revolt against their environment and espouse the cause of anarchy. That they do not, under such circumstances, is a tribute to their powers of endurance.

The appeal which a nation makes to its adopted children is largely in a ratio to the manner in which it has increased their well-being and brought them that opportunity and security denied them elsewhere. And yet, how can one blame the immigrant, buffeted on the sea of industrialism, who has to choose between sweat-shop exploitation on the one hand and unemployment and starvation on the other, to properly appreciate the privilege of American citizenship?

Not patriotic addresses, nor Americanization exercises nor so-called "welfare work," but true unionism can assist

these men and win them that economic security which is the basis of true citizenship. More and more men and women, social students and investigators are coming to this conclusion every day; and while there has been a tendency in the past to misrepresent the trade union in the eyes of the immigrant and make him feel that it was something inimical to his interests, that idea no longer holds except in directly hostile sources.

The efforts of the A. F. of L., to organize the unskilled immigrants in various parts of the county of late has met with success as has also similar activity in connection with labor forward movements in various cities and there are numerous indications of an awakening of consciousness among unskilled immigrants and migratory workers to take an active part in the fight that the labor movement is making for better conditions of labor, to safeguard the health and security of all workers and to reduce the evils of unemployment and poverty.

The activities of trade unionism in carrying out its aims and advocating an economic policy for the uplift and security of the toiling masses is as vital as any scheme of military preparedness. A contented and patriotic people is the best safeguard of a nation in time of war.

* * *

The New York Situation

At a meeting of the General Executive Board in January, 1916, the New York District Council requested official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages for its members in the five boroughs comprising the city of New York, to take effect May 1st, 1916. The Board gave this request careful consideration, but before taking any action whatever, instructed the General President to send for the officials of the District Council to come to the General Office and appear before the Board for the purpose of explaining the conditions as they existed in New York at that time. After a thorough discussion of the matter in all its phases, in which the disorganized condition of the craft was pointed out, the General Executive Board decided:

1st: That a general campaign of organization be inaugurated forthwith under the supervision of the General President in order to get those eligible into the organization, at a reduced initiation fee of $5.00.

2nd: That arrangements be made by the District Council to create a fund for the protection of the men who may be called out.

3rd: That the trade movement be sanctioned, financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Later the General President submitted to the General Executive Board all the reports he had received from Secretary-Treasurer Neal of the New York District Council relative to the movement, and after considering same, as well as more than two hundred similar requests from other sections of the country, the Board ruled that in case of failure to reach an agreement with employers, the District Council or local union involved be directed not to call its members out on strike when demands are to go into effect until the General President had an opportunity to bring about a better understanding and settlement. This notification was sent to all local unions and District Councils where trade movements were under way, including the New York District Council.

The New York District Council, however, ignored these orders, and, on the contrary, its business agents called men out on strike on May 1st to enforce the demands. Board Member Guerin wired the General President that our jurisdiction and the welfare of our organization in Greater New York was in jeopardy and that he should come at once. A few days afterward the General President arrived in New York City, and after conferring with the officers and Executive Board of the District Council, announced his intention of waiting on the Master Carpenters' Association in conjunction with Brother Cos-

grove, First General Vice-President, and Brother Guerin, member of the General Executive Board from the First District. After conferences with the Master Carpenters' Association an agreement was reached, giving our members 25c per day increase on the first of July, 1916, and 25c per day increase on the first of September, 1916—a total of 50c per day increase on and after September 1st, 1916. The demands of the District Council were for 50c per day increase in all the boroughs except Manhattan, where the increase was to be 60c per day, to take effect May 1st, 1916.

Before leaving New York City, General President Hutcheson called a meeting of our members in Cooper Union and explained to them the agreement reached, which was apparently satisfactory and under which the men returned to work on Monday, May 8th.

Soon after his return to the General Office information reached us that the settlement made was repudiated by the District Council. The General President then officially notified all local unions affiliated with the District Council to return their men to work under the terms of the settlement. This they refused to do and the General President again went to New York to see that his orders were carried out.

Paragraph 10, of Section 10, of our Constitution, gives the General President, with the consent of the General Executive Board, the right to make settlements with employers, and the District Council and local unions where such settlements are made, must accept same. Yet in the face of this mandatory law our District Council and local unions in New York rebelled. It was then that final action was taken and the District Council and sixty-three local unions were suspended by and with the consent of the General Executive Board. The local unions suspended are as follows:

12; 32; 34; 40; 48; 56; 109; 126; 128; 138; 147; 172; 175; 214; 219; 247; 258; 291; 309; 324; 326; 375; 381; 387; 451; 457; 464; 471; 476; 478; 489; 497; 507; 513; 567; 575; 593; 601; 606; 613; 639; 640; 707; 714; 724; 901; 983; 1008; 1347; 1388; 1425; 1565; 1674; 1715; 1717; 1747; 1790; 2523; 2524; 2526; 2527; 2528; 2530.

The suspended District Council applied for and obtained a temporary injunction, restraining the General President from transferring members of the suspended local unions into local unions chartered and recognized by the General Office, the hearing to take place on Tuesday, June 6th.

At the present writing the General President is still in New York.

The laws of our organization were made by the referendum vote of our membership and must be obeyed by all local unions, District, State and Provincial Councils, irrespective of their numerical strength.

* * *

Against The Workers Interest

It is of the utmost importance that the Tavenner bill now before Congress which aims to prevent the perpetuation under goverment auspices of so - called "scientific management" methods should be passed. As might be expected the measure has aroused the ire of the National Manufacturers Association which is putting forth strong efforts to defeat it. From the standpoint of the Emerys and others who speak for the manufacturers, it would never do to give the "scientific management" propaganda a "black eye" by preventing its introduction into government workshops and arsenals and as a result they are fighting tooth and nail to defeat the bill introduced by the Illinois congressman.

Organized labor has by practically unanimous voice condemned the scientific efficiency methods which are generally attributed to the late Frederick Taylor as inimical to the interests of the wage earners and as tending to destroy trade unionism. This view has also been held by the Industrial Relations Commission which as part of its multifarious duties subjected so - called "scientific management" to a very searching investigation.

The Carpenter

The Demand For the Union Article

The two greatest economic weapons in the hands of the toilers lie at the two extremes of their spheres of action—their collective and individual activity—and one is as relatively important as the other if the organized workers are to make the most of their advantages.

Individual activity with regard to furthering the cause of labor can have no better outlet than in popularizing the union label, both that of our own craft and all others, spreading the light whenever and wherever possible.

Support of the union label, like charity, should begin at home, and the home of each and every worker should be a clearing house for union label goods. If such were universally the case a demand for union products would be created which would force thousands of manufacturers to organize their factories and an impetus would be given to the work of organization scarcely possible to estimate.

The mere act of exercising choice of selection by demanding an article of union labor manufacture in preference to any other may seem of itself trivial and insignificant but when one takes into consideration similar action on the part of the more than two million trade unionists and their families in their daily purchases, it assumes formidable proportions.

Furthermore, the economic value of the union label should be brought home to the families of all wage earners. Children should be given a trade union training in this respect and the fact impressed upon them that every dollar added to the wages of their parent bears a direct connection with the demand for the union article. To arouse interest in the cause of labor in the impressionable years of a child's life cannot fail to have a beneficial effect and much good will result from it.

Retail dealers when ordering goods from manufacturers today, in the great majority of cases, pay scant attention to the union label, for the demand for it has not been sufficiently great to warrant their giving it much consideration. Yet a few families demanding union-made bread from a grocer or union-made shoes or wearing apparel in a dry goods store can have the desired effect. Wide-awake merchants are usually responsive to the needs of their customers and such a demand will, in most cases, impel them to lay in a union brand of goods next time.

It is on household goods, wearing apparel, and the lesser merchandise of home consumption that there is greatest need for the union label for there is less organization in the mills and factories where these are turned out and much more sweated labor and adverse conditions.

There should be no let-up in the fight for the union label and in our efforts to create a demand for it everywhere. It is our readiest economic weapon; no expense is attached to the work of popularizing it, and everyone, old and young, can take a hand. Aid, co-operation, sympathy and enthusiasm are needed, however, in order to obtain the best results and an obligation rests upon all trade unionists to do their part willingly and cheerfully.

Irrespective of the fact whether they are in good standing or arrears, the names and addresses of all members affiliated with each local should be sent to the General Office for "The Carpenter" address list. Those secretaries who in sending in their original list sent only the names of members in good standing will please take note. This is a matter of great importance.

* * *

Owing to the fact that the addresses given by many members are not sufficient either because they live out of the district to which mail is delivered and so forth, it would be well in cases where the address is indefinite that the secretary list them for "The Carpenter" to be delivered at the local headquarters. This also holds good where address is directed to "General Delivery."

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 95 South 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 2500 Durant Ave., (Apartment 403) Berkeley, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for Quarter Ending March 31, 1916

April 14, 1916.

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Greeting:

Reporting to you for the quarter ending March 31st, 1916, it is very gratifying to state that the indications for the coming summer point to a busy one for the building industry. The quarter just passed has been a busy one insofar as looking after the interests of the organization is concerned.

Early in January I received an invitation to visit the convention of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union to be held in Toronto, Canada, beginning the week ending January 10th. On behalf of the United Brotherhood I accepted this invitation and will say that they had a very interesting and enthusiastic convention during which they considered the International Agreement entered into between their organization and the Brotherhood, and same was ratified by the convention.

At the request of President Gompers, General Secretary Duffy and myself visited Kansas City for the purpose of holding a conference with President Ryan of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, with the object in view of coming to some understanding pertaining to the jurisdiction of the two organizations. On arriving in that city President Ryan was absent and we were therefore unable to hold a conference, but made arrangements for President Ryan to communicate with the undersigned when he would be in a position to enter into such a conference.

Prior to going to Kansas City, I received a communication from Secretary W. R. Deal of the Coopers' Interna-

tional Union wherein he requested that we take up with their representatives the matter of jurisdiction of tanks. This was done and a tentative understanding arrived at, namely: that any time there is a complaint pertaining to jurisdiction it is to be taken up with this office with the understanding that our members are to do all platform and roof work, and that members of the Coopers' organization are to set up the tanks when their members prepare material for same.

At the San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Resolutions known as Nos. 84 and 85 were introduced and read as follows:

Resolution No. 84.—Whereas, A substitute material for slate and tile, known as asphalt slate shingle, is and has taken the place of slate and tile on roofs of buildings; and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have and continue to contend for the erection of this material to roofs of buildings, which work rightfully belongs and comes under the jurisdiction of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, and not to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be and are hereby instructed by this Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor to refrain from infringing on the jurisdiction claims of the International Slate & Tile Roofers' Union of America, and cease from applying the asphalt shingles to buildings.

Resolution No. 85.—Whereas, The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are and have trespassed on the jurisdiction rights of the International Slate & Tile Roofers' Union of America in erecting or applying asbestos slate shingles to roofs of buildings, and

Whereas, At the Seattle Convention of the Building Trades Department an agreement was formulated between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners or their executive officer, and the International Slate & Tile Roofers' Union of America, which was later withdrawn by the Executive Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and

Whereas, The International Slate & Tile Roofers' Union of America has entered into a satisfactory agreement over the work in question, 'Asbestos Slate Shingles,' with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners that was enforced by said organization during its existence, and until the amalgamation of the two carpenters' organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be and are hereby instructed to discontinue the infringement of the jurisdiction of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America; and be it further

Resolved, That the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor stand instructed to render every possible assistance to enforce the intent of this resolution.

In pursuance of which President Gompers called a conference for January 25, at which representatives of the following organizations were present: International Brotherhood of Composition Workers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, The International Slate and Tile Roofers Union of America, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America.

A general discussion ensued to carry out the instructions of the convention to find a means of adjusting the differences existing between the three organizations. The representatives of each organization contended that they were not in a position to yield any jurisdiction at that time. President Gompers suggested the advisability of the two roofers' organizations working out an agreement to co-operate, or amalgamate, and then take the matter up with the United Brotherhood regarding the subject matter of roofing.

Under date of March 6, Secretary Gavlak of the International Slate & Tile Roofers' Union of America came to this office to hold a conference with Secretary Duffy and myself at which time a tentative agreement, a copy of which will be submitted for your consideration, was entered into. You will note, however, that this is to receive the approval of the Executive Boards of the two organizations. I therefore trust you will give same due and proper consideration.

As mentioned to you in my last report, regarding the controversy between the United Brotherhood and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, a committee was appointed by President Gompers to investigate the status of pile driving, dock, pier and wharf building in the city of New York. This committee made a thorough investigation of the status of this work. Representatives of the United Brotherhood were present when the sessions were held to look after our side of the controversy, I am submitting with this report a copy of the findings of the committee as reported to President Gompers of the A. F. of L., a close perusal of which will show that the investigation discloses that the U. B. is within its rights in the claims made for this work.

The committee recommended that the claim of jurisdiction over pile driving be held in abeyance, pending the outcome of the conference to be held at the call of President Gompers between the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the Longshoremen, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

This conference was held at the A. F. of L. Headquarters on March 20, at which time the question was taken up and discussed at some length, but as it had been admitted by the organizations represented, and had also been brought out in evidence by the committee that investigated the controversy in New York City, that it would be impracticable to separate the pile driving from the dock, pier and wharf building, and as it was also admitted that a great portion of the work on docks, piers and wharfs was carpenters' work, I, therefore, contended that it would be inconsistent on the part of the United Brotherhood to relinquish any claims over pile driving, and took the position that we could not enter into an agreement whereby this work would be conceded to any organization other than our own.

It became necessary to appoint a committee to tabulate the result of the referendum on the question of reaffiliating with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and the question of printing the results of the referendums in the future in pamphlet form. This committee reported to this office on March 13 and a copy of the result of the vote as tabulated is being submitted for your consideration and information.

Quite frequently General Treasurer Neale has called to my attention that Financial Secretaries of local unions have falsified the records of the standing of the membership when making application to this office for donations, and it has been necessary in some instances in the past to expel members from office for acts of this kind.

I believe that some method should be adopted to prevent occurrences of this character as a protection to the general organization, the local unions and the individual members. With this thought in mind I submit a proposition to instruct our local unions to use a loose-leaf duplicate day-book in which shall be entered the dates and amounts of the payments of each member, a duplicate copy to be sent to the General Office at the end of each month by the Financial Secretary when making his monthly report. This would act as a protection against false entries being made and would save our organization many dollars, as well as eliminating the opportunity for the Secretaries to be able to commit acts of this kind should they desire to do so.

Trusting my work for the past three months meets with your approval, and thanking you for your co-operation in conducting the affairs of the Brotherhood, with best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Report of Committee, Appointed As Per Resolution of San Francisco Convention of the A. F. of L., to Investigate Status of "Dock Builders of New York City."

New York, Jan. 25th, 1916.

Samuel Gompers, President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, your committee, appointed by you, beg leave to submit the following report:

During the night session of the eleventh day's proceedings of the San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor upon that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "Dock Builders of New York City," the committee on building trades reported as follows:

"Your committee on building trades recommends to this convention that the president of the federation be empowered to appoint a committee of three to make a thorough investigation of the status of the Dock Builders in New York City relative to the chartering of a local by an affiliated organization, while said charter had been revoked by the Executive Council of the American Feder-

ation of Labor, and we further recommend that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be requested to suspend the charter granted by them in New York City, known as Local 177, pending this proposed investigation."

A motion to adopt the report of the committee after debate was adopted.

The committee appointed by President Samuel Gompers, composed of Messrs. Wm. J. McSorley, President of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers; Sam Griggs, President, Journeymen Stone Cutters'; and John H. Ferguson, President Baltimore Federation of Labor, met in the City of New York to take testimony. The investigation extended over a period of one week. National officers and representatives of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, together with officials of the Dock and Pier Carpenters' Union No. 1456 and Dock Builders' Union No. 177, came before your committee, made exhaustive statements, were cross-examined, were given opportunities for rebuttal, and, upon invitation, submitted documents which, in their opinion, had a bearing upon the case.

President Samuel Gompers was present during several sessions of the committee, and submitted a mass of correspondence concerning the matter under discussion. Representatives of the Contracting Dock Builders' Association were also heard during the morning session of January 24, at the request of the Iron Workers.

Your committee visited several of the docks under construction, carefully viewed the work, closely questioned the men employed thereon, and went thoroughly into the nature of the work done by these dock builders, in and around New York City.

We find as follows:

First: That the Independent Dock Builders' Union of New York City, now known as L. U. 1456, U. B. of C. & J. of A., has controlled for many years the wharf and dock building industry, excepting that portion done by the Department of Docks and Ferries of the City of New York, which department the records show, employed approximately eighty-six dock builders.

Second: That Municipal Dock Builders Union No. 13041 was chartered by the American Federation of Labor on July 7th, 1910.

Third: That Dock and Pier Carpenters' Union No. 1456 was chartered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on February 13th, 1915.

Fourth: That the charter of the Municipal Dock Builders Union No. 13041 was revoked by the American Federation of Labor on June 15th, 1915.

Fifth: That the organization whose charter had been revoked was granted a charter by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, known as Local No. 177, on July 10th, 1915.

Sixth: That this Local No. 177 did, on August 10, 1915, enter into an agreement with the Contracting Dock Builders' Association, said agreement covering a term of three years, in which was written: "This agreement shall apply to, and regulate the employment of members of the union (No. 177) employed in New York and vicinity on all water front improvements and pile driving on foundation work."

Seventh: That the statements made by the Executive Council in its report to the San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor are accurate and true in every respect.

Eighth: That an agreement was reached between the International Union of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in 1909, which contained the following paragraphs:

"Wharf and dock building: The Iron Workers do not claim jurisdiction over wharf and dock building, where same is constructed solely of wood; but where iron is used and sheds built of corrugated iron, they claim that part."

"On this matter we agree that where wooden beams and timbers are used, with heavy planking and flooring, that same belongs to the carpenters; but where iron girders, iron columns, steel trusses are used, or ironwork in any form, same belongs to the iron workers solely."

Ninth: That claims were made, but no proof submitted by the representatives of the Iron Workers, that this agreement was repudiated by the International Convention held in Minneapolis, or other subsequent conventions.

Tenth: That correspondence was submitted, dated as late as July, 1914, in which former President Ryan, of the Structural Iron Workers held the agreement to be in full force and effect.

Eleventh: That a search of the records disclosed this agreement set out in the proceedings of the Building Trades Department Convention of 1910 (see page 15), convention of 1913 (see page 19) and convention of 1915 (see page 20), while an equally diligent search

failed to disclose any record of a repudiation of this agreement.

Twelfth: That the chartering of the Municipal Dock Builders by the Iron Workers has brought about a state of chaos, and the tearing down of well established conditions in the industry, and is making for dissatisfaction and a feeling akin to bitterness throughout the labor movement in the City of New York.

Thirteenth: That the issuance of this charter by the Iron Workers to a suspended federal union was unwarranted and the continued holding of the same inexcusable if not worthy of severe condemnation.

We would therefore recommend:

(A) That there be but one union of Dock Builders in the City of New York.

(B) That since an agreement has heretofore been reached between the iron worker and the carpenter regarding wharf and dock building, and since nothing has been submitted to show the abrogation of that agreement, the interests of the industry and the trade union movement can best be served by the Iron Workers revoking the charter of L. U. 177.

(C) That Dock and Pier Carpenters' Union No. 1456, having assumed control of the dock building industry, be required to assume the fulfillment of the agreement entered between Local No. 177 and the Contracting Dock Builders' Association, insofar as the employment of dock builders and their hours and wages is concerned; but it must be positively understood that no encroachment must be made by L. U. 1456 upon the jurisdictions of the other trade unions chartered by or affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

(D) That the claim of jurisdiction over pile driving be held in abeyance, pending the outcome of the conference to be held by the three organizations directly affected, to wit, the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and the International Longshoremen's Association, to be held in the City of Washington, during the month of March, 1916, as per recommendations of the building trades committee, San Francisco Convention (see page 456.)

At this point your investigators desire to bring out their views concerning the agreement mentioned above. We feel it is a document that should never have been signed by trade union men and certainly never should have been underwritten by an international union. Its legal phrasing is perfect, but the benefits to accrue to the union under it are hazy and doubtful. It trespasses upon the rights of other organizations, and as a trade union document it is unsound.

But our teaching has been to hold inviolable an agreement, however bad, when once signed by representatives of the union. We have been taught that contracts are made to be carried out. And as we demand that employers obey an agreement, having once become parties to it, so we insist that unions must fulfill their obligations.

It was this sentiment which influenced us in making the recommendations in paragraph (C.)

In conclusion, we desire to emphasize the deplorable and unfortunate condition of affairs as we found it in the wharf and dock building industry in the City of New York, brought about by the selfish ambitions of individuals interfering with and hindering the progress and ultimate success of the recognized labor movement. We condemn unequivocally the use of the members of one international union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor to destroy the efforts of another international union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor to secure better conditions and a more thorough organization of the workers. And feeling as we do in this matter, we earnestly urge the organizations affected, to comply with the recommendations of this committee, to the end that peace may be restored, solidarity be obtained, and the advancement of the organized labor movement be assured.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN H. FERGUSON,
(Signed) SAM GRIGGS,
(Signed) WILLIAM J. McSORLEY.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove for Quarter Ending March 31, 1916

April 7, 1916.

Mr. William L. Hutcheson,
General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my report as First General Vice-President for the quarter ending March 31st, 1916.

On January 7, accompanied by Brother Newman, Business Agent of the Marion County D. C., I visited Terre

Haute, Ind., and had a conference with the secretary of the Wabash Loan & Realty Company, in reference to this company awarding some of the work of the Terre Haute Brewing Company at Indianapolis to an unfair contractor. At the time of our visit to that city the president of the company, who is also stockholder in the Terre Haute Brewing Company, was spending the winter months in the south, with the result that arrangements were made at that time to again take this question up with the Wabash Loan & Realty Company, upon the return of their president.

Later in the month I again visited Terre Haute and attended a "get together meeting" and social composed of the members of L. U. 133 and their families. At this meeting determination was shown to bring about better conditions for our membership in that city as well as a better understanding of the principles of our organization.

On February 14, I visited Danielson, Conn., and had the pleasure of attending the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Connecticut State Council. The delegates composing this convention demonstrated that they were alive to the situation as it effects our craft throughout that state and they adopted legislation which in the near future will be the means of improving the working conditions of our entire membership in Connecticut. Among other things, the convention adopted a resolution providing for the use of the U. B. label as well as making provisions to refrain from handling material that does not bear our label at a date to be later decided upon by their State Council Executive Board. Brothers Wm. J. Sullivan of L. U. 79, of New Haven, and George Chandler, of L. U. 196, of Greenwich, were unanimously elected president and secretary respectively.

In returning from Danielson, Connecticut, to the General Office I stopped off at Newark, N. J., under instructions from the General President and took up with Organizer Quinn and representatives of the Newark and Hudson County District Councils the matter of our membership there supporting the Wood Wire and Metal Lathers in their demand for work that rightfully belonged to the membership of that organization, and reported to you on the same upon my arrival in Indianapolis.

On February 25, I visited Milwaukee, Wis., and attended a special meeting of the Milwaukee District Council and took up with that body a proposition to consolidate the Local Unions of the District. While some opposition was displayed to any proposition that had for its purpose the matter of consolidation, nevertheless, after a thorough discussion of the question my recommendations regarding this matter were adopted. On March 8, I again visited Milwaukee and completed my work in connection with same by consolidating L. U. 1813 with L. U. 1053 as well as consolidating Locals 188, 522, 1477, 1519 and 1586 into one local, known as L. U. 264, and left L. U. 1748 (German speaking) as it formerly was.

I am of the opinion that the consolidation in Milwaukee will be the means of materially increasing the membership in that district and will eventually bring about more improved conditions.

On March 31, I visited Hammond, Ind., and conferred with Business Agents Day and Singer and also Brother Hunter relative to the situation effecting the mills in the Lake County District, and later with the mill owners; the result of which has previously been reported to you.

During the quarter just ended one hundred and fifty-two (152) sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules, amendments and working agreements were submitted to this office for approval as follows:

Local Unions, one hundred and twenty-eight (128.)

District Councils, twenty-two (22.)

Provincial Councils, one (1.)

State Councils, one (1.)

Applications were made during the quarter by Local Unions and District Councils for seven thousand six hundred and eighty-three (7,683) transfer labels, twenty-two (22) rubber mill stamps and

one (1) brass die of the label, while twelve (12) firms were granted the use of the label that previously had never used the same on their product.

With best wishes and kindest regards to yourself and the entire membership of the United Brotherhood, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN T. COSGROVE,
First General Vice-President.

Report of Second General Vice-President George H. Lakey for Quarter Ending March 31, 1916

April 10, 1916.

Mr. William L. Hutcheson,
General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit to you my report as Second General Vice-President for the quarter ending March 31st, 1916.

Will say in connection with my last report that I was working on the matter of an independent union label being used on beer and soda boxes to the detriment of the United Brotherhood, and, in connection with this, opened up a campaign in the State of Ohio, which is now bringing results that I am satisfied will promote the use of our label in that territory.

Early in February in pursuance to your orders, I went to Oshkosh, Wis., to investigate conditions there. I found that the Paine Lumber Company were in the hands of receivers and had reduced their force of men by 153 and in doing this had picked out the active members of the union. The rest of the men (some 1,200 in number) then walked out and the plant closed down. I called on Mr. Osborne, one of the receivers, who lives in Oshkosh, but could get no encouragement from him. In fact, he did not seem to be worried because the plant was idle. Our local union was practically new. Ninety-eight (98) per cent of the members had not been in the United Brotherhood six months. I recommended that they be given permission to solicit funds with the understanding that an itemized accounting be made to your office to be published in our Journal. This, L. U. 946 agreed to do.

On Monday, March 12, I was again sent to Oshkosh with a check for the relief of our members there and was informed that a committee from L. U. 946 were then at the mayor's office. I went there and met our committee and the mayor, who stated he had a proposition that he thought would settle the trouble. I asked him to put it in writing, which he did. Then the committee took it to the meeting of the men on strike, where it was discussed and explained in several languages. A vote by secret ballot was then taken, resulting in a majority voting in favor of accepting same. A committee was then appointed to inform the mayor and that afternoon the settlement was brought about. The result was that all the men excepting thirty-five (35) should go back to work and there should be no discrimination as to union men, and that no blacklist be maintained.

On February 8, I attended the meeting of the Ohio State Council and will say they had a very progressive meeting. I then went to Cincinnati, O., where there was a controversy on over the erection of metal trim. This matter was adjusted so our members did the work. I then went to the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Council at Erie, Pa., where they had an interesting and progressive meeting.

I then went to St. Louis, Mo., and took up the controversy of our District Council and the United Breweries relative to the millwrights. We were confronted with a circular letter issued by the Brewery Workers' International Union in which was published a resolution, which purported to give the machinists the millwright work in breweries. I am submitting you under separate cover a copy of this circular letter.

I next attended a meeting of the Michigan State Council at Flint, Mich. From there I went to Grand Rapids and spoke

at a well attended meeting. Pursuant to your instructions I then went to Evansville, Ind., to take up a metal trim question on a bank job, which was settled satisfactorily to our members, who are now doing the work. While in Evansville I was invited to speak at the thirty-first anniversary of L. U. 90. Three of the original charter members were present and a very enjoyable evening was spent. I then returned to the office and received your wire to proceed to Oklahoma City, Okla., in reference to the State Capitol job. I am pleased to report that this job is proceeding and our members are doing the work. While in Oklahoma I visited Bartelsville and Tulsa.

I have had several small matters referred to me for investigations and am glad to say I am making progress on these and will report to you personally.

I wish to say further that in all the cities visited, except Chicago, work is opening up in good shape and I look forward to one of the busiest seasons in our history.

With best wishes and kindest regards to yourself and our entire membership, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
GEO. H. LAKEY,
Second General Vice-President.

Important Notice—Convention Call

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

The call for the Nineteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to be held in Fort Worth, Tex., in September of the present year will be issued this month and full information will be sent to all local unions by correspondence before the election of delegates and al ternates takes place.

The headquarters for the General Officers, committees and delegates will be at the Metropolitan Hotel. The following are the hotels at which rates have been secured:

European Plan	Rates
The Metropolitan Hotel	$1.00 and up
Seibold Hotel	1.00 and up
Westbrook Hotel	1.00 and up
Terminal Hotel	1.00 and up
Majestic Hotel	.50 and up
Trinity Hotel	.50 and up
Colonial Hotel	.50 and up
Dixie Hotel	.75 and up
Scott Hotel	.50 and up
Hotel Court	.50 and up
Sandegard Hotel	1.00 and up
Deleware Hotel	.50 and up

Remember that delegates and alternates must be elected during the month of July preceding the Convention.

We wish to call to your attention the fact that all amendments to our General Laws submitted by local unions, District, State or Provincial Councils for the consideration of the Convention must be forwarded to the General Secretary not later than the 15th day of July, immediately preceding the convention. Said amendments to be published in our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter" immediately following their receipt.

We also wish to call to your attention that the Salt Lake City Convention, held in 1908, decided that no appeal case can be considered in Convention unless the General Secretary has been notified at least thirty days before the Convention meets. This action was taken so that all the papers pertaining to the case may be placed before the committee on appeals and grievances when that body is in session prior to the opening of the convention. Please be governed accordingly.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1916, of the G. E. B.

(Continued From Last Month.)

April 13, 1916.

All members present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts for the quarter ended March

31st, 1916, was taken up at this time and occupied the entire day.

April 14, 1916.

All members present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 15, 1916.

All members present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 17, 1916.

All members present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was continued and completed, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the G. O., and the books and accounts found to be correct.

The report of General President Hutcheson for the quarter ended March 31st, 1916, was received and ordered published in "The Carpenter," that part of same pertaining to the use of loose-leaf day books by Financial Secretaries to be taken up again by the Board before adjournment of the present session.

An agreement entered into between representatives of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, covering the putting on of asbestos and asphalt shingles was submitted to the Board and concurred in by that body.

The report of the committees appointed by General President Hutcheson to tabulate the referendum vote on the propositions of reaffiliating with the Building Trades Department and of submitting the results of referendum votes in pamphlet form in the future to our Local Unions was received, ordered printed in pamphlet form and sent to all Local Unions.

Bids on printing the daily proceedings of the Nineteenth General Convention were submitted to the Board by the G. S., and that of Reimers & Company, Ft. Worth, Tex., was accepted as per specifications.

April 18, 1916.

All members present.

The report of First General Vice-President Cosgrove for the quarter ended March 31st, 1916, was received and ordered published in "The Carpenter."

The report of Second General Vice-President Lakey for the quarter ended March 31st, 1916, was received and ordered published in "The Carpenter."

St. Louis, Mo.—A communication from the D. C. of St. Louis, relative to failure of the Brewery Workers in that city to observe the terms of the agreement now existing between the Brewery Workers and the U. B., was considered and referred to the G. P., the G. S. and the member of the Board from the Third District to take up with the international officers of the Brewery Workers for adjustment.

New York, N. Y.—The General President placed before the Board the New York situation relative to the trade movement for an increase in wages, and after careful consideration it was decided that if an agreement could not be reached before May 1st our members must not be called on strike until the G. P. has an opportunity, through a representative, to bring about a settlement.

South Bend, Ind.—A communication was received from L. U. 413 of South Bend, asking for an appropriation of $300.00 for organizing purposes. The request denied and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Request of Millwrights' Union No. 548 of Minneapolis for an appropriation for organizing purposes received. The request is denied and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Baltimore, Md.—The G. S. placed before the Board the latest information from Baltimore relative to a trade movement for an increase in wages, the matter having been considered previously by the Board at the January meeting and referred to the G. P. for investigation. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of Harry McCormack from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Harry McCormack vs. L. U. 1 of Chicago. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Albany, N. Y.—Appeal of L. U. 117 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Thos. Gilmore vs. L. U. 117 of Albany. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of John V. Miller from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John V. Miller vs. L. U. 1717 of New York City. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Denver, Colo.—Appeal of the Denver D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of E. L. Ditzler, a member of L. U. 55 vs. the Denver D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Denver, Colo.—Appeal of the Denver D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of F. L. Ripley, a member of L. U. 55 vs. the Denver D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Appeal of Jacob Schulte, member of former L. U. 1447 (now a part of consolidated L. U. 264) of Milwaukee, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Jacob Schulte vs. L. U. 1447. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

St. Louis, Mo.—Appeal of L. U. 1596 of St. Louis, Mo. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of W. B. Ferrel, Wm. F. Tuebel and John Young, vs. L. U. 1596. The decision

of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Portland, Ore.—Appeal of Mrs. Othelie Jensen, through her attorney, from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of her husband, Ole Jensen, late a member of L. U. 1020. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed, the claim for donation not having been filed within six months from date of death.

San Francisco, Cal.—Appeal of L. U. 42 of San Francisco from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claim for total disability donation in behalf of W. A. Anderson, a member of L. U. 42. Inasmuch as the appeal to the Board contains new evidence, the case is referred back to the G. T. to reopen same.

On the request of the G. T. for a ruling on the payment of claims of members of organizations who come into the U. B. under agreements the Board rules that the G. T. shall decide such claims according to the book records furnished the G. O.

April 19, 1916.

All members present.

Scranton, Pa., L. U. 261 of Scranton submitted to the Board samples of Bishopric lath, or plaster board, for a ruling as to whether carpenters or lathers should erect same in the construction of buildings. The Board rules that as this material takes the place of lath and is covered by plaster it properly belongs to the Lathers. Viper-stucco board is a similar material, taking the place of lath and covered by plaster, therefore the ruling of the Board also covers viper-stucco board.

Shreveport, La.—Appeal of L. U. 764 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claims for funeral donation on the death of T. L. Blalock, late a member of L. U. 764. New evidence having been submitted, the case is referred back to the G. T. to reopen same.

Willisville, Ill.—Appeal of Marcell Boettinger, a member of L. U. 873 of Willisville, from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of his wife. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed, the evidence showing that the brother was not paying the constitutional dues for full beneficial members and for that reason was in arrears and out of benefits at the time his wife's death occurred.

Corona, N. Y.—Appeal of L. U. 507 of Corona from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of John Link, late a member of L. U. 507. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed, the papers showing that claim was not filed with the G. T. within six months from date of death.

Omaha, Neb.—Information was received from Omaha to the effect that the trade movement for an increase in wages in that city had been settled, an increase of 2½c on May 1st, 1916, being granted, an additional increase of 2½c on August 1st, 2½c on November 1st of 1916 and 2½c more on April 1st, 1918.

Glens Falls, N. Y.—Appeal of Mrs. Edward Gonyea, Jr., from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of her husband, Edward Gonyea, late a member of L. U. 229. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed, the evidence showing that the brother was not in benefit standing at the time his death occurred.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Appeal of L. U. 7 of Minneapolis from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of L. S. Larson, late a member of L. U. 7. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, the claim not having been filed within six months from date of death, and the appeal is dismissed.

Providence, R. I.—Appeal of the beneficiary of Martin Joseph Fannon, late a member of L. U. 632, through her attorneys, from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation on the death of Brother Fannon. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed, the papers showing that claim was not filed with the G. T. within six months from date of death.

Freeland, Pa.—Application of L. U. 905 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 34c to 38c per hour, effective April 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O. The Board also recommends that the next movement entered into in Freeland be for the shorter work day.

Lafayette, Ind.—Application of L. U. 215 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective April 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Savannah, Ga.—Application of the D. C. of Savannah for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 33⅓c to 40c per hour, effective June 1st, 1916 The provisions of Section 58 of our General Laws not having been complied with, the Board cannot grant the official sanction desired.

New Haven, Conn.—Application of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 55c per hour, effective June 1st, 1916. The official sanction desired is granted, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 45c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Rochester, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 231 for official sanction and financial aid in support of the demands of the millmen for an increase in wages from 37½c to 41c per hour. Inasmuch as the law regarding trade movements has not been fully complied with in this instance the matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Connellsville, Pa.—Request of L. U. 321 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 45c per hour, effective July 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Corning, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 700 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 42c to 45c per hour, effective June 15th, 1916. Official sanction granted.

Hoquiam, Wash.—Request of L. U. 775 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective April 3rd, 1916. Sanction granted.

Oil City, Pa.—Application of L. U. 830 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40 5-8c to 46 7-8c per hour on April 1st, 1916 and from 46 7-8c to 50c per hour April 1st, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Southbridge, Mass.—Request of L. U. 861 of Southbridge, endorsed by the District Council of Worcester, for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 30c and 35c to 45c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective June 1st, 1916. Sanction denied on account of lack of organization, and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Wellsburg, W. Va.—Request of L. U. 893 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 56¼c per hour, effective April 1st, 1916. Sanction granted.

Augusta, Me.—The request of L. U. 914 of Augusta, Me., for approval (without financial aid) of their demands for an increase in wages from 40c to 45c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective April 1st, 1916, was granted.

Michigan City, Ind.—Application of Millmen's Union 1293 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 30c to 35c per hour, effective June 1st, 1916. Official sanction granted.

Salamanca, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1552 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $2.75 to $3.00 per day, effective June 1st, 1916. Sanction granted.

Kansas City, Mo.—Request of Box Makers' Union 1864, endorsed by the D. C. of Kansas City, for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages and new working agreement. The Board denies the official sanction asked for, since the Schedule of Inquiries was not filed with the G. S. within sixty days prior to the date set for the movement to take effect, as per Section 58 of our General Laws.

Richwood, W. Va.—A communication was received from L. U. 1121 of Richwood, asking permission to enforce the eight-hour work day on work done at the paper mill. The Board grants permission to L. U. 1121 to enforce the same conditions on the paper mill construction work as that granted by the contractors on other work.

Hoboken, N. J.—Request of Ship Carpenters' Union 1222 of Hoboken for moral support of the Board in a proposed movement to better the conditions of men employed at the shipbuilding industry in that locality granted.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A communication from L. U. 258 of Brooklyn relative to a controversy over jurisdiction as to metal lumber was received and referred to the G. P., with power to adjust.

Akron, Ohio.—A letter of thanks from the Summit County D. C. for an appropriation previously made by the Board for organizing purposes was received and filed.

St. Louis, Mo.—A communication from the D. C. of St. Louis requesting permission to extend the time until July 1st, 1916, for putting into effect the movement to organize the planing mills of that city was received and the request granted.

Stapleton, N. Y.—A communication was received from L. U. 567, protesting against the manner of election of Business Agents. The Board decides that if a change is desired in the present method of election of Business Agents the local By-Laws must be altered in accordance with our General Laws.

Tottenville, N. Y.—The Board took similar action on a protest of the same kind received from L. U. 1388, the substance of protest being the same as that received from L. U. 567.

New York, N. Y.—An invitation to the members of the Board to attend the 30th anniversary celebration of L. U. 464 was received with thanks.

Quincy, Ill.—Request of L. U. 1366 of Quincy, supplemented by a request from the Trades and Labor Assembly of that city, that steps be taken to have the injunction now in force against L. U. 1366 dissolved. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

April 20, 1916.

All members present.

Joliet, Ill.—A communication was received from L. U. 174 reporting on the progress of the lock-out instituted by the Master Builders of that city. The Board appropriates $222.00 for the relief of the men involved.

New York, N. Y.—Request of L. U.'s 309 and 476 of New York City for a continuation of the reduced initiation fee now in effect in that city referred to the G. P.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—A communication from L. U. 751 relative to the funeral expenses of the late General President Kirby was received and filed.

A communication was received from Thos. Atkinson, secretary of the United States District of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, requesting that per capita tax of the A. S. Section Locals be paid to the G. O. of the U. B., in two checks monthly by the United States and Canadian District offices. The reply of the G. S. is concurred in and the request denied.

Washington, D. C.—A communication was received from the Committee on Industrial Relations asking that permission be granted to solicit financial aid from our Local Unions to assist in furthering the work of the Commission. Request denied.

Montreal, Que., Can.—A full accounting from the Montreal D. C. of moneys appropriated for organizing purposes in that city was received and filed.

Nashville, Tenn.—Communication from the American National Bank, soliciting the deposit of a portion of our funds in that institution, received and filed.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Appeal of L. U. 515 from the decision of the First General Vice-President in disapproving a certain Section of the local By-Laws relative to establishment of a contingent fund. The decision of the First General Vice-President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Baltimore, Md.—An agreement under which the Ship Carpenters of Baltimore, Md., were admitted into the U. B. was submitted to the Board and approved.

The question of installation of cork in the District of Wayne County (Detroit) Mich., was brought before the Board by the G. P., and that official was authorized to enforce our jurisdiction on this work with our District Councils and Local Unions.

The G. T. is instructed to withdraw our account from the Commercial National Bank of El Paso, Tex., and deposit same in the active account of the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis.

The G. S. submitted to the G. E. B. all the data gathered by him in accordance with previous instructions of the Board on the question "Home for Aged Carpenters" and "Old Age Pensions." After consideration of same the matter was ordered reported in detail in the report of the G. E. B. to our Nineteenth General Convention, to be held this year in Ft. Worth, Tex., as per orders of our Indianapolis Convention.

April 21, 1916.

All members present.

Boston, Mass.—Appeal of L. U. 33 of Boston from the decision of the First General Vice-President in disapproving certain sections of their local By-Laws relative to election of Business Agent, salaries of local officers, contingent fund, etc. The ruling of the First General Vice-President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Washington, D. C.—Further information was received from the D. C. relative to the proposed trade movement in that city to become effective June 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Austin, Tex.—Request of L. U. 300 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 57½c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The trade movement of the Indianapolis D. C. for an increase in wages from 55c to 60c per hour, effective May 1st, 1916, previously considered by the Board on April 12th was given further consideration and referred to the G. P.

Coal City, Ill.—Notice of disability from Brother Dave Farley of L. U. 1544, through General President Hutcheson, referred to the G. T.

The matter of loose-leaf day books for the use of Financial Secretaries, recommended by the G. P. in his quarterly report to the Board, was referred to sub-committee of the Board, they to make report to the next meeting after drafting such a form of loose leaf.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the G. O. Monday, July 10th, 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY,

Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered In April

Massena, N. Y. (Carpenters and Millwrights.)
Chicago, Ill. (Dock, Pier, Wharf and Breakwater Builders.)
Portland, Me. Boxmakers.)
Tullahoma, Tenn. (Millmen.)

Bluefield, West Va.	Akron, O.
Stuart, Fla.	Bowling Green, O.
Orange, Tex.	Chicago Junction, O
	Lovell, Wyo.

Total 11 Local Unions.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING APRIL, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
26309	Helen T. Flint	6	12	7	Pneumonia	$ 75.00
26310	Inez M. Wolf	26	10	4	Puerperal fever	75.00
26311	Sophia Kurker	75	4	6	Endocarditis	75.00
26312	Bertha Larsen	109	14	9	Chronic endocarditis	75.00
26313	Percival S. Crawford	111	6	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26314	Elmer Rauch	133	16	..	Valvular heart disease	300.00
26315	Henrietta Willey	136	15	1	Cancer	75.00
26316	Adolph Hendricksen	181	13	10	Dropsy	300.00
26317	Elias E. Thorland	181	13	..	Nephritis	125.00
26318	B. L. Patterson	388	5	8	Chronic nephritis	300.00
26319	Geo. Isselhart	433	5	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
26320	Charles Jacobsen	640	14	10	Chronic endocarditis	125.00
26321	Minnie Kaller	738	10	10	Phthisis pulmonalis	75.00
26322	Matthew Herbertsen	901	4	4	Chronic Intestinal nephritis	200.00
26323	T. H. Clark	1415	6	4	Apoplexy	75.00
26324	Wm. J. Bruce	10	11	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26325	Mathias Engleman	182	1	10	Intestinal obstruction	200.00
26326	John Yhlen	299	16	4	Multiple neuritis	200.00
26327	Geo. Yard	1717	12	..	Asphyxiation (Accidental)	300.00
26328	Ernest L. Plasterer	1813	3	..	Asphyxiation (Suicide)	200.00
26329	Thos. Beaumont	10	14	5	Bright's disease	125.00
26330	Eva M. Brown	10	15	..	Brain tumor	75.00
26331	Johanna Diederich	47	19	11	Myocarditis	75.00
26332	Laura M. Jette	134	11	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
26333	Moses Roberts	193	19	8	Pneumonia	125.00
26334	Wm. T. Hutto	296	16	6	Epileptic dementia	300.00
26335	Eric W. Oman	483	9	..	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
26336	E. W. Tabb	605	9	11	Angina pectoris	75.00
26337	L. B. Smith	610	11	10	Cancer	125.00
26338	Anna M. Thorndike	914	14	4	Chronic endocarditis	75.00
26339	Mildred Kearney	33	4	2	Septicaemia	75.00
26340	Sante Olson	43	4	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
26341	Marie Niendorf	80	17	9	Pulmonary congestion	75.00
26342	Ella Waggoner	198	6	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26343	J. R. McGwier	198	4	10	Internal injuries	200.00
26344	Ida Pasiornick	214	6	3	Chronic endocarditis	75.00
26345	Thomas Austin (Dis.)	224	28	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
26346	Georgianna Lafare	445	3	5	Cancer	75.00
26347	Joseph Forgette	453	8	8	Angina pectoris	75.00
26348	Albert R. Eury (Dis.)	703	24	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
26349	Dora Pistrich	901	1	3	Gangrene	50.00
26350	Paul McCormick (Dis.)	993	10	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
26351	Charles Menzel	1051	13	7	Asphyxiation	64.81
26352	James Connors	1058	15	4	Pneumonia	300.00
26353	Margaret T. Maxted	1308	27	11	Odema of Lungs	75.00
26354	Joseph Kenapacke	1709	12	7	Gangrene	125.00
26355	William Ashman	1877	1	1	Accidental injury	200.00
26356	Johanna Guest	9	9	8	Acute nephritis	75.00
26357	W. H. McClain	19	3	7	Cardiac dilitation	200.00
26358	Stephen Groves	86	2	11	Pneumonia	50.00
26359	M. J. Miller	171	12	7	Influenza	300.00
26360	Wm. E. Quick	261	20	1	Typhoid fever	300.00
26361	Adella Williams	491	6	8	Chronic endocarditis	75.00
26362	James Simpson	740	10	9	Myocarditis chronica	300.00
26363	Laura L. Mabie	927	3	11	Heart disease	75.00
26364	Hilma C. Anderson	1367	3	4	Pneumonia	75.00
26365	Christian M. Hendrickson	1717	3	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
26366	Peter McIntyre	22	14	4	Drowning (Accidental)	300.00
26367	Elmer E. Hoppes	1721	5	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26368	Anna I. L. Eggers	5	6	2	Pneumonia	75.00
26369	Andrew Crowley	8	3	5	Acute dilatation of heart	200.00
26370	Wm. G. Duncan	55	3	6	General paresis	50.00
26371	Henry Saumer	87	15	8	Myocarditis	125.00
26372	Joseph Warfield	101	25	9	Myocarditis	300.00
26373	James Mills	106	16	11	Asphyxiation	300.00
26374	Richard Williams	109	26	..	Senile gangrene	300.00
26375	Jane A. Fitzgerald	117	25	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
26376	Joseph Killmurry	219	13	5	Heart disease	300.00
26377	Geo. C. McAnulty	230	16	11	Nephritis	125.00
26378	Ira A. Henderson	347	5	8	Paralysis and brain abscess	300.00
26379	John Lang	355	7	3	Pneumonia	300.00
26380	Henry C. Krisle	379	5	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
26381	Phillip Gardner	399	8	4	Myocarditis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
26382	Henry Matz	434	14	8	Cancer of stomach	125.00
26383	Orville Miller	515	4	9	Artero sclerosis	50.00
26384	Nannina Squillante	593	3	1	Pneumonia	75.00
26385	M. J. Rafferty	877	10	2	Influenza	300.00
26386	John R. Fraiser	887	14	6	Hit by falling timber	300.00
26387	Morris Marcus	1824	2	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
26388	Mattie M. Ellsworth	137	2	..	LaGrippe	50.00
26389	John Lemke	689	2	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
26390	J. W. Tecklenburg	73	10	8	Endocarditis	300.00
26391	John D. Duggleby	125	10	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
26392	Isaac H. Palmer (Dis.)	127	16	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
26393	Allen E. Kinsley	143	2	8	Acute asthma	50.00
26394	Louis C. Miller	166	3	4	Cerebral apoplexy	200.00
26395	David Becker	291	3	1	Acute pyelo-nephritis	200.00
26396	Mary E. Unwin	351	15	3	Bright's disease	75.00
26397	Albert C. Brandfass	3	3	9	General paralysis	200.00
26398	Anna Mosher	48	6	2	Puerperal sepsis	75.00
26399	Anton Piefer	58	21	3	Odema of lungs	300.00
26400	George W. Janton	122	15	11	Uremia	300.00
26401	Jacob Marks	62	9	10	Empyema	300.00
26402	George Gerth	182	1	1	Accidental fall from scaffold	200.00
26403	Mary M. Cure	198	7	5	Nephritis	75.00
26404	B. L. Allen	420	2	3	Gunshot wound	200.00
26405	J. W. Laycock	605	9	11	Pneumonia	300.00
26406	Joe Conway	644	3	3	Paralysis	200.00
26407	Fred Miller	678	24	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26408	Laura E. Garrett	792	6	8	Jacksonian epilepsy	75.00
26409	Harry Sutton	1704	10	6	Apoplexy	125.00
26410	Thomas Murphy	109	32	1	Pneumonia	300.00
26411	Katie E. Nelins	345	13	3	Odema of lungs	75.00
26412	George H. M. Loring	370	29	10	Heart disease	300.00
26413	John Tyson	434	13	7	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
26414	Nellie M. Enge	599	1	6	Fibroid tumor of uterus	50.00
26415	Josephine L. Gagnon	1127	10	7	Uremia	75.00
26416	J. W. Whitmore	1145	13	10	LaGrippe	125.00
26417	Matilda L. Sellars	1214	12	..	Puerperal fever	75.00
26418	H. L. Prescott	1274	1	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
26419	Josephine F. Poole	1410	2	11	Pneumonia	50.00
26420	Emelia B. Gendron	1558	1	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
26421	Christ Kuglin	10	29	10	Obstruction of bowels	300.00
26422	Adam B. Little	25	28	..	Uraemia	300.00
26423	John Feighn	43	23	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26424	John Kopstain	54	28	10	Bright's disease	300.00
26425	Jos. Koblich	54	9	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26426	Johanne Dalen	87	11	..	Acute dilatation of heart	75.00
26427	Peter Johnson	181	15	..	Obstruction of bowels	300.00
26428	William A. Little	287	5	3	Splenic leukemia	300.00
26429	John J. Nagelhouse	322	12	8	Struck by train (beheaded)	300.00
26430	Elizabeth Carlock	325	16	1	Pneumonia	75.00
26431	John H. Shane	416	25	11	Apoplexy	300.00
26432	Thomas Emmerson	483	28	8	Endocarditis	300.00
26433	Vallon M. Arrowsmith	578	7	2	Fibroid tumor	75.00
26434	Joil Beaudry	632	13	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26435	Grace D. Sylvester	888	2	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
26436	Katie Marwick	993	10	3	Chronic dysentery	75.00
26437	John Boe	1456	9	8	Tumor of liver	300.00
26438	Agnes C. Conaty	281	2	3	Atrophy of liver	50.00
26439	Henry C. Allcot	325	13	10	Chronic endocarditis	125.00
26440	Sarah Miloff	1805	3	2	Child birth	75.00
26441	Geo. H. Steade (Dis.)	115	2	2	Accidental injuries	200.00
26442	John Heinrich	242	12	8	Suicide	300.00
26443	John Huffman	644	15	2	Apoplexy	125.00
26444	George A. Tolman	1059	9	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
26445	Wm. P. Conden	2	8	..	Nephritis	75.00
26446	Henry Hansen	4	8	8	Apoplexy	300.00
26447	Jake Landfeld	13	2	9	Cardiac failure	50.00
26448	Alois Kroupa	57	13	5	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
26449	Catherine Starrett	131	14	10	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
26450	J. J. Scott	142	15	11	Paresis	300.00
26451	Chas. A. Wehrhohn	419	19	2	Struck by train	300.00
26452	Val Swain	469	1	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
26453	Charlotte Deutsch	497	11	6	Uterine fibroids	75.00
26454	Leanna V. Essick	510	7	6	Uraemia	75.00
26455	Peter G. Young	599	8	9	Angina pectoris	75.00
26456	Ch. (Geo.) Foerst	941	1	6	Suicide	200.00
26457	Mary W. Thompson	978	9	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
26458	Frank W. Dusine (Dis.)	1532	1	1	Accidental injuries	100.00
26459	Albina Porrier	1679	5	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
26460	Thomas F. Bicknell	1712	10	11	Toxemia	125.00
26461	Lambert Watson	8	10	10	Bright's disease	300.00
26462	Barbara Strauss	10	18	4	Pleurisy	75.00
26463	Wm. Kramer	12	14	6	Pneumonia	300.00
26464	William Delaney	33	12	7	Cancer of stomach	300.00
26465	Charles A. Bachelder	33	13	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
26466	Marie J. F. Miller	42	16	8	Brain tumor	75.00
26467	W. A. Anderson (Dis.)	42	5	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
26468	Inga Johnson	58	10	4	Convulsions	75.00
26469	E. B. Jones	79	14	9	Pneumonia	125.00
26470	James P. Flanigan	83	14	10	Heart disease	125.00
26471	Thomas Hughes	132	28	2	Fractured rib and senility	300.00
26472	Adam Vatter	141	14	3	Suicide	300.00
26473	H. E. Nelson	211	4	8	Suicide	200.00
26474	Geo. H. Metz	262	10	10	Senility	125.00
26475	Jerome Granger	281	3	8	Pulmonry tuberculosis	200.00
26476	Harry Avery	299	12	5	Suicide	300.00
26477	Rozella Gabriel	308	10	4	Acute pancreatitis	75.00
26478	J. W. Campbell	483	25	6	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
26479	Mary E. Smith	642	11	8	Chronic nephritis	75.00
26480	Elizabeth Wiggins	667	16	6	Carcinoma	75.00
26481	Lena H. Grube	703	13	10	Pneumonia	75.00
26482	T. L. Blalock	764	9	3	Fracture of skull	300.00
26483	Anne Clark	1163	5	11	Ptomaine poisoning	75.00
26484	Peter Olson	1367	8	4	Carcinoma of stomach	75.00
26485	Edward J. Cogan	1379	10	7	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
26486	Hilda Salmonson	1717	10	10	Chronic endocarditis	75.00
26487	Claudia Lafrance	1760	2	6	Acute indigestion	50.00
26488	Henry Becker	1784	13	9	Nephritis	300.00
26489	Viola E. Angier	1874	1	5	Puerperal sepsis	50.00
26490	Cornelia Wood	9	5	6	Myocarditis	75.00
26491	Geo. Botens	13	4	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
26492	Peter T. Nelson	247	6	10	Endocarditis	300.00
26493	Emil Neidhardt (Dis.)	483	10	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
26494	Morris Pomerantz (Dis.)	1008	6	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
26495	Peter M. Burkhart	1693	27	..	Pneumonia	300.00
26496	Hulda Baum	10	17	..	Fatty degeneration of heart	75.00
26497	Anna L. Ness	12	14	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26498	William H. Smith	135	15	4	Cancer of face	300.00
26499	Martin J. Deitcher	492	14	..	Carcinoma of rectum	300.00
26500	Albina Beliveau	551	11	9	Nephritis	75.00
26501	Philip Vatcher	595	15	2	Endocarditis	300.00
26502	Cassie St. Denis	1118	4	5	Pulmonary embolism	75.00
26503	Annie M. Goble	55	10	9	Pneumonia	75.00
26504	Huldah A. Sword	103	16	9	Chronic dysentery	75.00
26505	William Flood	219	17	4	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
26506	William R. Wilson	289	16	10	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
26507	Walter C. MacEwen	82	1	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
26508	Annie Litschie	567	23	9	Cerebral apoplexy	75.00
26509	Marshall S. Simmons	629	2	9	Epithelioma of face and throat	200.00
26510	W. W. Harris (Dis.)	943	10	7	Accidental injuries	400.00
					Total	$36,614.81

Full beneficial claims	$ 25,114.81
Semi-beneficial claims	3,275.00
Wife's claims	4,725.00
Disability claims	3,500.00
Total	$ 36,614.81

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR APRIL, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
2904	John Smodish	1784	6	7	Three months' arrears	$300.00
2905	Carrie K. Eddows	1809	5	10	Six months suspended	75.00
2906	Hannah Ledin	784	14	9	Three months' arrears	75.00
2907	Maggie Brooks	935	14	3	Semi-beneficial	75.00
2908	Bertha Cirzan	1586	8	4	Bad health when husband was admitted	75.00
2909	Adelaide Hoffman	13	7	11	Three months' arrears	75.00
2910	Anna Rochac	87	16	5	Semi-beneficial	75.00
2911	Mary Nilson	643	11	5	Semi-beneficial	75.00
2912	Wesley Johnson	295	25	..	Six months' arrears	125.00
2913	Bertha K. Hansen	1456	14	5	Semi-beneficial	75.00
2914	L. P. Carnes	169	11	6	Three months' arrears	300.00
2915	S. C. Sorensen (Dis.)	4	13	5	Not filed within two years	400.00
2916	Judith A. Craft	308	6	8	Semi-beneficial	75.00

Contributions to Oshkosh, Wis., by Local Unions, State and District Councils of U. B. of C. & J. of A., for Relief of Men Locked Out

No.	Location	Amounts
1813	Milwaukee, Wis.	$ 10.00
1748	Milwaukee, Wis.	25.00
91	Racine, Wis.	35.00
836	Janesville, Wis.	15.00
188	Milwaukee, Wis.	25.00
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	25.00
1519	Milwaukee, Wis.	10.00
161	Kenosha, Wis.	25.00
1447	Milwaukee, Wis.	25.00
522	Milwaukee, Wis.	25.00
792	Rockford, Ill.	11.00
314	Madison, Wis.	75.00
476	New York, N. Y.	100.00
309	New York, N. Y.	100.00
48	New York, N. Y.	25.00
593	New York, N. Y.	5.00
12	Brooklyn, N. Y.	50.00
1548	Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
126	Brooklyn, N. Y.	50.00
451	Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
138	Brooklyn, N. Y.	75.00
740	Brooklyn, N. Y.	50.00
34	Long Island City, N. Y.	25.00
247	Brooklyn, N. Y.	50.00
471	New York, N. Y.	50.00
1067	Belleville, N. Y.	6.00
172	Westchester, N. Y.	25.00
214	Brooklyn, N. Y.	100.00
32	Brooklyn, N. Y.	100.00
168	Kansas City, Kan.	1.90
257	St. Louis, Mo.	25.00
534	Burlington, Iowa	50.00
1529	Kansas City, Mo.	10.00
61	Kansas City, Mo.	50.00
549	Greenfield, Mass.	2.00
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.	5.00
1285	Allentown, Pa.	10.00
388	Davenport, Iowa	5.00
63	Bloomington, Ill.	2.50
458	Lawrence, Kans.	1.00
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	2.00
948	Sioux City, Iowa	25.00
D. C.	Lockport, Ill.	2.00
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	5.00
958	Marquette, Mich.	2.00
1128	Lagrange, Ill.	15.00
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	2.50
154	Kewannee, Ill.	5.00
132	Washington, D. C.	10.00
1782	Newark, N. J.	10.00
514	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	5.00
198	Dallas, Texas	10.00
72	Rochester, N. Y.	25.00
1212	Coffeyville, Kans.	2.00
943	Tulsa, Okla.	25.00
592	Muncie, Ind.	5.00
44	Urbana, Ill.	10.00
824	Muskegon, Mich.	10.00
D. C.	St. Paul, Minn.	5.00
231	Rochester, N. Y.	50.00
79	New Haven, Conn.	5.00
199	Chicago, Ill.	25.00
D. C.	Norristown, Pa.	8.00
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	15.00
331	Norfolk, Va.	5.00
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	10.00
558	Elmhurst, Ill.	5.00
1137	Pratt, Kans.	5.00
345	Memphis, Tenn.	10.00
676	Cincinnati, Ohio	5.00
1835	Waterloo, Iowa	5.00
1922	Chicago, Ill.	200.00
242	Chicago, Ill.	100.00
1786	Chicago, Ill.	200.00
271	Chicago, Ill.	50.00
1784	Chicago, Ill.	200.00
341	Chicago, Ill.	25.00
1367	Chicago, Ill.	100.00
1367	Chicago, Ill.	400.00
782	Fond du Lac, Wis.	25.00
105	Cleveland, Ohio	100.00
39	Cleveland, Ohio	25.00
1615	Cleveland, Ohio	25.00
11	Cleveland, Ohio	100.00
D. C.	Cleveland, Ohio	50.00
1722	Baltimore, Md.	5.00
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	2.50
705	Lorain, Ohio	2.00
1403	Watertown, Wis.	5.00
425	El Paso, Texas	5.00
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
1874	Denver, Colo.	10.00
687	Elizabeth, N. J.	5.00
124	Bradford, Pa.	3.00
404	Painesville, Ohio	5.00
711	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	5.00
1655	Sapulpa Okla.	5.00
177	Springfield, Mass.	25.00
286	Great Falls, Mont.	10.00
1750	Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
207	Chester, Pa.	5.00
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	10.00
941	East Orange, N. J.	5.00
228	Pottsville Pa.	10.00
448	Waukegan, Ill.	10.00
325	Paterson, N J.	10.00
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2.00
413	South Bend, Ind.	1.00
31	Trenton, N. J.	5.00
186	Falls Creek, Pa.	3.00
383	Bayonne, N. J.	2.00
1255	Chillicothe, Ohio	5.00
64	Louisville, Ky.	10.00
186	Steubenville, Ohio	25.00
650	Pomeroy, Ohio	1.00
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	10.00
565	Elkhart, Ind.	1.00
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	5.00
568	Lincoln, Ill.	5.00
532	Elmira, N. Y.	10.00
478	New York, N. Y.	10.00
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	5.00
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	2.00
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
1329	Kirkwood, Mo.	10.00
360	Galesbury, Ill.	2.00
1811	Monroe, La.	2.00
191	York, Pa.	1.00
308	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	10.00
104	Dayton, Ohio	5.00
270	Rock Island, Ill.	5.00
578	St. Louis, Mo.	10.00
1282	Salem, Ohio	5.00
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	50.00
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	5.00
830	Oil City, Pa.	2.00
879	Elmira, N. Y.	5.00
D. C.	Detroit, Mich.	25.00
77	Port Chester, N. Y.	5.00
1206	Norwood, Ohio	5.00
847	Natick, Mass.	25.00
309	New York, N. Y.	15.00
521	Chicago, Ill.	50.00
141	Chicago, Ill.	100.00
504	Chicago, Ill.	50.00
341	Chicago, Ill.	50.00
181	Chicago, Ill.	200.00
1	Chicago, Ill.	200.00
434	Chicago, Ill.	50.00
416	Chicago, Ill.	50.00
1922	Chicago, Ill.	200.00
62	Chicago, Ill.	100.00
1786	Chicago, Ill.	200.00
341	Chicago, Ill.	25.00
80	Chicago, Ill.	200.00
54	Chicago, Ill.	20.00
10	Chicago, Ill.	200.00
58	Chicago, Ill.	100.00

No.	Location	Amounts
1693	Chicago, Ill.	25.00
441	Cambridge, Mass.	10.00
605	Portsmouth, Va.	2.00
1207	Charlestown, W. Va.	10.00
433	Belleville, Ill.	10.00
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	5.00
725	Salt Lake City, Utah	5.00
119	Newark, N. J.	10.00
398	Lewiston, Idaho	5.00
103	Birmingham, Ala.	5.00
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	10.00
2500	Akron, Ohio	5.00
377	Alton, Ill.	5.00
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	25.00
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	5.00
334	Saginaw, Mich.	5.00
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	20.00
692	Cincinnati, Ohio	5.00
589	Indianapolis, Ind.	23.00
1582	Cincinnati, Ohio	5.00
790	Dixon, Ill.	5.00
430	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	10.00
626	Wilmington, Del.	10.00
734	Kokomo, Ind.	5.00
1730	Neodesha, Kans.	2.00
1172	Billings, Mont.	5.00
481	Barre, Vt.	5.00
112	Butte, Mont.	50.00
955	Appleton, Wis.	10.00
4	Davenport, Iowa	5.00
373	Ft. Madison, Iowa	5.00
1410	Cambridge, Mass.	10.00
282	Jersey City, N. J.	5.00
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	25.00
355	Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
D. C.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	10.00
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
746	Norwalk, Conn.	5.00
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.	5.00
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	5.00
633	Granite City, Ill.	4.45
1572	McGill, Nev.	5.00
632	Providence, R. I.	10.00
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	5.00
84	Akron, Ohio	5.00
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	50.00
5	St. Louis, Mo.	15.00
308	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	200.00
1039	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	10.00
824	Muskegon, Mich.	25.00
1649	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	10.00
100	Muskegon, Mich.	15.25
202	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
220	Wallace, Idaho	5.00
1033	Monaca, Pa.	5.00
1676	Caney, Kans.	1.00
378	Edwardsville, Ill.	5.00
505	Litchfield, Ill.	1.00
1233	Detroit, Mich.	5.00
195	Peru, Ill.	5.00
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	5.00
1365	Cleveland, Ohio	10.00
78	Troy, N. Y.	20.00
689	La Crosse, Wis.	5.00
668	Palo Alta, Cal.	5.00
118	Jersey City, N. J.	10.00
180	Vallego, Cal.	5.00
513	New York, N. Y.	15.00
14	San Antonio, Texas	10.00
1105	Springfield, Mass.	10.00
609	Idaho Falls, Idaho	2.00
716	Janesville, Ohio	5.00
372	Lima, Ohio	2.00
70	Chicago, Ill.	5.00
1401	Buffalo, N. Y.	10.10
16	Springfield, Ill.	25.00
1008	Brooklyn, N. Y.	50.00
251	Kingston, N. Y.	5.00
911	Kalispell, Mont.	10.00
136	Newark, Ohio	10.00
1392	Sayreville, N. J.	10.00
1561	Portland, Ore.	10.00
288	Homestead, Pa.	10.00
143	Canton, Ohio	5.00
1940	Toledo, Ohio	15.00
1112	Marshalltown, Iowa	5.00
1420	Hastings on Hudson, N. Y.	5.00
898	St. Joseph, Mich.	5.00
1709	Ashland, Wis.	5.00
1562	North Wales, Pa.	2.00
46	Sault Ste, Marie, Mich.	10.00
1179	Cliffside, N. J.	10.00
145	Sayre, Pa.	2.00
209	Cincinnati, Ohio	10.00
1157	Passiac, N. J.	2.00
1258	Pocotello, Idaho	25.00
1440	Buffalo, N. Y.	15.00
1668	Buffalo, N. Y.	5.00
D. C.	Buffalo, N. Y.	25.00
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	20.00
2504	Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
1555	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	20.00
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	10.00
2548	Rochester, N. Y.	15.00
231	Rochester, N. Y.	50.00
1377	Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
231	Rochester, N. Y.	10.00
291	Brooklyn, N. Y.	30.00
1541	Palestine, Texas	2.50
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	10.00
D. C.	Tampa, Fla.	5.00
190	Klamath Falls, Orc.	5.00
374	Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
37	Shamokin, Pa.	2.21
738	St. Louis, Mo.	3.50
613	Jamaica, N. Y.	50.00
475	Walsenburg, Colo.	5.00
525	Coshocton, Ohio	3.00
1381	Woodland, Cal.	5.00
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	5.00
306	Newark, N. J.	15.00
316	San Jose, Cal.	5.00
467	Hoboken, N. J.	5.00
176	Newport, R. I.	5.00
1619	Atlantic City, N. J.	5.00
106	Des Moines, Iowa	50.00
334	Saginaw, Mich.	25.00
579	Dubuque, Iowa	10.00
1568	Minneapolis, Minn.	5.00
920	Meriden, Conn.	5.00
222	Westfield, Mass.	5.00
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	2.00
1192	Oglesby, Ill.	5.00
72	Rochester, N. Y.	50.00
1948	Ames, Iowa	5.00
723	Yonkers, N. Y.	10 00
377	Alton, Ill.	5.00
665	Amarillo, Texas	1.00
1209	Newark, N. J.	5.00
1766	Fostoria, Ohio	2.00
219	New York, N. Y.	25.00
151	Long Branch, N. J.	5.00
38	St. Catharine, Ont.	5.00
833	Berwyn, Pa.	5.00
1222	Dayton, Ohio	5.00
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00
238	Philadelphia, Pa.	9.25
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	50.00
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
456	Medina, Pa.	6.00
S. C.	Pennsylvania	100.00
15	Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00
1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	100.00
736	Philadelphia, Pa.	20.00
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	5.00
897	Morristown, Pa.	10.00
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	10.00
200	Columbus, Ohio	25.90
104	Dayton, Ohio	20.00
660	Springfield, Ohio	5.00
1222	Dayton, Ohio	10.00
346	Dayton, Ohio	10.00
1445	Topeka, Kans.	5.00
550	Berkley, Cal.	5.00

No.	Location	Amounts
1524	Miles City, Mont.	5.00
713	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.	15.00
325	Paterson, N. J.	30.10
116	Bay City, Mich.	10.00
2519	Newark, N. J.	10.00
591	Little Falls, N. Y.	3.00
1513	Schnectady, N. Y.	5.00
1264	Clifton, Arizona	20.00
140	O'Fallon, Ill.	5.00
429	Montclair, N. J.	10.00
1014	Warren, Pa.	2.00
1009	Cincinnati, Ohio	1.00
466	Dunkirk, N. Y.	3.00
609	Idaho Falls, Idaho	2.00
202	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
D. C.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	25.00
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
571	Carnegie, Pa.	15.00
333	New Kensington, Pa.	10.00
1186	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
402	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
164	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
747	Oswego, N. Y.	5.00
D. C.	Duval County, Fla.	5.00
846	Revere, Mass.	10.00
1410	Boston, Mass.	25.00
888	Lynn, Mass.	25.00
96	Springfield, Mass.	25.00
441	Waverley, Mass.	50.00
1516	Salem, Mass.	28.50
D. C.	Boston, Mass.	50.00
954	Boston, Mass.	25.00
67	Boston, Mass.	50.00
33	Boston, Mass.	50.00
478	New York, N. Y.	25.00
464	New York, N. Y.	25.00
	AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS	
	New York, N. Y.	20.00
139	Jersey City, N. J.	5.00
2565	Yonkers, N. Y.	20.00
387	New York, N. Y.	25.00
D. C.	New Jersey	50.00
546	Olean, N. Y.	10.00
1491	Spring City, Pa.	5.00
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	50.00
336	La Salle, Ill.	5.00
670	Evansville, Ind.	2.00
1252	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	5.00
170	Bridgeport, Ohio	5.00
755	Superior, Wis.	50.00
1868	St. Paul, Minn.	25.00
7	Minneapolis, Minn.	25.00
87	St. Paul, Minn.	25.00
548	Minneapolis, Minn.	2.50
19	Detroit, Mich.	50.00
1369	Grand Rapids, Mich.	5.00
361	Duluth, Minn.	20.00
	Total	$8,685.76

Recapitulation

RECEIPTS

Contributions to Oshkosh, Wis., by Local Unions, State and District Councils of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	$ 8,685.76
Sister organizations	831.65
Sister organizations in Oshkosh	217.50
Receipts from dance	200.00
Contributions from factories	353.40
Contributions from merchants, etc.	1,206.75
Refunded $75.00 and $10.00	85.00
Total	$11,580.06

EXPENSES

Strike donations	$ 7,233.00
Special strike committees, $1,236.80 and $325.00	1,561.80
Miscellaneous and special committees' soliciting	2,706.57
Balance on hand	78 69
Total	$11,580.06

Amendments to General Constitution Dayton, O., D. C. and L. U. 104

We, the Carpenters' District Council of Dayton, O., and L. U. 104, offer the following amendment to the General Constitution to be submitted to the coming General Convention this fall at Fort Worth, Tex.

Amend Section 13. Strike out the clause in Section 13, "and mail a copy of same to the home address of each member" and insert the clause, "and mail in bulk the number of copies the Local Union may require." After giving the matter just consideration we believe that it will be to the best interests of the General Office to do this for various reasons, first financially, and secondly, we find there is no end to the task of keeping the proper addresses in the General Office, also that a great number of the members are not getting "The Carpenter."

L. E. NYSEWANDER,
Secretary, D. C.

Local Union 106, Des Moines, Ia.

In regular meeting of L. U. 106, April 18, 1916:

Moved and seconded that the resolutions as presented by Brother Jessie Young be accepted and a copy be sent to the General Office to be presented at the next National Convention of the U. B., carried.

Resolved, That Section 4, page 5, of the General Constitution be changed to read as follows:

The Headquarters and the General Offices of the United Brotherhood shall be

located in Des Moines, Ia., January 1st, 1918.

Convention to be held every two years in the same city during the month of September.

Change Section 5: General Executive Board shall have the power to install and operate an up-to-date printing plant in the same city.

F. A. WETZEL, R. S.

L. U. 815, Haywards, Cal.

When there is only one candidate nominated for General Officers, that nominee shall be declared duly elected and his name shall not be placed on the ballot for election.

A new section: to provide for holding the National Convention once in four years in place of every two years as now. This would not only be a big saving in expense to both the General Office and locals, but would help to increase the working funds at the General Office without placing more burden on the various locals which have all they can carry now, while it would also increase the term of the General Office. We have the recall if necessary and the past experience has shown that the General Officers have proved competent and can be trusted for four years as easily as two years.

To provide for holding the conventions at the General Headquarters permanently instead of moving at great expense to various parts of the country. The fixing of the conventions permanently at Indianapolis would also save much expense when the United Brotherhood needs the money. G. TOYNE, Sec.

L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.

Complaint has been made that subjects of foreign countries, having been admitted to membership in the United Brotherhood, after filling their application for citizenship, have allowed such application to lapse, thereby holding membership in the United Brotherhood contrary to the intent of the Constitution, as per Section 42, paragraph 11, on page 36 of General Constitution. We, therefore, recommend that the following be added to Section 9, on page 10:

"No member shall be elected or appointed to any local or General Office, organizer or deputy unless he is a citizen of the United States, Canada or Mexico, provided he has been a member of the United Brotherhood sufficient time to obtain citizenship.

We also recommend that Section 54 be amended by striking out the word "membership," in the last line of second paragraph, and inserting "holding office." Thus making the clause to read: "shall be forever debarred from holding office in the United Brotherhood.

We would also suggest that in compiling new Constitutions the different paragraphs of each section be lettered so as to facilitate reference to same.

Local Union 55, Denver, Col.

Now, brethren, as the time has arrived, let us talk greater and stronger organization in the interest of carpenters under the jurisdiction of the U. B.; let us center our forces for more effective work, that is, into bigger unions. Think of it, in cities where there are two or more unions the rank and file of any union cannot make a motion and carry it that has any substance or power. If they were together in one union they could do business that would stand for something every time a motion was carried.

Think of the Bricklayers and many other unions: one big union in every big city, and look at their power; every time a motion is made it is acted upon right then and there, and it does not necessitate reference to any other body of men, that is why their unions are so strong in their effects.

Now, under our present system a baker's dozen can apply for a carpenters' charter and call themselves a "carpenters' union"; and, as many of these unions can be in a city as there are different nationalities in that city, and the

members of one union do not know anything about the other unions unless they happen to work on the same job.

We say, "old men's pension," why, we cannot do anything until we stop paying out our income in small rents and to small office holders, and it looks as if we don't like to do anything in the interest of our unions for nothing.

Now, brethern, before the next convention let us arise to the occasion that we are looking for now; the one big union in every big city, under our jurisdiction.

Let us introduce resolutions at the next convention requiring new articles to the Constitution empowering the General Executive Board of officers to issue one charter to every city and town where one or more unions now exist, also requiring the rank and file to take a vote on this one big union and, of course, this method will do away with what is now called "the carpenters' councils" and lots of extra expense that now exists.

We should do some thinking as to the wisdom of this move, and take action in our locals, fitting ourselves for the occasion, instructing our delegates to the convention favoring our best judgment regarding the big union.

Regarding this great movement, comrades, fellow-workers and brethern, let the rank and file hear from you through the Carpenters' Journal.

Yours truly,

D. A. MacLEOD.

L. U. 55, Denver, Col.

An Enjoyable Celebration

On April 9, last, L. U. 1615, of Cleveland, O., celebrated its fifth anniversary and it was "some celebration" from every point of view, the hall being filled to capacity. The exercises started at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon to the tune of a first-class home talent orchestra, who were all members of the U. B.

Then a very enjoyable program was rendered consisting of folk songs and dancing, following which was speaking. Second General Vice-President Lakey was the principle speaker and a number of other addresses were made in Polish and Bohemian. The talks were very instructive and interesting.

The evening exercises opened with a grand march to supper, and it was just the kind of supper to put good cheer in the heart of a carpenter, plenty of good home cooked food and a veritable banquet.

Everyone had a good time and much credit is due the officers and committees of L. U. 1615, as well as the officers of the Cleveland D. C. for the success of this big celebration.

Scranton Gets In Line

After championing the "open shop" for nearly a quarter of a century, the Scranton Builders' Exchange has at last declared for the "union shop."

According to a Scranton newspaper of March 27, about seventy-five per cent of the employing power in the city is affiliated in some way with the Builders' Exchange, Mr. Williams, president of the exchange, declaring that "self-preservation and continuance of their identity as contractors" were the forces back of the change.

Williams, who personally declared himself opposed to the change, explained that the declaration for the "closed shop" had become the only hope of the contractors who had remained loyal to the exchange. Continuing he said that union labor had gained such a firm foothold in the city and vicinity that it was almost an impossibility for a contractor aligned with the exchange to obtain a contract for any kind of work in the building trades.

The present officers of the exchange are: E. S. Williams, president; A. A. Kearney, first vice-president; W. A. Barriscale, second vice-president; Harry Sykes, treasurer, and A. I. Fuller, secretary.

Basil Manly, of the Industrial Relations Committee, has again done good work in unearthing the income tax dodgers.

Casual Comment

The enemies of every good cause are legion!

* * *

An honest enemy is better than an unsympathetic friend.

* * *

Hostility stimulates action; indifference breathes decay.

* * *

Indifference and want of enthusiasm from within is much more dangerous to labor's cause than hostility from without.

* * *

The numerous gains made in the trade movement of the last few months are certainly encouraging and show what intelligent, collective effort will do.

* * *

The year 1916 did not open very auspiciously but it now bids fair to fulfil the forecast of those who prophesied a busy year for our members.

* * *

Organizing work is of primary importance and the measure of our ultimate success. By it we stand or fall. It is the main thing, the vital thing. Keep at it!

* * *

Clearness of vision will largely determine labor's progress in the future and it will be well for us to place our main reliance on collective action rather than political action.

* * *

The "cheapskate politician" is the curse of every movement for the purpose of extending human rights. As a general rule he is utterly unprincipled and self-seeking.

* * *

Unfortunately a quota of specimens of the breed are to be found in the labor movement in every locality, and more's the pity. But the same may be said of all associations.

* * *

No scheme has yet been devised to put a damper on their activities. They wriggle into the councils of labor from time to time and cloud and befog straight issues or create dissension or distrust.

* * *

Their's is the slave mind, pure and simple! And what a price to pay for such abasement—the possession of some paltry political office, perhaps.

* * *

Liberty, justice and humanitarian standards cannot be purchased without a struggle—concerted and unremitting effort is necessary if we are to realize the ideals set before us.

* * *

Neither should we be chary of our sympathies. Every manifestation of the spirit of liberty in protest against tyranny, oppression and wrong is entitled to our considerate sympathy.

* * *

One of the greatest of all myths is the belief that an era of progressive ideals and humanitarian standards will one day be ushered in without any great effort on our part.

* * *

Enlightenment and reform extend their beneficent sway slowly and for long receive grudging recognition from the powers that be. It is for us to assist in the campaign of education.

* * *

It is, of course, a truism to say that our success as trade unionists depends upon our own individual efforts; but every beneficial act, every new recruit gained for your union, means a forward step on the road.

* * *

The Kern-McGillicuddy bill for compensation for injured federal employes has the support of all organized workers and should be enacted into law by the present Congress. It is simply a matter of justice to government employes.

* * *

Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor, has characterized the Rockefeller

industrial plan, recently inaugurated in Colorado as "a feudal organization which cannot survive in a political democracy." Anyhow, it does not seem to be thriving.

* * *

Mr. Post is right. The idea is an extension of all the other outcroppings of Rockefeller feudalism which has for its object the absolute control of the workers. It now seeks to control their labor organizations to forestall a democratic labor body originated from the men.

* * *

There is great expectancy as to the outcome of the conference which opened in New York June 1, between representatives of the railroad brotherhoods and the railroad managers to discuss the eight-hour demand of freight service employes.

* * *

Within the last ten years it is estimated that the various states of the union have enacted over 62,730 laws and when one thinks of the thousands of interpretations given to them by lawyers and judges a good idea may be got of what is termed a "legal haze."

* * *

When in doubt pass a law, seems to be the motto of a majority of our legislators but recently there seems to be a growing disposition to question the wisdom of such a policy. Common sense with regard to keeping legal prohibitions and inhibitions at a minimum is needed.

* * *

A charter has been granted by the American Federation of Labor to the American Federation of Teachers, Charles B. Stillman is president and Margaret Snodgrass is corresponding secretary with offices at 116 West Washington St., Chicago. It is very satisfying to note this.

* * *

We note that the trial of David Caplan, who was charged by the Los Angeles authorities in being implicated with the McNamaras in the Times explosion, resulted in a disagreement. The jury was out seventy-three hours and stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

The condition of the "ignorant foreigners," chiefly the unskilled element in various parts of the country, has been appreciably bettered in recent months as a result of a more spontaneously conscious desire for organization among them. The awakening of the unskilled to their interests is a good omen.

* * *

Basil M. Manly, of the Industrial Relations Committee, has done a most useful work which is sure to be far-reaching in its effects, in his recent expose of the manner in which the United States government is being defrauded through income tax evasions.

* * *

According to Mr. Manly's estimate, a huge sum of no less than $320,000,000 is being withheld from the United States treasury through income tax frauds and evasions, involving thousands of wealthy citizens and thousands of the most profitable and wealthy American corporations.

* * *

If the income tax thefts are stopped and the $320,000,000 withheld from the treasury last year are recovered the administration would not only have enough to pay for a program of military preparedness but also more than $100,000,000 which could be used for old age pensions or other social measures.

* * *

When the manner in which the demands of the miners were met in the year 1916, is compared with the chaotic conditions which resulted in 1897, at which time their demands met with little consideration, no one can doubt the value of organization so far as the miners are concerned.

* * *

By their associations ye shall know them! We recently saw that the Rockefeller "union" plan is acceptable to President Paterson of the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company. Paterson has been a vigorous opponent of bona fide trade unionism and formed an "employes' association" of strike-breakers to take the place of union boiler makers.

Correspondence

The Des Moines Ladies Auxiliary

Editor The Carpenter:

In the April number of "The Carpenter," I note some splendid suggestions about "the indifferent member," from a carpenter's wife in Brooklyn, N. Y.

I wish to inform her through the Journal that in our city of Des Moines, we have a prosperous Ladies Auxiliary, which has been organized since 1912. We have Charter No. 4 and a membership of about one hundred. With a social committee we furnish entertainments and banquets for the union and have a general good time

We do not plan for good times alone, however. We have an aid society and we work in different ways to help fill the treasury and aid poor families where we can.

We are self-supporting, pay our own hall rent, see that all sick members have flowers and other help if needed. We have our own dishes and culinary appointments for serving and are fully equipped for all kinds of entertainments and find the work both helpful and interesting.

About two months ago we went to Ames, Iowa, and instituted a lodge there. They received Charter No. 24, thus showing there are twenty-four Ladies' Auxiliary organizations in existence and no doubt ere this there are several additional ones.

Hoping this information will inspire others to start similar organizations, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
BERTHA WITZEL, R. S.
Des Moines Ladies' Auxiliary.

Takes Issue On Eight-Hour Day Law

Editor The Carpenter:

I joined the Carpenters' Union in 1886, since which time I have admired and upheld your actions and written articles, but your article on the eight-hour law in the February number of "The Carpenter" admits of a difference of opinion.

We are agreed as to the necessity of a shorter work day, and we are agreed as to the reasons for same, which you state is the robbing of a man's strength and energy; also for the adjustment of the loss of employment caused by improved machinery. It may be, as you state at the close of your article, that why I cannot agree with the balance of your article is "a lack of more careful thought," but that may admit a difference of opinion too.

I would object to a law creating a minimum work day of eight hours, but I do favor a law that would compel employers to work none of the unorganized men, women and children, over eight hours. Unlike our union that the American Federation of Labor made "the goat" of to take the lead in securing shorter hours, and we have done so in many instances, but at an expense it would be hard to calculate; sometimes at an expense of hunger to women and children, at other times in any way that was deemed expedient, and our superior organization has helped us through. But the unorganized cannot help themselves; they are the ones a maximum work day would help. The particular thing that you overlook is that a maximum day by law would not prevent any individual or organization from demanding and getting shorter hours at any time we should enforce such demands, just as we are doing now; just as some workers get more than a minimum wage.

There is nothing in a law fixing a maximum day, or a minimum wage that would need cause us to work with scabs, nor prevent us from making contracts with employers. I do not view such a

law with alarm, I believe we could more easily and cheaply get labor's just deserts, by allowing all organizations to freeely discuss the platform of every political party and then throw our full strength to the party which comes nearest fulfilling our demands, and that, in its finality, will be the full product of our toil. That seems to me a better way than the one we have always used, nearly always causing privation, hunger and often bloodshed.

Now, brother, in conclusion I ask you to take to heart the last three lines of your article, which reads, "Give this subject a little more careful thought and you may see where we are drifting."

Yours very truly,

H. DES ROCHERS,

Lemon City, Fla.

From Binghamton, N. Y.

Editor The Carpenter:

We, as an organization, should be proud of our Journal and the editor is to be congratulated upon its general appearance, its conciseness and its thoroughness in the various departments. Not only has "The Carpenter" developed rapidly but every month there is some feature of improvement noticeable.

When criticising and reviewing our Journal there is also one department that should not go without mention and that is the U. B. printing plant, the blotters sent out from the First Vice-President's office and the stationery used by the General Office bear evidence of as high class work as one could wish.

In the February number of "The Carpenter" there was an article drawing the attention of the various locals to the fact that apprentices could only be accepted between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two, that is, of course, in accordance with the Constitution and is a protective feature, but it seems as though there might be some clause inserted in our Constitution that would allow a man who had missed his vocation to change his trade. It is no doubt a fact that fifty per cent of our membership commenced learning their trade after the age of twenty-two, the majority of the members and the most of the best mechanics of the local that the writer is a member learned their trade after the age of twenty-two, and I think a clause could be worded that would take care of these boys who want to do the right thing, and also protect us from suckers who would work under price as apprentices.

It is the contention of the writer that the present clause of restriction is detrimental, inasmuch as men that really want to learn the trade will learn whether the unions take them in or not, and to do so under unfair conditions is not conducive to building up good union conditions. In the large cities that are seventy-five to eighty per cent organized the proposition is somewhat different than it is in cities that are struggling to maintain union conditions, every man in, is one less cutting our throats; there are a number of men, good men too, that come in off the farms (over age to be accepted as apprentices) that want to learn the trade, they go to work for a mere pittance for these real estate boomers supplying the demand when men are scarce, when they have worked for three or four years some of them join the union, but there are others not eligible to join, that take their places.

If the matter could be left to the local unions to investigate these cases and vote on them if they are bona fide in their intentions, I think it would do away with a lot of violation of the Constitution and also tend to build up better conditions in our poorly organized cities. I am,

Yours fraternally,

W. A. BEAVER,

Financial Secretary and Business Agent,

L. U. 281.

An Old Member's Case

Editor The Carpenter:

In the last three issues I have seen remarks as to the old members, old age pensions or payment of dues and therefore I would like to state my case.

Thirty-four years ago next September,

I first joined a union. I have been a consistent member since that date, never penalized or fined and fought for shorter hours. I led the first strike for shorter hours in 1860. We were working 14 or 15 hours in summer, from daylight to dark in winter, twenty of us on one job. I urged the men to go for a shorter day and finally prevailed on them. A committee was chosen and as I was the youngest (fifteen years) I was put in as chairman and with two others waited on the owners and presented our case to the treasurer of the R. and B. railroad and to the paymaster.

I would like to tell all the facts but it would take too much time. Suffice it to say we won the fight and 10 hours without reduction of pay (we were getting $2.75 per day), after three hours' struggle with no union organization to aid us as there was nothing of the kind in the state.

It happened in Rutland, Vermont, and twenty odd years after I joined my first labor union and in every struggle for the shorter day and more pay, I've been in it from 10 to 9, from 9 to 8, from 25c per hour gradually we fought uphill till now we have 55c per hour and 44 hours a week and in all the strikes I've suffered the black list I have been in more than a dozen of them (strikes) and I never asked for or received one cent of strike pay. I am about the last of those old war horses in this section that stood firmly against surrendering their principle for pelf.

And now, what is the result: All the old employers with whom I worked fought and worked again and again, have each and all retired. They are replaced by a younger and more frothy set with little experience and less judgment—I asked one of them for a job—His foreman, who knew me well, said: "You'd better take him on, for you haven't got a man in your gang that will keep up with him in quality or quantity of work."

Said the frothy one: "I've no doubt you can do as much work as any man I've got and I know can do it better but —I don't like to see an old man in my gang."

Now, what am I to do? Can you tell? If the pension ever materializes it will never benefit me and I should never ask it for myself. When I think what I did for these things I get hot under the collar. I wish I could tell all, but it takes too much time.

I was thinking, perhaps, if you advocated the measure you might find some data in the above. I've been unable to get a job and have earned less than $3.00 since January 1st, 1916. I'd better apply for the Disability Fund, as the frothy ones seem to have relegated me to that class.

Truly yours,

REMINISCENCE.

Tax Land Values for Cost of Preparedness

Editor The Carpenter:

In view of the increased taxes the government will be compelled to collect to pay the enormous expenses relative to the "preparedness" program, it behooves all interested in improving working conditions to heed the report of the Walsh Committee on Industrial Relations, "that low wages, high rents, unemployment and other evils the wage workers suffer from can be traced to the fact that we tax labor instead of land values."

The Manly report recommends untaxing labor products and taxing land values. This is so obviously the right thing to do to improve working conditions the wonder is that we have not insisted on it long ago.

The estimates of those in favor of "preparedness" now runs into billions. If the fact can be impressed on the workers of the country there are only two sources of revenue by which the government can raise the money for the additional expenses it must provide in the near future; it must either tax labor or land values. More taxes on labor values will mean the aggravation of all the evils the wealth producers now suffer from. While increased taxes on land will simply mean we will collect for

governmental expenses more of the wealth we collectively produce which is now appropriated by land speculators and monopolists; they will either be compelled to use the land they now hold idle or let others use it who will employ labor, put money in circulation and in every way benefit the community.

This will tend to cheapen land, make it less difficult for workers to secure homes for themselves, tend to raise wages, reduce rents and lessen the continually rising cost of living.

These facts should be kept prominently before the people, especially the organized wage workers of the country as it most vitally concerns them. Those interested in spending the billions for "preparedness" are indifferent as to how the money is to be raised as long as they have the spending of it.

The victims of these conditions can no longer afford to be indifferent to their interests in the critical times ahead of us. A campaign of education is necessary so that collective action may be taken by all concerned to change conditions responsible for keeping thousands of mechanics and others unemployed or only partially employed to the great detriment of themselves and families.

Fraternally yours,

ALEXANDER LAW,

L. U. 326, U. B. of C. & J. of A.

The Old Members

Editor The Carpenter:

In "The Carpenter," April issue, page 35, I found an article from Enoch Parker of Hartfort, Conn., which I read with great interest and I can say that this brother is on the right way to solve the question of our old members.

The first thing the Brotherhood has to do is to give the old members the opportunity to stay in the union by reducing their dues to a minimum, say the capita tax. Everybody knows that a carpenter, sixty-five years and over, can't find a job anymore and it is hard, in some cases impossible, to make a living but still he has to pay the same dues as a man who gets $4.00 and more a day.

I know good union men who helped to build up the union, but now as they are old and are not able to pay the dues regularly and when three months in arrears they will be stricken off the books and be done with. There is seemingly no place any more for him in the organization of which he has been a member for twenty-five years and more. The Brotherhood should not forget that the old members sowed what the younger members now reap. As regards a pension or a home for the old, I think this question should be laid before the old men because they know better what is good for them.

Fraternally yours,

ALVIN FEUERBACHER,

L. U. 300, Austin, Tex.

We know of no better nerve steadier for those hysterical persons who loudly deplore the horrors of war than a thorough study of statistics of industrial accidents in the United States. These will show him that on an average a quarter of a million workers are killed each year and that twenty times that amount are wounded by poverty and preventable diseases.

* * *

If such a study will not mitigate the horrors of modern warfare and war in general, it may at least turn one's thoughts toward the more concrete channel of curing those ills we have rather than yearning to cure those we have but second hand information on. Also the warfare of nations is set in a certain glamor of patriotism but the appalling wastage of modern industry has nothing inspiring to recommend it.

* * *

The brunt of the bitter revolt in Dublin, Ireland, was borne by the organized workers of that city, the men who took part in the great transport workers strike a few years ago and gave a good account of themselves then, asserting their rights as trades unionists and free men.

Craft Problems

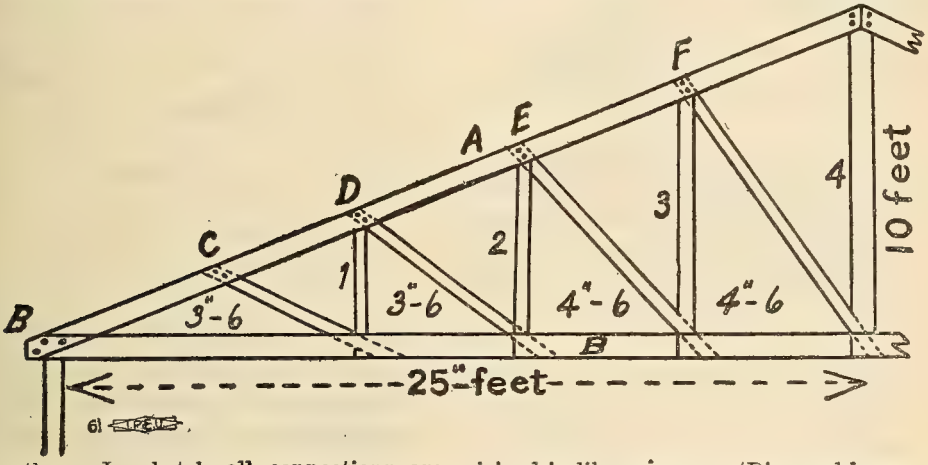
Roof Truss Suitable for Garage

Accompanying sketch shows truss or girder bolted together, it can also be built of 2-inch or 1-inch stuff, spiked together. In sketch all connections are made with bolts.

Square head bolts with large washers should be used.

In assembing the truss care should be taken to break joints. Short pieces can be used if spiked together.

The four pieces at A overlap the ends at B, where greatest stress comes. The upright pieces 1, 2 3 and 4 should be joined in like mânner. (Diagonal braces CD EF). Rods can be also substituted for two of the uprights at 1 and 3 and should be bolted up so as to leave a camber in B. (By James Barry.)



The Steel Square and How to Use It

(Continued From Last Month.)

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

We have in Fig. 2, practically the same as was shown in the first illustration of the one foot of run of the common or main rafter. If the roof is only twelve feet wide, as the little plan would naturally indicate, apply the square six times, as six feet is the run of half the width of the building and we would have the length and cuts as the small illustration shows.

Fig. 3 shows one foot of the hip rafter. As the diagonal of one foot is practically 17 inches, we use 17 for a hip in the the place of 12 for main rafter, though 17 is about 1-32 too long, and therefore, for this roof, 6-foot run, the rafter, made with laying the square on six times as the other one is illustrated would be 3-16 too long. If the building was 16 feet wide or 8-foot run, the length would be practically one-quarter of an inch too long while a 16-foot run of main roof would make the hip about one-half inch too long, etc. But even that much with a roof of a building that was not exactly square, and there are a very few buildings that are perfectly square and plumb in every particular, one-half inch too long is not a very big mistake for a long hip rafter.

Now, for a small building as illustrated, this method of applying the square for every foot of run does very well but for a larger building I prefer a shorter method.

Fig. 4, getting the length of the jacks: It is true that for a little roof like this where everything is perfectly even, as swift and easy a way as any would be

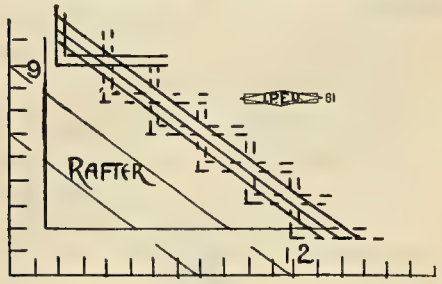


Fig. 2

to simply divide the main rafter into three equal parts which would give the length of the two jack rafters, for there are only two lengths and all the rest are simply pairs of these same lengths. Yes, remember jacks are always cut in

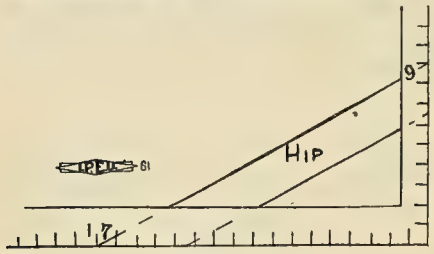


Fig. 3

pairs, and for this roof four of each beveled each way.

It often happens, however, that we do not have a main rafter handy to go by to get the length of jacks, so it is well to know how to get them right off hand

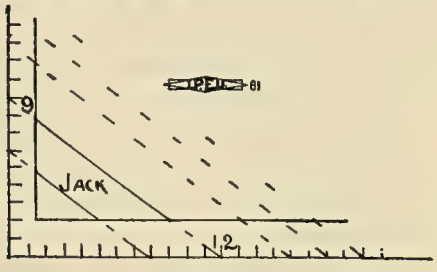


Fig. 4

with the square. Place your square same as for main rafter and it will give you a jack rafter for one foot of run just the same as it does for your main rafter, and if your first rafter is to be one foot from the corner of the building, that will be the length of your first rafter. But if the first rafter is to be 16 inches from the corner of your building, then measure across your square parallel with roof pitch and that gives you the length of your jack rafter. If

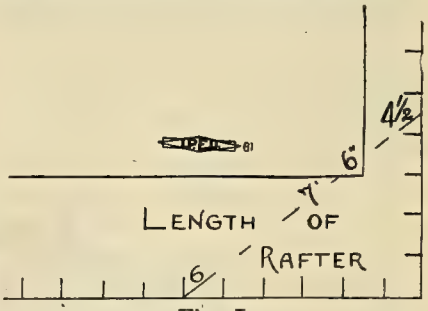


Fig. 5

you want it 18 inches, measure across at 18 inches; if you want it 20 inches, measure across at 20 inches, and so on. Of course, after you have the first rafter, twice that length gives you the length of the second jack and so on.

With regard to Fig. 5, instead of using this square as full size and getting one foot of run to each application, I am

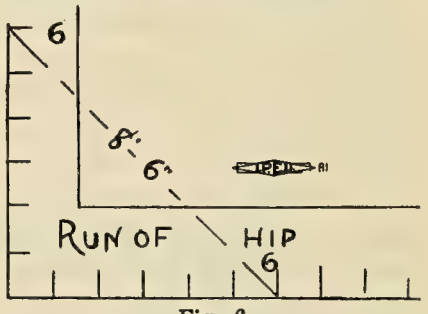


Fig. 6

using the square, making one inch represent one foot of rafter, or in other words, getting my calculations just one-twelfth full size. Now, if this roof is 12 feet wide, one-half the roof or the run would be 6 feet; if it rises 9 inches to the foot, there would be 6x9 or 54 inches, which is 4 feet, 6 inches; or again, as the run happens to be just one-half of 12, the rise must be just one-half of 9,

or, again, we find 4½ inches measuring across from the run to the rise and we find we have 7½ inches, which is the measurement on the square, make those inches on the square, feet on the rafter and we have 7 feet, 6 inches as length of the main rafter.

Fig. 6. As the run of the main rafter is 6 feet to get the run of the hip, we measure across from 6 to 6 and we find the run of the hip to be 8 feet, 6 inches.

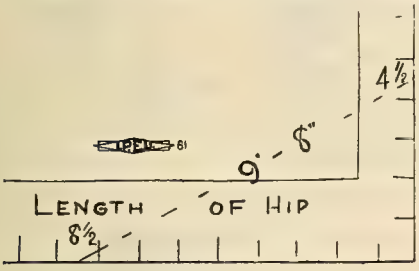


Fig. 7

Fig. 7. Now, measure across the run, just found, to the rise as we have it about 9 feet, 8 3-8 inches, though I do not try to show fractional parts of inches in my illustration, as it is only the principle involved that I am trying to make plain.

Fig. 8. I have already shown two ways of getting the length of jacks. Either way is all right yet the way I am illustrating here is the one that I most frequently use. Place your square, as for one foot of run, or one foot of

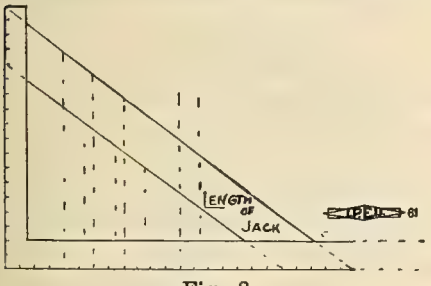


Fig. 8

roof and make a mark across your rafter for a guide line. If you want your jack spaced 16 inches move the square up to 16 inches. If you want them 18 inches, move up to 18 inches. If they are wanted 20 inches apart, then move on up to 20 inches and you have it, length and cuts, that is as far as plumb and level cuts are concerned.

Should you want them 2 feet apart and you have a square with an 18-inch tongue, push the square up to 2 feet and you have it. If you are framing a roof of one-third pitch, the full length of a common square with a 16-inch tongue

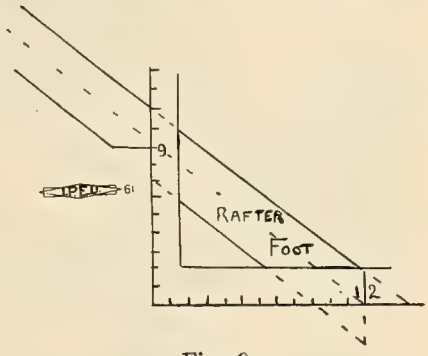


Fig. 9

does the trick; after getting one rafter or the shortest one, two applications get the length of the second and so on.

Fig. 9. Mostly all roofs have a projection and to form that projection we have a foot on the rafters. Now, I have seen many mechanics who could frame the top of the rafter all right but never stopped to figure out how to frame the foot. A good way to frame rafter is to draw a center line, or one near the center or where you want to cut your

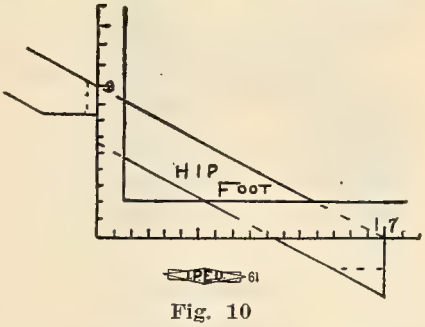


Fig. 10

notch to, and work to that. If you want the projection one foot, mark at one foot if it is wanted. For more or less apply your square accordingly.

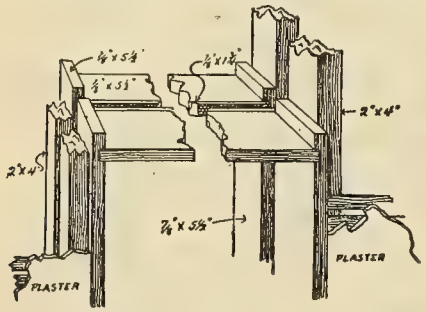
Fig. 10 shows the application for the hip to correspond with the main rafter

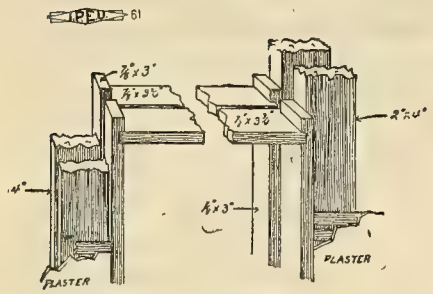
just shown. Here you will notice that I have not used any center line and, in fact, in actual work I seldom do. I work from the top of my rafter and save the time of making the center line; but in doing this it is necessary to square up from the heel, or, in other words, your real measurement for getting your length commences right at the 9-inch mark on the square as illustrated which you will note is the square up from the heel. Now, I think I have made it plain, and the rafter can be cut plumb, level or both at the bottom as desired.

(To Be Continued.)

Sliding Door Jambs

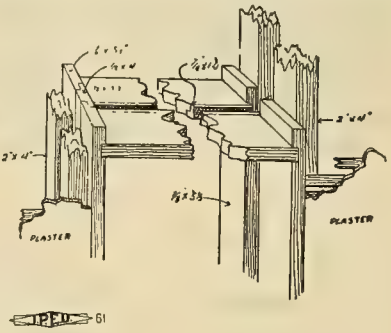
In reply to an inquirer, we submit for his information four clear drawings, explaining the construction and setting of

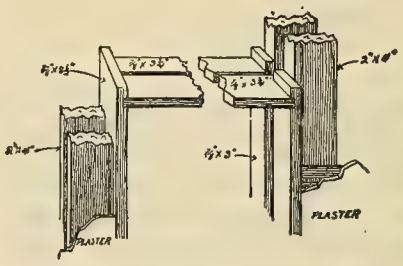




Sliding Door Jambs-A.

four forms of sliding door jambs. "A" shows those for double sliding doors, namely two doors sliding out from right and left sides of the opening and meeting at a point in the middle and two sets on each slide of the slot will be needed as shown in top sketch of Fig. "A" where the 2-inch by 4-inch studding are set edgeways and the heads are dadoed into the jambs on opposite sides, and in the lower sketch the studding is set flat on the 2-inch way. One inch is





Sliding Door Jambs-B.

usually allowed for lath and plaster so the edges of the finished jambs project this distance outside the edges of the studding all around.

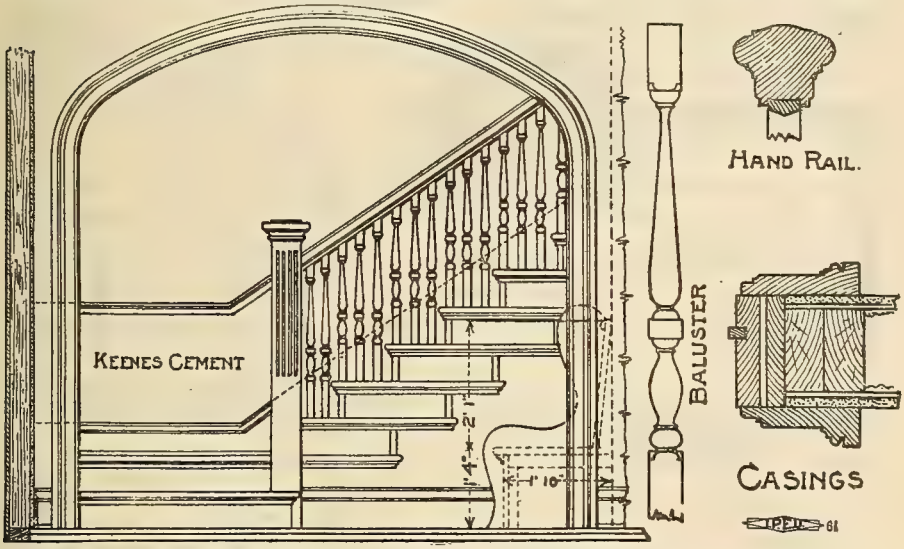
"B" represents the jamb setting for single sliding doors.

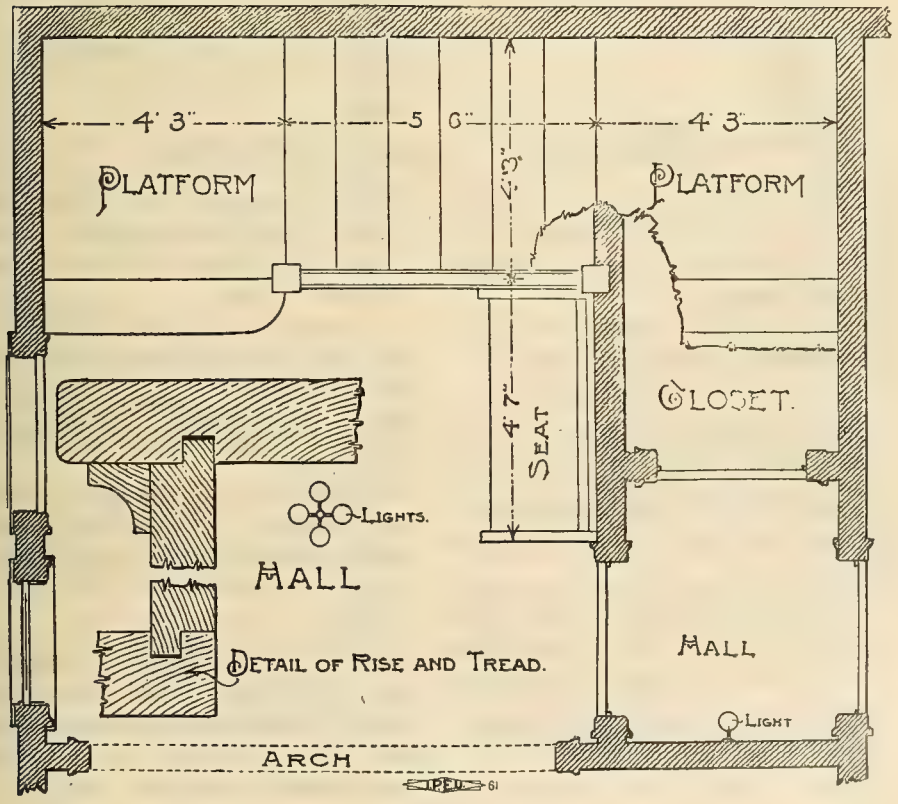
Preparedness

Procure several application forms, put them in your pocket, then
Recall to mind those who are not members of your union, and
Explain to them the platform and goal which your union aims to reach,
Persuade them to give heed to the thought of becoming affiliated,
Appeal to their sense of fairness, justice and fraternity,
Recite impressively the lesson taught by the story of the bundle of sticks.
Earnestly expound the doctrine of trades unionism as you know it,
Define the aims and objects, the purpose of organization,
Narrate with reasonable modesty the achievements of allied craft co-operation.
Endeavor to illustrate the meaning of "an injury to one being the concern of all."
Stick to your task, shun exaggeration, sail on a sea of facts, and
Success will crown your efforts surely and swiftly. —Mixer and Server.

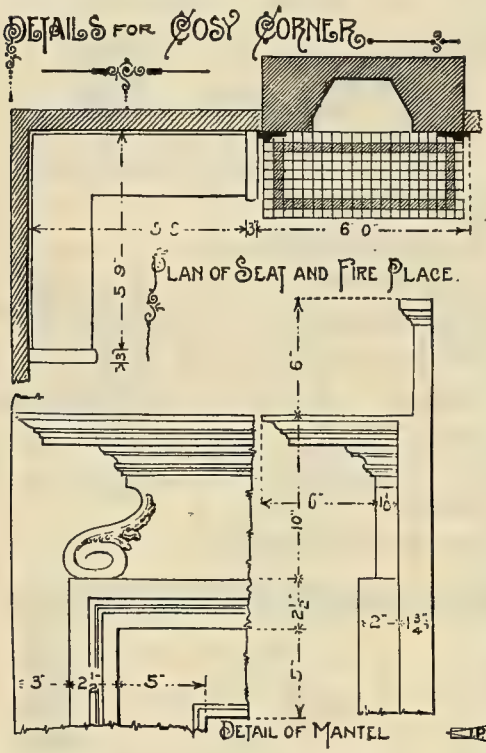
Detail Drawings for Carpenters

In the sketch herewith are given to our readers an excellent piece of finished work which can either be built into or made portable in the home, either in the hall or parlor. All the dimensions are

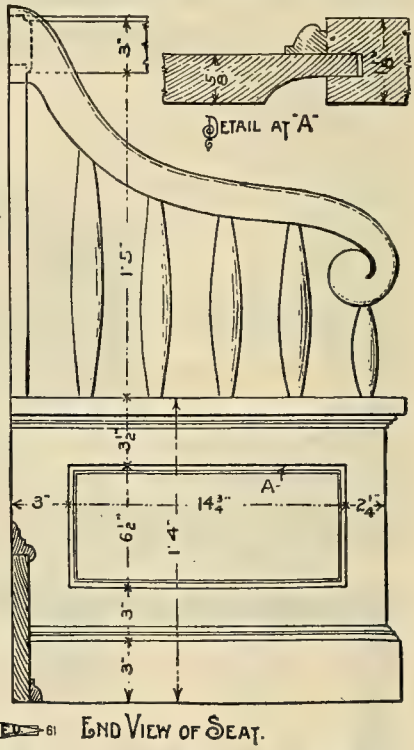




clearly given and can be done with the exception of the tiling, which is hardly within the carpenter's scope. It would cost little in lumber, can all be made by hand and be an ornament to the house and a credit to the workman who fashions and places it. It is complete in every detail.



The second design is the furniture or finish for a cottage or bungalow hall and staircase, every measurement and detail being given. A study of these drawings will greatly help to a comprehension of working drawings and plans so valuable to mechanics in joinery, trim and cabinet work.



Possibilities of the Two-Foot Rule

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Many, various and useful are the things which can be done with an ordinary six-inch joint two-foot rule in the ordinary avocations of a carpenter's practice, some known and applied, others not.

To commence with, it not alone measures twenty-four inches in its whole length from end to end, working from the left hand to the right, but reverses by measuring from right to left.

Each joint has its divisional proportion

First, if bent at the half or center joint and closed together it will represent the standard of measurement, namely, one-foot, and if closed entirely, its folded length will be six inches or half a foot.

To properly apply and use it rapidly and accurately, he who uses it must possess the arithmetical knowledge of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

Of course, he can easily count off on its face any number of inches commencing at the figure 1, but supposing he starts to measure from the twenty-third inch end (for there is no twenty-four-inch number on the rule) and say, he

requires the dimension seven and one-half inches; then he must count off back to seventeen and add on half an inch, which subtracted from twenty-four inches, leaves sixteen and one-half inches.

It can be used as a square in four ways across a timber, namely, by bending the joint knuckle between five and seven across the corners of the timber, say 2x4 inches, 4x4 inches, 6x6 inches, and so on and keeping the edges together and the flat surfaces together and pressing the rule against the sides of each piece. A twelve-inch square can be made out of it by marking across the flat knuckle joint between eleven and thirteen on a line with the inside or outside edges, thus forming a right angle which will make the two twelve-inch legs of the rule set likewise at a right angle or square. Again the forty-five degree angle can be similarly cut into the brass with a sharp pointed knife, thus giving the full forty-five degree miter cut, which can be made either right or left hand by turning the rule over. To do this the joint between eleven and thirteen must be comparatively tight, not loose, or the angles will be out of truth and uncertain, owing to the legs moving.

Any acute or obtuse angle may be gotten by it by simply placing the rule either into or over a corner or corners, as required.

Angles of gables, peaks or any heighths may readily be gauged by standing off a distance from the same and shutting the left eye. By holding one leg of the rule steady to the slope of the roof with the left hand the right can be moved, opening or shutting the rule until the angle is approximated. The intersection of this will be the vertical joint for gable friezes, fascias, crown molds, etc., without the trouble of climbing up a ladder and setting a bevel to get the down cut or joint.

In its application as a scale rule for taking off dimensions, details and measurements it is invaluable also for laying out work and for making working drawings.

To illustrate, on all architects' tracings and blue-prints the scale is given as one-fourth inch equal to one foot. Now, by placing the ordinary two-foot rule on any plan we see at a glance that every inch contains four feet and six inches up to the first fold will be equal to twenty-four feet as actually constructed, always remembering that one foot really is equal to one-quarter of an inch, on paper or on the drawing; again, twelve inches would equal forty-eight feet and twelve and one-half inches, fifty feet.

I would ask readers to ponder over this and to take their ordinary pocket rule and set it on edge on any architect's plans, etc. Perhaps, one-eighth of an inch is supposed to be equal to one foot, in which case there would be eight (8) feet in every inch on the paper or six times eight equals forty-eight feet in six inches or ninety-six feet in twelve inches as scaled.

In one-half-inch scale there would only be two feet to each inch and in one-inch scale but one foot to each inch.

For one and one-half inches to equal one for scale, we find a most useful item developed on the two-foot rule. The whole one and one-half inches is equivalent to one foot when built or constructed out of any wood, one-half of this is three-quarters (¾) of an inch, which stands for six inches, one-half inch equals four inches; one-fourth inch equals two inches and one-eighth inch equals one inch, so that we can readily see it is a most handy, practical, and rapid scale, always on the rule and easy to read or apply at sight.

Similarly with the three-inch scale, or to assume that three inches on the rule is equal to one foot actually constructed. Here one and one-half inches stands for six inches, or half a foot. One (1) inch for four inches, one-half (½) inch for two inches and one-fourth inch for one-inch. This scale is too large, however, for practical purposes and the one-half inch, three-quarters inch and one and one-half inches are the most popular and are generally used for detail

and working drawings or laying out.

"Half size" or six inches equaling one foot is often used for working details and often full size itself, all of which can be measured and taken off by the two-foot rule.

In conjunction with a steel or long tri-square, the rule can be employed to find the lengths of rafters and braces by applying it as the hypotheneuse of a right angle triangle; also those marked with architects' scales and in tenths of an inch are applicable although seldom used by carpenters and joiners. For bench mechanic, cabinet makers or those continually in shops the twelve-inch joint rules are preferable to the six-inch joint, which being short for the pocket are most convenient and useful for building or outdoor mechanics.

The Concentration of Wealth and Influence

(Continued From Page 14.)

bility to suggest measures which will protect the nation from the grave dangers described. It is believed, however, that if Congress will enact the measures already recommended, providing for a heavy tax on large inheritances with a rigid limitation on the total amount of the bequest, for the reclamation by the Federal government of all parts of the public domain (including mineral rights) which have been secured by fraud, and for a tax on nonproductive land and natural resources, a great step in the right direction will have been taken.

As regards the "foundations" created for unlimited general purposes and endowed with enormous resources, their ultimate possibilities are so grave a menace, not only as regards their own activities and influence but also the benumbing effect which they have on private citizens and public bodies, that if they could be clearly differentiated from other forms of voluntary altruistic effort, it would be desirable to recommend their abolition. It is not possible, however, at this time to devise any clear-cut definition upon which they can be differentiated.

(A striking illustration of the benumbing effect of such foundations was revealed by the almost complete cessation of private activity for the relief of the Belgians as soon as the Rockefeller Foundation issued to the press a statement of its intention to undertake such relief.)

As the basis for effective action, it is suggested that the commission recommend:

(1) The enactment by Congress of a statute providing that all incorporated non-profit making bodies whose present charters empower them to perform more than a single specific function and whose funds exceed one million dollars, shall be required to secure a Federal charter.

The Federal charter should contain the following provisions:

(a) Definite limitation of the funds to be held by any organization, at least not to exceed the largest amount held by any at the time of the passage of the act.

(b) Definite and exact specifications of the powers and functions which the organization is empowered to exercise, with provision for heavy penalties if its corporate powers are exceeded.

(c) Specific provision against the accumulations of funds by the compounding of unexpended income, and against the expenditure in any one year of more than 10 per cent of the principal.

(d) Rigid inspection of the finances as regards both investment and expenditure of funds.

(e) Complete publicity through open reports to the proper government officials.

(f) Provision that no line of work which is not specifically and directly mentioned in the articles of incorporation, shall be entered upon without the unanimous consent and approval of the board of trustees, nor unless Congress is directly informed of such intention through communication to the clerk of the House and the clerk of the Senate, which shall be duly published in the "Congressional Record," nor until six months after such intention has been declared.

(2) Provision by Congress for the thorough investigation, by a special committee or commission, of all endowed institutions, both secular and religious, whose property holdings or income exceeds a moderate amount. The committee or commission should be given full power to compel the production of books and papers and the attendance and testimony of witnesses. It should be authorized and directed to investigate not only the finances of such institutions, but all their activities and affiliations.

(3) As the only effective means of counteracting the influence of the foundations, as long as they are permitted to exist, consists in the activities of governmental agencies along similar lines, the appropriations of the Federal government for education and social service should be correspondingly increased.

Attend the meetings of your local—do not be a back number!

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Uniontown, Pa., L. U. 1010.—Our demand for an increase of wages from 45c to 50c per hour went into effect on May 1, without one dissenting contractor. We are not experiencing a boom but every union carpenter is employed. Millmen and outside men all have the 8-hour day and 48-hour week. Prospects for the summer months are encouraging. J. C. Cruse, R. S.

* * *

Elmira, N. Y., District Council.—The demand of the carpenters in the jurisdiction of this D. C., for an increase in wages from the old rate of 40 5-8c per hour to 45c per hour was met on May 6, by practically every contractor in the district. Working hours are 48 per week. The outlook for a prosperous season is good. R. T. Moss, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

Bradford, Pa., L. U. 124.—The trade movement instituted by this local for an increase in wages from the old scale of $3.00 to $3.60 per day of eight hours, scheduled to take effect April 1, has been met by the building contractors of Bradford, there being practically no opposition. Business here is good at present with practically everybody working. G. P. Draper, R. S.

* * *

Petaluma, Cal., L. U. 981.—Our recent demand for an increase in the wage scale from the old rate of $4.00 to $4.50 per day of eight hours, to take effect April 18, has been conceded by the employers without trouble in any shape or form. While there is not an over supply of work here at present, all our members who are working are being paid the new scale. John H. Frahm, Jr., Secretary.

* * *

Wheeling, W. Va. (Ohio Valley D. C.)—It is a great pleasure to record that the trade movement instituted on behalf of the millmen of this district has been a complete success, the new agreement stipulating a minimum wage of 50c per hour from May 1, 1916 to April 30, 1918, having been signed by all the mill owners in our jurisdiction, which includes both the West Virginia and Ohio side, taking in a radius of sixteen miles of Wheeling. Owing to the solidarity of the movement and a 100 per cent organization both of inside and outside men, the demands were granted without a conference or concession on the part of the D. C. The uniform agreement also specifies an eight-hour day with Saturday half holiday. One of our mills, the Wheeling Planing Mill Company, has obtained the union label stamp and we now have label mill work right at home. V. E. Brinkman, Secretary.

* * *

McKeesport, Pa., L. U. 1048.—The trade movement started by this local has been successful, an increase of 50c per day having been granted on May 1. Our men are now receiving $5.00 per day of eight hours and also have a Saturday half holiday. There was no hitch in our negotiations with the contractors and the successful outcome of the movement has been pleasing to the members. All are working. J. A. Z. Stauffer.

* * *

Billings, Mont., L. U. 1172.—As a result of our spring trade movement Billings has become the second highest wage scale city in the United States. The new scale provides an increase of $1.00 per day, making the wages of union carpenters $6.00 per day of eight hours. Only one contractor objected to the increase but a strike of one day's duration brought him to time. Owing to the destruction by fire of the largest planing mill here, work will be dull for

the next thirty or forty days but a good summer and fall is looked for. C. S. Buck, B. A.

* * *

Elizabeth, N. J.—The District Council of Elizabeth and vicinity has secured an increase in the wage scale for the carpenters in its jurisdiction from the old rate of $4.00 to $4.50 per day, same having gone into effect May 1. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half holiday. L. U. 320 of Westfield will receive the increase on June 1. No trouble has been experienced up to this time. Wm. Bedlington, R. S.

* * *

Stamford, Conn., L. U. 210.—Our spring trade movement has resulted in the signing of our first agreement with the contractors, whereby the scale from June 1, 1916, to June 1, 1917, becomes $4.50 per day for journeymen carpenters, an increase of 50c per day. Working hours will remain as heretofore, eight per day with Saturday half holiday. After a three days' strike the millmen succeeded in obtaining an increase from 36c to 41c per hour but were unsuccessful in their fight for an eight-hour day. All things considered, we feel that we have been successful in our demands and tender thanks to the General Office for the presence of Organizer Featherston who was of great assistance in bringing about a settlement F. J. Chillington, R. S.

* * *

Paterson, N. J., District Council.—The spring trade movement for an increase in the wage scale of 2½c per hour has been successful and the members in our jurisdiction are now receiving 50c per hour. We have also an agreement with the master carpenters which stipulates union shop conditions. Ours has been a hard fight for victory but we have finally succeeded and our locals are growing in membership. Alonzo Bush, Secretary.

* * *

South Bend, Ind., L. U. 413.—Our spring trade movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, to take effect April 1, has been successful; also shorter work day. The old scale was 45c per hour and working hours 50 per week. Nearly all our members are working at this time and prospects are very good for the best season South Bend carpenters have had for many years. F. H. Avery, R. S.

* * *

New Britain, Conn., L. U. 97.—Our spring trade movement for a minimum wage of 45c per hour and a 44-hour working week, to take effect May 1, has been successful. The old scale was 41c.

* * *

Rochester, N. Y., L. U. 231 (Millmen.)—With regard to the trade movement instituted by this local for an increase in wages from 37½c to 40 5-8c per hour, the members decided on April 29, to accept a three year agreement, beginning May 1, 1916, which specifies an increase of 25c per day. The current scale is therefore $3.25 per day of eight hours. The Millmen's Association has signed this agreement which was endorsed by the D. C., and peace and harmony has been restored. John Heiden, Secretary-Treasurer, Monroe County D. C.

* * *

Portsmouth, N. H., L. U. 921.—The demands of our spring trade movement have been settled and an agreement entered into between the local and a committee representing the greater number of the carpenter contractors until May 1, 1918. The agreement stipulates a minimum wage of 43¾c and an eight-hour day with Saturday half-holiday. The old scale was 40c per hour and 48-hour week. The agreement also provides for a joint conference committee to adjust differences. R. V. Noble, R. S. and B. A.

* * *

Menomonie, Wis., L. U. 68.—Our demands have been granted by the contractors and all members are at work at the present time. While we have no agreement with the bosses, they have agreed to an increase from 35c to 40c per hour, same to take effect May 1. C. Burgett, R. S.

Huntington, L. I., N. Y.—Our demands have been accepted by the bosses with the result that an agreement has been signed for two years until May 1, 1918, which stipulates 50c per hour and an eight-hour day with Saturday half-holiday. The old rate was 45c per hour. Much praise is due Organizer Simpson for his assistance in adjusting matters. H. L. Stanbrough, R. S.

* * *

Athens, O., L. U. 1720.—The union carpenters and the contractors of Athens have signed up on the following basis: 45c per hour until January 1, 1917; and 50c per hour from that date to January 1, 1918. H. H. Kinsel, R. S.

* * *

Mount Pleasant, Pa., L. U. 509.—As a result of our spring trade movement we have increased the wage scale from 35c to 40c per hour, working hours to remain as heretofore, 9 per day. All the contractors are paying this scale except one and we expect to win him over soon. Times were never better, with all our men working, and some overtime. C. A. Swartz, R. S.

* * *

Niagara Falls, Ont., Can., L. U. 713.—We have been successful in having an agreement signed with the contractors and builders which means an increase of 5c per hour for us. Under this agreement the minimum wage becomes 50c per hour, carpenter foremen to receive not less than 55c, same to be members of the U. B. J. F. Marsh.

* * *

Ridgeway, Pa., L. U. 947.—The H. M. Company have signed up with the members of our local for one year from May 1, and granted our demands, viz., a minimum wage of 35c per hour for all bench and machine journeymen instead of 31¼c as heretofore and an eight-hour day; apprentices to receive $7.50 for the first year; $9.00 for the second; $11.00 for the third, and $13.00 for the fourth. For some reason, however, the apprentices have not received the new scale, the employers claiming they have an individual agreement with each apprentice. There are also several journeymen not getting the full scale. J. J. Devoge, R. S.

* * *

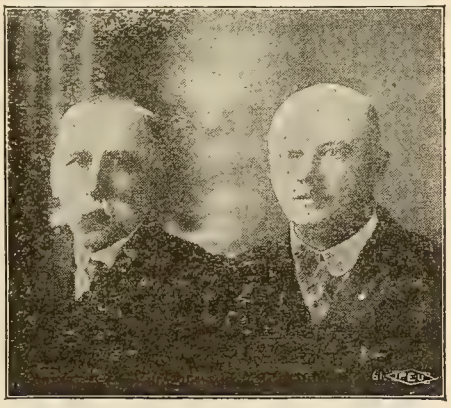
Wilmington, Del., L. U. 626.—We desire to inform the membership that our movement for a wage increase has been successful, the new scale going into effect on May 1, at 45c per hour. The old rate was 40c. Working hours are eight per day. John H. Hickey.

* * *

Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., L. U. 1093.—Our spring trade movement has been an entire success, all the contractors having signed our agreement and all our men are at work. The new scale increases wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half-holiday. There is plenty of work at present and prospects of a busy summer. Joseph Bartley, R. S.

Charter Members of L. U. 146

In connection with the thirtieth anniversary celebration of L. U. 146, of Schnectady, N. Y., which occurred in



March, suitable tributes were paid to Brothers Patrick Brady and Charles Gould, the two living charter members. L. U. 146 evinces much pride in its two veterans who have done much to promote the welfare of the U. B., in Schenectady. Brother Gould is the live-wire business agent of the local.

Departement Francais

Congrès Mondial de la Paix Ouvrière

Le président Samuel Gompers, de la Fédération Américaine du Travail, a publié un document qui aura de l'intérêt pour le travail syndiqué en général du Canada, mais particulièrement pour le grand nombre de trade-unionistes canadiens affiliés à la Fédération Américaine du Travail. M. Gompers s'adresse "au mouvement ouvrier syndiqué de tous les pays" et demande aux trade-unionistes d'assister au "Congrès Mondial de la Paix Ouvrière." L'appel est le résultat d'une résolution adoptée à la réunion de la Fédération Américaine du Travail tenue en novembre 1914, décrétant la convocation du Congrès Ouvrier en même temps et au même endroit que le Congrès Général de la Paix qui déterminera les conditions et les termes de la paix à la conclusion de la guerre.

Le plan approuvé pour ce Congrès a été esquissé par le Conseil Exécutif de la Fédération Américaine du Travail à la trente-cinquième réunion annuelle, tenue à San Francisco en novembre 1915, et est maintenant endossé par le président Gompers, dont l'appel se termine par les remarques suivantes:

"Vous observerez que ces suggestions doivent faciliter la tenue d'un tel Congrès. Cette communication qui vous est adressée constitue l'invitation officielle nécessaire et l'avis à prendre part à ce Congrès. Une annonce supplémentaire, par l'intermédiaire de la presse, à l'effet que le Congrès Général de la Paix sera convoqué à un certain endroit à une certaine date constituera le seul avis nécessaire pour envoyer vos représentants au Congrès de la Paix Ouvrière.

"Le plan du mouvement ouvrier américain pour ce Congrès de la Paix Ouvrière a trait exclusivement à l'organisation de ce Congrès. Nous n'offrons aucun programme ni aucune théorie au sujet de ce que devront faire les membres de ce Congrès de la Paix Ouvrière. Il semble préférable de laisser les représentants libres et en mesure de saisir toutes les occasions qui se présenteront et de profiter de toutes les occasions d'avancer les intérêts des ouvriers selon leur meilleur judgement. Nous reconnaissons parfaitement uq'aucune agence ou plan ou projet conventionnel pour le maintien de la paix ne peut être d'aucune utilité s'il n'existe pas dans chaque nation la volonté et l'intention de maintenir la justice, qui est la base de toute paix réelle."

Rapports Des Unions Ouvrières Sur Le Chômage

D'après La Gazette Du Travail, les rapports de 660 unions comptant 56,420 membres, soit approximativement 40 pour cent du nombre total des membres des trade-unions du Dominion, indiquent que le dernier jour ouvrable de décembre 4,519 membres, ou 8.0 pour cent, chômaient. Si on prend les rapports par provinces, les pourcentages de chômage sont comme suit Nouvelle Ecosse, 18; Ile u Prince Edouard, 3,2; Nouveau Brunswick, .74; Québec, 9.9; Ontario, 8.1; Manitoba, 3.2; Saskatchewan, 7.0; Alberta, 4.3; Colombie Britannique, 14.3. Les pourcentages dans les quatre plus grandes villes peuvent aussi être de quelque intérêt: Montréal, 10.6; Toronto, 10.6; Winnipeg, 2.6; et Vancouver, 18.0.

On s'attendait à ce que l'emploi dans l'industrie du bâtiment serait au minimum en décembre. Les rapports de 113 associations de métiers du bâtiment, comptant en tout 5,524 membres, établissent que 2,505 membres chômaient, soit 55 pour cent de tous les chômeurs rapportés. Si on exclut du calcul les métiers du bâtiment, le pourcentage de chômage pour tout le pays tombe à 3.9 pour cent. La quantité négligeable de chômage rapportée par les métiers des métaux tô-

moigne de l'activité anormale qui a existé dans ces métiers, et l'influence de la guerre sur les transports est aussi démontrée par le petit pourcentage rapporté par les associations d'employés de chemins de fer.

Changements dans les salaires et les heures de travail

Un bon nombre de changements dans les taux des salaires et les heures de travail ont été rapportés au ministère du Travail en mars, et dans tous les cas moins un ont amené une augmentation des salaires ou une diminution des heures de travail. A Brantford, Ont., a peu prés 170 mouleurs et faiseurs de noyaux, à la suite d'une grève, ont obtenu une augmentation de cinq pour cent, ce qui a porté la moyenne de leur salaire quotidien de $3 à $3.15. On a aussi promis à ces employés une autre augmentation quand les affaires s'amélioreront. Les ouvriers de même catégorie à l'emploi d'une autre maison ont reçu une augmentation de dix pour cent, ce qui a porté la moyenne de leur salaire de $2.90 à $3.20. A peu près 80 briqueteurs, maçons et plâtriers de Galt ont obtenu de leurs patrons un engagement de trois ans, d'après lequel les employés recevront 45 cents par heure la première année (au lieu de 40 cents, l'ancien taux), et 50 cents par heure les deux annéees suivantes. Le contrat établit aussi un changement de neuf heures de travail à huit heures par jour. Quinze employés de tramway de Guelph ont reçu une augmentation de 1 cent par heure. A Hamilton 125 mouleurs et faiseurs de noyaux employés par un certain nombre de maisons ont reçu une augmentation de 25 cents par jour, avec une diminution de la journée de travail de dix à neuf heures. Le changement de taux a porté les salaires à $3.50 par journée de neuf heures. Les boueurs à l'emploi de l'incinerérateur municipal de Hamilton ont reçu une augmentation de 3 cents par heure; l'ancien taux était de 22 à 26 cents, et l'augmentation l'a porté de 25 à 29 cents par heure. Les pompiers de la même ville ont obtenu une augmentation d'à peu près dix pour cent. Les contrôleurs des marchandises employés par la Grand Trunk Railway Company à London ont obtenu une augmentation de $5 par mois à la suite d'une menace de grève. A peu près 800 employés de l'American Cyanamid Company de Niagara Falls ont reçu une augmentation générale de dix pour cent. A peu près 70 employés d'un établissement d'ouvrages en bois d'Ottawa ont eu leur temps de travail réduit de 60 heures à 48, avec une réduction correspondante des salaires.

Une augmentation générale des salaires a été annoncée à tous les employés d'ateliers au service du chemin de fer Michigan Central, se montant à 1 cent par heure. Quatre cents hommes sont affectés dans le département des locomotives et 200 dans le département des wagons. Les employés à salaire recevront une augmentation de $5 par mois. Les employés de bureaux des autres départements recevront aussi une augmentation.âLa Gazette Du Travail.

La Cause de la Pauvreté

Le Dr. Edward T. Devine, a publié dans le "Survey" un article sur la "cause de la pauvreté" dont nous extrayons ce qui suit:

"L'exploitation industrielle est une cause contributive du paupérisme, qu'elle se présente sous la forme de salaires excessivement réduits, ou de journées trop longues, ou de semaines de travail de sept jours, ou du progrès rapide entraînant une fatigue épuisante. Il en est de même de l'irrégularité de l'emploi, telle qu'il résulte même dans une période de prospérité relative, de la coutume de conserver dans les établissements industriels, par l'appât d'un travail intermittent et casuel, un nombre d'ouvriers plus considérable que celui que est normalement requis pour faire marcher l'industrie.

"Toute institution économique qui décourage l'économie et la dépendance de soi-même, telles que l'esclavage et le péonage, développe une attitude mentale

qui peut se transmettre jusqu'à la trosième ou à la quatrième génération, après que le système lui-même a êtê aboli. Des formes de taxation et de possession du sol d'un caractère opprimant produisent des effets semblables. La législation de classe et une administration inégale de la justice dans les tribunaux, quand elles durent assez longtemps et quand il n'y a pas de moyens de résistance appropriés peuvent produire un prolétariat appauvri."

Un des grands besoins du labeur est aujourd'hui une présentation adéquate de sa cause. L'expression des réclamations du labeur, des demandes du labeur, de l'idéal du labeur, du grand cri que pousse le labeur en vue d'obtenir justice, ne vient que de cette partie du labeur qui se trouve organisée Tout le reste du labeur est sans voix. Il est nécessaire que le labeur organisé porte son message au labeur non organisé.

Le labeur a besoin d'une publicité adéquate et ce besoin est aussi pressant que n'importe quel autre qu'il ressent aujourd'hui. Le labeur a besoin d'une grande voix pour crier son histoire à toutes les oreilles, une voix si puissante que nulle oreille ne puisse rester sourde à ses déclarations, à ses prières, à ses exigences, à ses aspirations.

Chaque journée qui passe sans que vous ayez enrôlé quelque ouvrier dans le mouvement du labeur, le véritable, le nôtre, est une journée perdue à jamais. Ce n'est pas assez qu'un homme fasse simplement partie d'une union; il doit aller plus loin; it faut qu'il persuade aux autres d'en devenir membres. Les intérêts industriels qui nous combattent sont toujours actifs; ils ont préparé soigneusement leurs plans à l'avance. Il n'y a pas d'hesitation ni de défaillance de leur part; dans tout ce qui se rapporte à leurs intérêts, ils agissent en bloc. Le monde de la pensée commence à se rendre compte que les organisations du labeur sont les véritables pioniers du progrès; que le travail que nous faisons est d'un bénéfice durable pour la société et, à mesure que cette manière de voir gagne des adeptes, il devient plus facile de gagner des adhérents à la cause. Rendez bien évidente à chaque membre la nécessité de se joindre à l'union de leur métier. Ce n'est que par une action concertée que nous pourrons relâcher les liens dont les ouvriers ont été ligottés et chaque ouvrier doit être enrôlé pour jouer son rôle dans la lutte. Il n'y a pas de place pour les paresseux et les trainards dans les unions d'ajourd'hui, il ne peut non plus y avoir de diminution dans notre activité.

Le mouvement du labeur va de l'ayant, mais il pourrait faire des progrès bien plus rapides si chaque membre garantissait d'employer sa puissance d'achat pour la cause commune et c'est pour cela que l'emploi adéquat de la puissance d'achat ou une concentration de tous les salariés pour demander des articles fabriqués par des unions toujours et partout, peut être considéré comme une question de la plus haute importance.

* * *

Chaque fois qu'un unioniste introduit chez lui un article qui ne porte pas l'estampille d'union, il met en danger la santé de sa famile, parce que des produits qui ne sont pas fabriqués par des membres d'union émanent de gens qui travaillent dans des conditions indignes de l'humanité, avec de longues heures, un salaire médiocre, dans des ateliers sans hygiène. Ce sont là les produits du labeur des enfants, des "sweatshops" et des prisons.

Peace

What was the first prophetic word that rang
When down the starry sky the angels sang,
That night they came as envoys of the Birth—
What words but peace, "Peace and good will on earth?"

And what was the last word the Master said
That parting night when they broke brother-bread,
That night He knew the men would not let Him live—
Oh, what but "peace I leave" and "peace I give?"

And yet behold; near twice a thousand years
And still the battle wrath, the grief, the tears,
Let mercy speed the hour when swords shall cease,
And men cry back to God, "There shall be peace!"

—Edward Markham.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

General-Convention.

Spezial-Notiz des General-Sekretärs.

An alle Lokal-Unions, Distrikt-, Staat- und Provinzial-Councils der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika.

Grüße:

Hiermit sei nochmals darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß die neunzehnte General-Convention der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika, im September dieses Jahres, im Chamber of Commerce Auditorium, in Fort Worth, Tex., abgehalten werden wird. Um nun Mißverständnissen bezüglich der Qualifikation, Wahl der Delegaten und ihrer Stellvertreter möglichst vorzubeugen, sei auf Sektion 18, Seiten 22 und 23 unserer Allgemeinen Nebengesetze, hingewiesen. Außerdem sei auf nachfolgende Punkte aufmerksam gemacht, welche den Lokal-Unions und Councils in der Konventions-Frage als Richtschnur dienen mögen:

Erstens: Eine gutstehende Lokal-Union mit 100 Mitgliedern oder weniger ist zur Vertretung in der Convention durch **einen** Delegaten berechtigt; mit mehr als 100 und weniger als 500 zu **zwei** Delegaten; mit mehr als 500 und weniger als 1,000 zu **drei** Delegaten und mit 1,000 oder jeder größeren Mitgliederzahl, ist eine Lokal-Union zu **vier** Delegaten berechtigt.

Zweitens: Eine Lokal-Union, die mit ihren Steuern an die General-Offize zwei Monate im Rückstande ist, ist **nicht** zur Vertretung in der Convention berechtigt.

Drittens: Die Wahl der Delegaten und Stellvertreter muß im Monat Juli dieses Jahres vorgenommen werden.

Viertens: Alle Mitglieder sind per Post zu der Versammlung einzuladen in welcher die Wahl der Delegaten und Stellvertreter stattfindet.

Fünftens: Um als Delegat, oder Stellvertreter, zur Convention wählbar zu sein muß ein Mitglied Gehilfe in folgenden Fächern des Holzarbeitergewerkes sein: Bauschreiner, Zimmerleute, Schiff- oder Bootbauer, Eisenbahn-, Brücken-, Dock- oder Werften-Carpenter, Treppenbauer, Fußbodenleger, Cabinetmaker, Bankarbeiter, Möbelarbeiter, Mühlenbauer, Kistenmacher, Rohr- oder Rotangarbeiter, oder in der Betreibung von Holzbearbeitungs-Maschinerie beschäftigt sein.

Sechstens: Unsere Allgemeinen Nebengesetze schreiben ferner vor, daß ein Delegat oder Stellvertreter im Gewerke betätigt, zur Fristung seines Lebensunterhaltes auf diese Betätigung angewiesen, oder in den Diensten der Organisation stehen muß, um wählbar zu sein. In jeden dieser Fälle muß ein Mitglied mindestens **zwölf** Monate lang vor der Wahl in der V. B. gutstehend sein; es sei denn, daß seine Lokal-Union noch nicht zwölf Monate lang besteht.

Siebentens: Jeder Delegat muß im Besitze eines von der General-Offize gelieferten und vom Präsidenten und Protokoll-Sekretär der Lokal-Union, die er vertritt, vorschriftsmäßig unterzeichneten und mit dem Stempel besagter Lokal-Union versehenen Mandates sein, um zu Sitz in der Convention berechtigt zu sein. Auch muß ein Delegat im Besitze eines Mitgliedsbuches sein um durch Vorzeigung desselben nachweisen zu können, daß er zwölf Monate vor seiner Wahl gutstehend war.

Achtens: Jeder Delegat ist zu **einer** Stimme berechtigt; keine Stellvertretung bei der Stimmenabgabe ist erlaubt.

Neuntens: Mitglieder der Organisation, welche an Kontrakt-Geschäften beteiligt sind, sind nicht als Delegaten oder Stellvertreter wählbar.

Zehntens: Reisegeld und Ausgaben der Delegaten, die der Convention beiwohnen, sind aus der Kasse der Lokal-Union, die sie vertreten, zu bestreiten.

Elftens: Ein Protokoll-Sekretär einer Lokal-Union, welcher es versäumt den Namen und Postoffize-Adresse eines jeden Delegaten und Stellvertreters dem General-Se-

kretär zuzusenden, ist mit einer Geldstrafe von $5.00 zu belegen.

Da bezüglich Special-Raten mit den Eisenbahn-Gesellschaften keine Vereinbarungen getroffen sind, obliegt es den Delegaten selbst sich mit den Passage-Agenten ihres Heimortes betreffs Fahrbillets nach Fort Worth, Tex., und zurück in Verbindung zu setzen.

Zugleich sei hier nochmals auf den 4ten Paragraphen der Sektion 62 unserer Allgemeinen Gesetze aufmerksam gemacht, welcher folgendermaßen lautet:

„Alle Amendements zur General-Constitution, welche von Lokal-Unions, Distrikt-, Staat- oder Provinzial-Councils der Convention zur Erwägung unterbreitet werden sollen, dürfen nicht später als am 15ten Tage des, der Convention vorausgehenden Monats Juli, dem General-Sekretär zugesandt werden, und sollen diese Amendements in der, dem Empfang derselben durch den General-Sekretär nächstfolgenden Ausgabe des offiziellen Journals veröffentlicht werden. Weitere Amendements und solche, die nicht im Einklang mit obigen Bestimmungen eingesandt, sollen nicht vom Constitutions-Comite berücksichtigt werden; doch sollen Vorschläge zur Abänderung irgend einer Sektion, die von den Delegaten in der Convention gemacht werden, während über den Bericht des Constitutions-Comites verhandelt wird, zulässig sein."

Man sei so gütig und sende uns alle Vorschläge zur Abänderung, oder Amendements zu unserer Constitution und Gesetzen, sobald als möglich zu, damit wir in der Lage sind, diese in der kommenden Ausgabe unseres offiziellen Journals, „The Carpenter," zu veröffentlichen. Wenn unsere Beamten und Mitglieder die vorangehenden Instruktionen strikt befolgen, so können dadurch viele Mißverständnisse vermieden werden. Ein offizielles Zirkular, weitere detaillirte und vollständige Information bezüglich der Convention enthaltend, wird allen Lokal-Unions später zugehen.

Frank Duffy,
General-Sekretär.

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1916, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung.)

L. U. 638, Morristown, N. J.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 1526, Denton, Tex.—Lohnerhöhung von $3.00 auf $3.60 per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 15. Mai 1916.

L. U. 372, Lima, O.—Lohnerhöhung von 35 auf 37 1-2 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Die Forderung der L. U. 1384, Sheridan, Wyo., Lohnerhöhung von 60 auf 65 Cents per Stunde, wurde den letzten Nachrichten zufolge bewilligt, nachdem das Board Genehmigung erteilt hatte.

12. April.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

In dieser Sitzung wird den Forderungen, wie nachstehend verzeichnet, unter den in vorhergehenden Fällen erwähnten Bedingungen, Genehmigung erteilt:

L. U. 1179, Hudson County, N. J.—Lohnerhöhung von $3.60 auf $4.50 per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 5. Juni 1916.

Great Neck, N. Y., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von $4.00 auf $4.50 per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 957, Stillwater, Minn.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde und den Achtstundentag; inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

L. U. 1587, Hutchinson, Kan.—Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 45 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 12. Juni 1916.

Berkshire City, Mass., D. C.—Den Samstag Halbfeiertag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 651, Jackson, Mich.—Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 45 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Baton Rouge, La., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 35 auf 40 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

Da gemäß der letzten eingelaufenen Berichte nachstehende Forderungen bewilligt wurden, sind dieselben erledigt, wurden jedoch vorher sanktioniert:

Port Chester, N. Y., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde; inkraft getreten am 1. April 1916.

L. U. 66, Jamestown, N. Y.—Lohnerhöhung von 31 1-4 auf 35 Cents Minimallohn per Stunde für Shop- und Fabrikarbeiter; inkraft getreten am 1. April 1916.

L. U. 220, Wallace, Ida.—Lohnerhöhung von $5.00 auf $5.50 per Tag; inkraft getreten am 1. April 1916.

L. U. 741, Beardstown, Ill.—45 Cents per Stunde Minimallohn im ersten Jahre, 47 1-2 Cents per Stunde im zweiten Jahre und den Achtstundentag.

Die Forderung der L. U. 88, Anaconda, Mont., kann nicht berücksichtigt werden, weil L. U. 741 den Bestimmungen der Sekt. 58 der Allgemeinen Gesetze nicht nachgekommen ist.

Die Erwägung der Genehmigung nachfolgender Forderungen wird zurückgestellt, teils um vorerst nähere Information einzuholen, teils weil dieselben an den G. P. behufs Untersuchung der Gewerkslage verwiesen wurden:

Indianapolis, Ind., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 55 auf 60 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 1555, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Minimallohn von 45 Cents per Stunde für Shop- und Fabrikarbeiter; inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

L. U. 51, Millinocket, Me.—Lohnerhöhung von 28 und 31 auf 36 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Der L. U. 1261, Illion, N. Y., wird Genehmigung ihrer Forderung, wegen mangelhafter Organisation und ungünstiger Zustände in Illion, versagt.

Der Lynn, Mass., D. C. protestiert gegen eine Gesetzes-Auslegung des G. P., den 6ten Paragraphen der Sekt. 26 der Allgemeinen Gesetze betreffend. Das Board hält diese Auslegung aufrecht.

Ein Schreiben der L. U. 61, Kansas City, in welchem die General-Offize aufgefordert wird, in ihren Bemühungen, die Arbeiter der Paine Lumber Company in Oshkosh, Wis., vollständig zu organisiren, nicht nachzulassen, wird dem G. S. zur Veröffentlichung im „Carpenter" übergeben.

Rochester, N. Y.—Ein Schreiben der L. U. 231 bezüglich der Gewerksforderung der Shop- und Fabrikarbeiter liegt vor. Es wird bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information zurückgelegt.

Der G. P. berichtet über den Stand der verschiedenen Prozesse, in die die V. B verwickelt ist.

Nachstehend verzeichnete D. C.'s und L. U.'s ersuchen um Geldbewilligung zu Organisirungszwecken. Sämmtliche Gesuche werden abgewiesen und die Frage der Organisirung in den betreffenden Lokalitäten an den G. P. verwiesen:

Wayne County (Detroit, Mich.) D. C.; L. U. 74, Chatanooga, Tenn.; L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.; L. U. 772, Clinton, Iowa; L. U. 999, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; L. U. 1449, Lansing, Mich.

L. U. 978, Springfield, Mo., ersucht um Geldbewilligung zur Entrichtung ihrer Kopfsteuer an die General-Offize, und L. U. 617, Vancouver, B. C., Can., zur Unterstützung arbeitsloser Mitglieder. Da das G. E. B. nicht die Macht hat, für derartige Zwecke Geld zu bewilligen, werden beide Gesuche abgewiesen.

13. April.

Alle Mitglieder sind in dieser und allen nachfolgenden Sitzungen anwesend.

Die Revision der Bücher und Finanzen der General-Offize, für das am 31. März 1916 beendete Vierteljahr, wird begonnen und nimmt diese Tages-Sitzung in Anspruch.

14. und 15. April.

Die Revision der Finanzen wird an diesen beiden Tagen fortgesetzt.

17. April.

Die Revision der Finanzen wird fortgesetzt und beendet, der Bericht der Rechnungs-Experten mit den Büchern verglichen und letztere für richtig befunden.

Der vierteljährliche Bericht des General-Präsidenten Hutcheson wird entgegengenommen und zur Veröffentlichung im „Carpenter" beordert. Derjenige Teil des Berichtes der sich auf den Gebrauch eines Journals mit losen, oder eingehängten Bogen, seitens Finanz-Sekretäre bezieht, wird zur nochmaligen Besprechung, vor Vertagung, zurückgestellt.

Die Vorlage eines Vertrages zwischen der International Slate und Tile Roofers Union von Amerika und der Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika, in welcher eine Vereinbarung über das Anbringen von Asbest und Asphalt-Schindeln getroffen ist, wird dem Board unterbreitet und erhält dessen Zustimmung.

Der Bericht des Komites welches vom G. P. ernannt wurde um die Resultate der Urabstimmung über die Vorschläge; Wiederanschluß an das Baudepartement der A. F. of L. und Veröffentlichung in Zukunft aller Urabstimmungs-Resultate in Pamphletform zu-

sammenzustellen, wird unterbreitet, entgegengenommen und zum Druck in Pamphletform behufs Versendung an alle Lokal-Unions beordert. Der G. S. unterbreitet verschiedene Angebote für den Druck der Verhandlungen der neunzehnten General-Convention und wird das Angebot der Firma Reiners & Company, Ft. Worth, Tex., akzeptiert.

18. April.

Die Berichte des ersten und des zweiten General-Vize-Präsidenten, Cosgrove und Lakey, für das am 31. März beendete Vierteljahr, wurden entgegengenommen und zum Druck im „Carpenter" beordert.

St. Louis, Mo.—In einem Schreiben des D. C.'s dieser Stadt wird über Nichteinhaltung des, zwischen den Brauereiarbeitern und der V. B. seitens deren Mitgliedern in St. Louis, Klage geführt. Der G. P., der G. S. und das Boardmitglied des dritten Distrikts werden instruiert diesbezüglich mit den internationalen Beamten der Brauereiarbeiter behufs Schlichtung der Differenzen in Unterhandlung zu treten.

New York, N. Y.—Der G. P. unterbreitet einen Bericht über die sich, durch die Lohnforderung in dieser Stadt ergebene Situation. Nach sorgfältiger Erwägung aller gegebenen Umstände wird beschlossen daß, sollte ein gütlicher Vergleich mit den Arbeitgebern vor dem 1. Mai nicht zustande kommen die New Yorker Mitglieder nicht in den Ausstand beordert werden sollen ehe dem G. P. durch einen Vertreter Gelegenheit gegeben ist einen Vergleich herbeizuführen.

Von L. U. 413, South Bend, Ind., und von L. U. 548, Minneapolis, Minn., laufen Gesuche ein um Geldbewilligung zu Organisirungszwecken. Dieselben werden abschäglich beschieden, jedoch die Organisirungsfrage an den G. P. verwiesen.

Baltimore, Md.—Nachdem der G. P. in der Januar-Sitzung instruiert war, die durch die beabsichtigte Lohnforderung ergebende Situation in dieser Stadt zu untersuchen, erstattet er Bericht über seinen Befund. Das Board genehmigt hierauf die Forderung unter dem gewöhnlichen Vorbehalt.

Nachfolgend verzeichnete Appellationen gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. werden aus denselben Gründen die den G. P. veranlaßten die an ihn gerichteten Appellationen abzuweisen, seitens das Boards ebenfalls abgewiesen:

Chicago, Ill.—Harry McCormack, im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 1, Chicago.

Albany, N. Y.—L. U. 117, im Falle Thos. Gilmore gegen Appellanten.

New York, N. Y.—John V. Miller, im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 1717, New York.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

How to Frame a House

By Owen B. Maginnis

A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising wooden houses in accordance with the best practice. It also includes an easily understood system of roof framing and shows the framing methods employed in connection with brick buildings. The author presents a very interesting and useful chapter on rustic carpentry and joinery, and a chapter on miscellaneous framing, which contains valuable suggestions and will give assistance in meeting unusual problems. A chapter on house moving is of great value, 169 engravings and simple text.

Contents: Biographical Sketch of Owen B. Maginnis. Chapter 1, Balloon and Braced Frame Houses. Chapter 2, How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House. Chapter 3, Framing Roofs. Chapter 4, Rustic Carpentry and Joinery. Chapter 5, Miscellaneous Framing. Chapter 6, How to Move a House. Chapter 7, Practical and Valuable Information for Carpenters and Framers. **Cloth, Price $1.50.**

Mail cash in registered letter, postoffice or express order, or check to obtain book to

OWEN B. MAGINNIS
191 Beach Street, City Island, New York City

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, F. H. Knollman, 1325 W. Alameda ave., Denver, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, Bert White, 1636 Grant ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, Robt. M. Marshall, Lakeland, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st. Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 400 B ave., West Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, W. B. James, 609 North Fifth st., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer John C. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Fred C. Zink, 1825 N. Payson st., Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts—President, John Morgan, 30 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.; secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, 1101 N. 8th st., Saginaw; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st. E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City,

New York—President T. Gilmore, 21 Beaver Block, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 405 E. 86th st., New York City.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal st., Youngstown, O.; secretary-treasurer John W. Beam, 506 Adam st., Toledo, O.

Oklahoma—President, W. T. Maxwell, secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

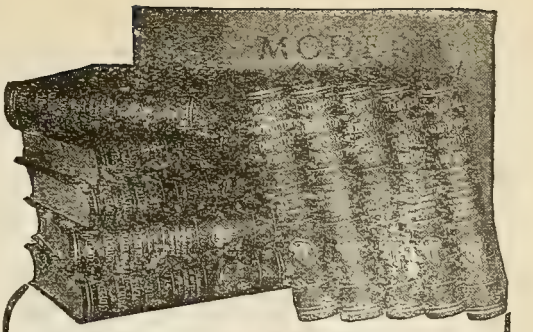
Ontario Provincial Council—President, M. Bell, 29 Alymer st., Windsor, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Tenison Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can., secretary-treasurer, O. Proulx, 301 St. Dominique st. Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 853 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.



MORE MONEY FOR THE CARPENTER!

Don't take our word for it that these books will enormously increase your earning capacity. Get them into your home or shop—**free**—and determine their value for yourself. Send the coupon to-day—**now**—and the entire eleven volumes will come to you at once, express prepaid. If, after a full week's trial, you decide to keep them, you can **buy them at half the regular price and on the easiest of easy payment plans.**

The Cyclopedia of

Architecture, Carpentry and Building

consists of ten volumes, bound in half morocco; 4,760 pages, 7x10 in.; 4,000 illustrations, full page plates, building plans, diagrams, etc.; hundreds of tables and formulas; cross-indexed for quick reference.

This work covers everything in the building professions, from the first rough sketch of the architect to the acceptance of the finished structure. It includes wood, stone, steel, and reinforced concrete construction; estimating and contracting; a study of the Greek and Roman Orders; interior finishing and decorating; and modern house lighting and sanitation.

Partial Table of Contents

Mechanical, Freehand, Perspective and Architectural Drawing, Lettering, Pen and Ink Rendering, The Orders, Superintendence, Strength of Materials, Masonry, Reinforced Concrete, Carpentry, Steel Square, Stair-Building, Hardware, Steel Construction, Roof Trusses, Practical Problems, Estimating, Contracts, Specifications, Building Law, Sanitation, Sheet Metal Work, Electric Wiring and Lighting.

FREE 224-page Plan Book and Year's Consulting Service

We give free with every Cyclopedia a copy of **"Modern American Homes,"** a complete and up-to-date plan book. Contains plans and specifications for 108 structures, including excellent exterior and interior views, detailed estimates, etc. Designed by leading architects, it covers city, suburban, and country homes; bungalows; summer cottages; tent houses and camps; also apartment houses, garages, and public buildings. 224 pages, 9½x12¾ inches, and 426 illustrations. With this plan book in your shop or office you are prepared to figure on any job no matter how large.

In addition we give free with each set a year's consulting membership in the **American Technical Society.** This membership, value $12, entitles you to the advice of a staff of experts for a whole year **free.**

Sent for 7 Days' FREE Examination

Upon receipt of the coupon below we will send you the Cyclopedia and the Plan Book, **express prepaid, for seven days' free examination.** You keep the books a full week—examine them thoroughly at your leisure—and if they don't meet with your expectations they may be returned at our expense. Remember—the complete set, Cyclopedia and Plan Book, are sent **free,** express prepaid.

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

FREE PLAN BOOK COUPON

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send **Free Plan Book,** also Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building for seven days' examination. I will send $2.00 within seven days and $2.00 a month until I have paid $24.80 for Cyclopedia **(Plan Book included free),** or notify you and hold books subject to your order. Title not to pass until fully paid. Carp. 6-18

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

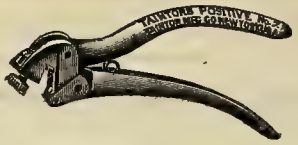
As I have had no previous dealings with you, I refer you to.....

.....

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET The Tool that Sets the Saw RIGHT

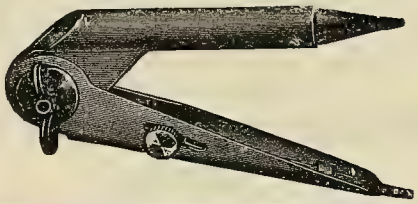
Your Tool Box is not complete without one. ¶Sold by leading hardware dealers. ¶Send for book, "CARE OF SAWS", free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. CO., 95 Reade Street, New York



"Mephisto" bits with the Union Label, the bit that bores in any wood and requires no pushing.

THE W. A. IVES MFG. CO., Wallingford, Conn.



This is What You Have Been Looking For——Price 30 Cents

The Improved Gem Scriber

Useful to Carpenters, Automobile Body Builders, etc.

F. Brais & Company Manufacturers and Distributers

1349 East Ninetieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

JOHN F. TOBIN, *President*
CHAS. L. BAINE, *Sec'y Treas.*

Named Shoes Are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

Do not buy Any Shoe

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this *Union Stamp*.

All Shoes Without the Union Stamp Are Always Non-Union

Do not accept any excuse for the absence of the *Union Stamp*.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street **Boston, Massachusetts**

Information Wanted

Mrs. Wladyilaw Olszewska asks the assistance of the membership of the U.

B. in finding her husband who was a member of L. U. 613, of Jamaica, N. J. Olszewska disappeared from home on April 15. He is about five feet, five inches tall, has dark brown hair and grey eyes and is very slender in build. He is Polish by birth and speaks Russian. Send any information to Mrs. W. Olszewska, 60 Canal St., Jersey City, N. J.

Harry Spindler, formerly a member of L. U. 309, New York City, who three years ago left for Cincinnati, O., and there deserted his bride of two months is inquired for. Spindler is twenty-seven years old and of dark complexion. Anybody knowing of his whereabouts should communicate with Mrs. Esther Spindler, 91 Sheriff St., New York City.

THERE IS

Good Old Fashioned Honesty

IN

GOODELL PRATT
1500 GOOD TOOLS

BIT BRACES	SCREW DRIVERS
LEVELS	SQUARES
MITRE BOXES	BENCH GRINDERS
HAND DRILLS	AUTOMATIC DRILLS

Catalog Sent Free

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY

Toolsmiths

GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

Delivered to You Free

A sample 1916 model ***"Ranger"*** bicycle, on approval and **30 DAYS TRIAL** and free riding test.

Write at once for large illustrated catalog showing *complete line* of bicycles, tires and supplies, and the *most marvelous offer* ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our ***low prices*** and *remarkable terms.*

RIDER AGENTS Wanted—Boys, make money taking orders for Bicycles, **Tires** and Sundries from our big catalog. **Do Business** *direct* with the leading bicycle house in America. **Do not buy** until you ***know*** what we can do for you. WRITE TO US

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. B-229 CHICAGO

Learn Auto Business—Sell Five Machines and Get

BIRCH CAR And the Agency In Your Territory **FREE!**

5-passenger—30-35 H.P.—Electric Lights & Starter

A wonder car. Write at once for full information. Find out how you can get this car. I teach you the auto business at home by simple course and give you the opportunity to make big money selling BIRCH MOTOR CARS to your friends and neighbors. Special offer now. Write quick for full information. Address Ralph Birchard, President.

BIRCH MOTOR COLLEGE, Inc.
618 Tower Bldg., Chicago

My Magazine **INVESTING FREE FOR PROFIT** For Six Months

Send me your name and address right NOW and I will send you INVESTING FOR PROFIT magazine *absolutely free* for six months. It tells how to get the utmost earnings from your money—how to tell good investments—how to pick the most profitable of sound investments. It reveals how capitalists make $1,000 grow to $22,000—in fact gives you the vital investing information that should enable you to *make your money grow proportionately.* I have decided this month to give 500 six-months subscriptions to INVESTING FOR PROFIT *free.* Every copy

WORTH AT LEAST $10.00

to every investor—perhaps a fortune. Send your name and address now, mention this paper and get a *free* introductory subscription. Conditions may prevent repeating this offer. Better take it now. You'll be willing to pay 10c a copy after you have read it six months.

H. L. Barber, Pub., R. 519, 30 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Mr. Carpenter:

Satisfaction is Assured When You Use Oak Flooring

OAK FLOORING means "Easy to Rent" and "Easy to Sell", and represents the best kind of investment that enters into the construction of a building.

Five Good Reasons Why Oak Flooring Should be Used Because

1. It is Beautiful and Distinctive.
2. It is Durable and Substantial.
3. It is the MODERN FLOORING.
4. OAK FLOORING has proven to be "AMERICA'S BEST FLOORING.
5. 95 per cent of Modern Houses are using it.

Write for Booklet — "America's Best Flooring".

The Oak Flooring Bureau
1357 Conway Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Send For This Handbook

It's FREE. 60 pages of mechanical information that has never been compiled before. A mine of the most valuable kind of facts, formulas and helpful hints.

MILLERS FALLS MECHANICS' HANDBOOK

Here Are a Few Subjects:

Weight per foot of wood.
Wood staining receipts.
Putty, cement and glues for wood.
Number of nails to pound.
How to figure board measure, shingles, paint, brickwork and stonework, and 50 other subjects.

Send For Book No. 4

Millers Falls Company
104 River St. Millers Falls, Mass.

Morrill Sawsets

are designed to set saws according to standard saw practice, and if properly used will set them exactly the same as a saw manufacturer turns them out. The "Special" is designed for hand saws used with the average run of woods but with wet, green or very soft woods, or where the operator requires a very large set, a No. 1 Sawset should be used.

A SAWSET SHOULD FIT THE SAW

as a large, powerful sawset will break the teeth of a thin hand saw; and a large, thick saw will break the parts of a small sawset.

"Special" for Hand saws not over 16 gauge.....Price,	$1.00
No. 1 for Hand saws not over 16 gauge.....	1.00
No. 3 for Cross-cut and Circular saws 14 to 20 gauge.....	1.50
No. 4 for Champion and M tooth saws 14 to 20 gauge.....	1.50
No. 5 for Timber and Board saws 6 to 14 gauge.....	2.00

The "Special," Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Sawsets are packed one each in a paper carton having full directions, uses and warrant printed thereon. If your dealer does not carry the sawset you wish, and cannot get it for you, we will be glad to send you one postpaid upon receipt of price. We also manufacture BENCH STOPS, PUNCHES, NAIL PULLERS, etc.

Our name and trade mark "Apex" are stamped upon every tool of our manufacture. Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

TRADE APEX MARK

We will shortly issue a revised edition of "Saw Points," and will then fill the requests for it now on hand.

Chas. Morrill **93 Walker St. New York**

A PERFECT SAW FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Guaranteed to run easier, cut faster and hold their edge longer than any other Saw. Your money back if not satisfied.

ATKINS

OUR FREE OFFER

Send ten cents and get our 32 page Carpenters Catalog called "SAW SENSE." Full of useful information about the purchase, care and use of Saws, also our Carpenters Time Book with wage scale and a beautiful little gold plated Hand Saw Watch Charm.

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY, Inc.

THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

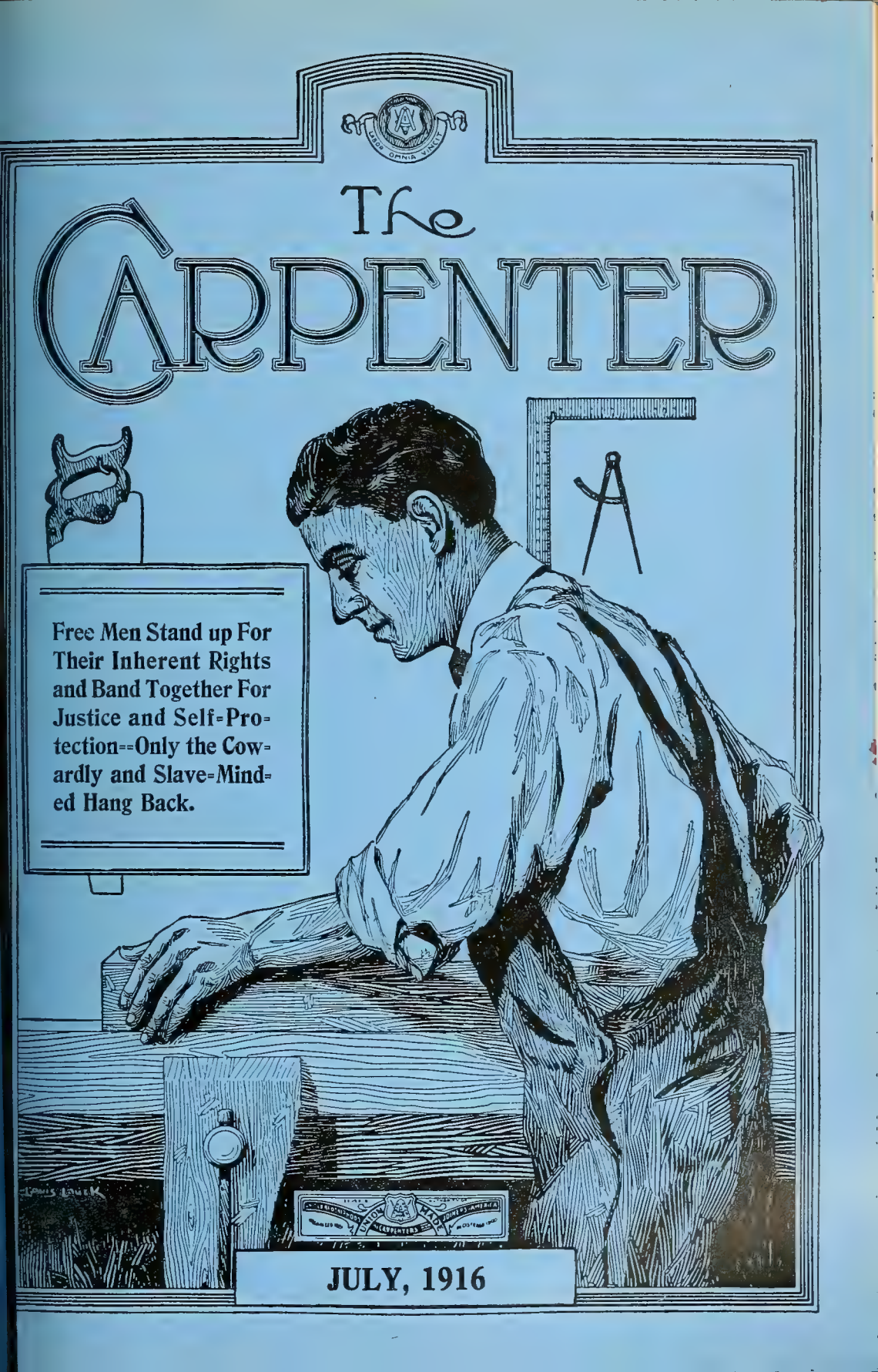
Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis, Ind.

Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ontario

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks in the Following Cities. Address E. C. Atking & Company

Atlanta, Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., Vancouver, B.C., Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, Sydney, N.S.W., Memphis, New York City, Seattle, Paris, France

The CARPENTER



Free Men Stand up For Their Inherent Rights and Band Together For Justice and Self-Protection--Only the Cowardly and Slave-Minded Hang Back.

JULY, 1916

CYPRESS "THE WOOD ETERNAL"

Makes the very best ridge boards, corner boards, facings for window and door frames, because CYPRESS "stays put" about the best of any wood in these trying uses. CYPRESS takes paint perfectly, but what's more and better about it is that *without any paint it lasts "practically forever."*

Let our "CONTRACTORS' DEPARTMENT" help YOU. Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable Counsel. We invite Correspondence with a serious purpose in it.

Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Ass'n

1252 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, Louisiana
1252 Heard Nat'l Bank Building, Jacksonville, Florida

INSIST ON CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL LUMBER DEALER'S. IF HE HASN'T IT, LET US KNOW IMMEDIATELY

FLEX-A-TILE DIAMOND SLABS

Flex-A-Tile Diamond Slabs *save 35 per cent in freight cost —38 per cent* on the cost of nails — *50 per cent in labor.* Their unique diamond point shape permits of a better, tighter job of roofing; makes them easier to lay and handle. Pleasing color combinations, unobtainable before, can now be easily secured with the red and green Flex-A-Tile Diamond Slabs.

FLEX-A-TILE SQUARE BUTT SLABS

To meet the demand for an easy-to-lay asphalt roofing that would comprise many of the best features of Flex-A-Tile Diamond Slabs and at the same time give the appearance of the individual rectangular Flex-A-Tile Shingles, we devised the Flex-A-Tile Square Butt Slab. Three four-inch long slots divide each Square Butt Slab at equal intervals, making it, like the Diamond Slab, practically four shingles in one.

Send Today For Samples and Complete Particulars

By all means get samples and full details about these two new Flex-A-Tile Asphalt Slabs. Just say you want to know all about our Diamond Point and Square Butt Slabs. Write today.

THE HEPPES COMPANY

Dept. G, 1049 Kilbourne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Utility Board No-Tar Asphalt Paint Flex-A-Tile Roll Roofing
Other Guaranteed Heppes Products

A Good Mechanic Can do a Job with *Any* Tool, *But*——

—not so well
—not so quickly
—not so easily
as he can with a *good* tool

DISSTON SAWS

are the Saws for a good mechanic because a skilled artisan takes a pride in his work and in his tools. It's a satisfaction to own and work with a
DISSTON SAW

Booklet on Sharpening Instructions Free

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

All communications regarding advertising space in The Carpenter should be addressed to John Morrison, advertising manager, 25 Third Avenue, New York City.

Volume XXXVI—No. 7
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1916

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

THE SECRET

The way to reach the man who toils
Amid the dingy workings
Is not by stratagems and spoils
Or oily smiles and smirkings.
You give him model homes and such,
Or clubs in which to revel,
It isn't coddling that he likes,
Or lordly condescension.
Such methods will not stop his strikes
Or banish all contention,
You must be fair and square and just,
A man among your brothers,
Before old doubtings turn to trust
Or ancient hatred smothers.
Whatever motive yours may be,
In time he's sure to find it,
He looks through every deed to see
The spirit that's behind it.
And though he may misunderstand,
Repel, at first, and doubt you,
He'll warmly grasp the proffered hand
When he is sure about you.
The boys within the breaker shed,
The miners, deep below them,
Are slow of faith and hard of head,
You've simply got to show them,
And prove your varied aims and ends
Are not those of the devil—
For man and master can be friends—
If both are on the level.

—Berton Braley, in the Coal Age.

The Carpenter

SUNSHINE FORGETS SHADOW

POWERFUL men once demanded the right to inflict death upon their fellow men—and they enjoyed that right.

Now no man demands or could enjoy inflicting death. No man would feel it right to do so.

Why do men still enjoy contemplating the poverty of others, and feel that it is right, by selfishness, to inflict upon others misery and anxiety?

We no longer demand the right to kill.

We no longer approve of torture.

We realize that instead of being indispensable to civilization slavery is fatal to civilization.

But we still approve of poverty. We still look upon it as an inevitable part of civilization. Anxiety for the millions and luxury for a few still seem to us just.

Justice is possible without torture, civilization without slavery, and happiness without the right to inflict death, and in this country especially civilization could be made possible without poverty.

If only the great and powerful would use the energy to get enough for themselves and use the rest of that energy on the problem of distribution, the problem of giving enough to others, the first great question confronting humanity would be solved.

In one hundred Americans who could be named there is enough power, if they were supported by the millions, to make actual poverty and the anxiety worse than poverty things unknown in this country within a generation.

There is more than enough for all the people in the United States, more than enough for ten times as many.

The state of Texas would support the population of the globe, fifteen hundred millions of human beings, if the genius of man were devoted to supplying enough for all, instead of working forever to supply too much for a few.

A few yards off shore in the Pacific Ocean, facing San Francisco's Cliff House, are big brown rocks where the sea-lions come to enjoy the sunlight. One giant will climb to a sunny place, and lie in the warm sunlight as his wet dark coat turns to a golden yellow.

He looks angrily at others trying to climb up beside him. He never thinks of helping the weaker lions that try, fail and slide down. There is plenty of room on that rock for all the sea-lions that will ever come there, and plenty of sunlight. But that means nothing to the heavy animal who has found his sunny place.

There is plenty of room, plenty of sunlight, plenty of wealth and prosperity on our rock, the earth, fronting on the mysterious ocean of space. But the heavy human animal that climbs up and finds his place in the warm sun is like the monster in the Pacific Ocean. He hates those that ask for a little of the sunlight that warms him, he pushes back those that try to climb up.

The attitude of powerful men toward their fellows is illustrated in the present effort—which should and must succeed—to improve the conditions of the millions of men that work on the railroads.

These men do not ask for their full share. They do not demand that their part of the wonderful and sudden earnings be divided among them.

They merely ask from the railroads, the most powerful of all employers, working conditions of eight hours daily—conditions which government will grant when it owns the railroads, conditions that thousands of employers grant already.

Is it too much for a man to ask for a day of eight hours, when he sees those for whom he works piling up millions and hundreds of millions of private fortune?

Is it too much for the man who endures the hardships to ask that a part of the ever-increasing wealth, some re-

sult of improved methods and lessened cost, shall reach that corner of the shadow in which he sits?

We have our individual owner of a thousand millions in the country now. We have individuals owning hundreds of millions, many of them.

Shall we go on until we have our one man owning fifty thousand millions, and our one-thousand-times millionaires numerous?

Or would it be better for the country to say that for one man a thousand millions is enough, and that for the average man of ability fifty or a hundred millions will do, and divide the rest among the men that do the work?

How long and how far do the men of great power think they can go?

What lesson, if any, do they learn from what has happened in the past?

Why is it so difficult for them to realize that their prosperity depends upon the general prosperity, the general peace of mind, the general contentment?

Is not this nation a great training ground and breeding ground of the human race? Is not its real wealth made up of happy, healthy, contented men and women?

Have the men of power no interest in the future of the country? Do they not know that one hundred years from now the important thing will be the mental and the physical health of the nation, not the bank balances, or the monuments to egotism, philanthropic or otherwise, that individual millionaires may raise to their own soon-to-be-forgotten memories?

Every one of the men building up and piling up for himself thinks of his children, if he has any. He would rather see them healthy and contented with little than miserable with a great deal. Why cannot men of constructive genius show enough imagination to interest themselves in the children of their country, their brothers, the workers who have made them rich, the nation that has given them opportunity?

It is genius that wins in the end. The man of power can pay five dollars a day on an eight-hour basis and accumulate more money and power than he could possibly do in China paying ten cents a day and working his man fourteen hours.

That is not because the genius here is greater, but because the workmen here are greater. Give them their share.

Fair pay, generous pay, a liberal share of the increased earnings, based on the national prosperity, should go to all workmen.

And with it should go the eight-hour day, not the ten or the eleven-hour day with extra pay for extra time.

The interest of the country demands that men should not be overworked. And overworking men is not atoned for by overpaying them during the overwork hours.

A man can give his best work, and always should give it, to the country and to his employer in eight hours.

And there should be no temptation by overpay or by any device or evasion to make the day longer.

The time is coming when the men in the sunlight will side with and not against those that live in the shadow.

Men no longer demand the right to execute their fellow-beings, they no longer approve torture because justice needs it, they no longer declare slavery essential to civilization.

The day is coming, and not far off, when men of power will be just as much ashamed to sit upon the backs of the poor to make themselves rich, and not think of their brothers, as they would be ashamed to go back to the days of slavery and torture.

This demand of the workers for the eight-hour day, which they need, which they deserve and which the public interest demands, should meet with a response friendly and sincere, not the opposition of powerful men seeking to take all for themselves.—The Sunday American.

The Carpenter

YOUR UNION'S SUCCESS DEPENDS UPON YOURSELF

(By Frank Duffy.)

IT cannot be expected that a local union will flourish, succeed and prosper of its own accord.

If not properly taken care of, it will gradually diminish in membership and influence, and finally die.

The past history of organized labor is strewn with the wrecks of unions that came into existence overnight and went out in the same way. The work of organizing and reorganizing, over and over again, is a costly proposition; we have had our experience in that line, and know whereof we speak, we want an up-to-date, wide-awake, progressive organization. To have such, every member without exception, must do his part.

To make your union a success, you must:

Attend its meetings regularly,
Pay your dues promptly;
Support your officers,
Enforce your laws,
Conduct your meetings properly,
Do your duty willingly;
Be heard on all questions affecting the good and welfare of your union,
Assist and encourage your fellow member;
Give due consideration to the opinions of others,
Stand for right and justice at all times,
Reason together on all questions;
Avoid unnecessary wrangling and rag-chewing,
Stand by your colors,
Uplift the standard of labor;
Never be ashamed of membership in your union,
Let the history of the past be your guide for the future,
Remember your obligation at all times,
Remember, too, that organization is your only hope;
Never give up!

Look up, march on where labor's champions lead,
To labor's cause bring zeal and willingness,
Fraternal love, and pure unselfishness;
Mark well the path which those who labor tread;
The poor defrauded of their daily bread,
Cry out insistent in their just demands;
The suffering toilers lift imploring hands,
Espouse their cause—all helpless ones defend,
Until the world's industrial discords end.

THE DANGEROUS WAGE WALL

(By Thomas Hickey.)

IN our search for causes and reasons of lack of organization, or I might say, rather the lack of members in the organizations, more especially in the larger cities, are we not, some of us purposely, others through want of knowledge, overlooking or closing our eyes to the real cause? Suppose we take a good look at conditions as they really exist and ask ourselves if it might not be wiser to stand still for a while or step back a little in order to allow the big army to catch up with us.

To illustrate, there is a building craft in one of our large cities whose quoted wage is $4.50 per day of eight hours. Approximately 400 men are employed constantly at that class of work, men who reside with their families permanently in that city and who receive from

$2.75 to $3.00 per day and run open shop under normal conditions. A local union of about thirty members does the specified union work or, in other words, work controlled by the well-known influences that create the "must be union" percentage of work in all places, and this handful of men have pushed up the wage, not through any effort or sacrifice of their own, but by merely making the demand and allowing the outside influences to do the rest. Consequently, a condition exists where a "wall of wages" makes organization almost impossible and to make doubly sure of preventing the building-up of the union (not purposely but through short-sightedness) they have the absolute closed shop and prohibitive initiation fee so that when the "must be union" work gets a little rush it is the floater who comes in and does the work and then floats on with his union card doing, who knows what?

This condition is not confined to any particular trade or calling but unfortunately applies to all crafts, our own not excepted. Why is it that one can get from the City Directory the names and addresses of over 6,000 men eligible to our organization and then look over the roster of local unions and find less than 1,000 names enrolled? Simply because instead of organizing the town on a solid basis and bettering conditions as a whole, they took advantage of a few big jobs in a hurry and established a wage for the central part of the city, thereby opening a gap that grows wider as the years roll by. And the wage is only a myth because sooner or later the rush stops and the members drift back to the real work of the city and incidentally, back to the real wage, which, in nearly all cases takes them out of the organization.

Even in instances where members do not leave the organization the local unions are privately or publicly recognizing the open shop and the sliding (downward) wage scale. And this injects hypocrisy into your dealings with the public. The most unpleasant feature of this is that it places the union in the light of making the road of the fair employers very hard to travel, while the non-union employer is carefully avoided simply because we cannot afford to see what we know is going on. By doing this, are we not placing a yoke around the necks of the union employers and at the same time furnishing a very substantial reason to the non-union employer to stay non-union, and keep the union from getting a hold on him?

In my humble opinion we have reached the parting of the way. One road leads to a fictitious high wage in a grab-it-when-you-can sort of way and a shell organization easily punctured and hard to repair, with a suspicious public always watching and waiting for the next. The other road leads to a real wage, money which you know will be in your envelope every pay day and an organization built on a solid foundation of fact, respected by the public and a credit to the members. This can only be accomplished by recognizing conditions as they really exist. First, by making the wage what the men, say eighty per cent, are really receiving and at least an organization of eighty per cent of the men working at the trade and living in the locality of the local union. All localities should be compelled to bring themselves up to this standard before any movement is recognized or sanctioned.

But some will say we'll never get our wages raised if we must wait for the whole bunch to get in. I don't believe it. Chicago organized first, then gradually raised the standard until today they are the highest paid carpenters in any large city and all get the wages. The house carpenters working for real estate people get the same as the man on the skyscraper; all moved together. Other towns have done likewise, and it is only where a handful of men have raised a wage wall do conditions exist where a premium is placed upon the hypocrite and the scab with a union card in his pocket. The higher the wall is built the farther away is the real

organization and there never can or will be proper conditions until the wall is torn down and a start made on the solid foundations of things as they really exist. It is utter waste of time and money to try and organize where these walls are built and for the reason that the minute you take a man into the union he must leave his job or work below the wage scale and "open shop."

There is never enough union work to go round in these towns and as a consequence the membership is curtailed. Men are bound to earn a living and if no union job is to be had they do the best they can and who can blame them? It is the system, not the men that is wrong. Our membership in some cities would do well to look well into their real conditions and see if this suggestion does not apply to them and, if they have a wall built, see if it would not be better to pull it down and use it as a foundation on which to build a real wage structure of the wages the men receive on pay day.

The active and intelligent union member is worth a dozen of the cynics who criticize everything and do nothing.

EFFICIENCY THAT KILLS vs. EFFICIENCY THAT CREATES

(By Waldo Clement.)

THOSE who pin their faith on the magic word "efficiency" to solve their present and future problems, basing their calculations of human energy at so many foot-pounds per human being (if pressed to the limit), will do well to remember that like all things supposedly good in themselves, this movement is bound to be carried too far. Consequently, therefore, as the demand increases for greater and still greater efficiency, which means the elimination of lost motion and the moving of the human mind in a prescribed channel, the human brain, because of its capacity for reasoning and creative thought, will sooner or later rebel at being bound to the monotonous turning of a wheel and assert its right to think and originate for itself, regardless of whether it results in the slipping of cogs or the breaking of that routine which has been prepared for it to follow.

The creative mind can devise a train of gears that will faithfully record the flight of time, each tiny cog meshing with a similar tiny cog with measured speed, each wheel turning with methodical regularity as the river of time flows on, no slipping, no sliding, no false movements. That is mechanical efficiency, and that is what some enthusiastic efficiency experts seem to think is the goal of the human race.

We do not want to breed a race of men with clockworn brains, moving their hands forever in the exact performance of a single mechanical task with no sense of independence or originality. Whenever the brains of the human family have been systemized beyond the possibility of false movement, then the power of creative thought to which we owe the world's progress and that human sympathy which is born of a first-hand knowledge of human frailty, will forever cease to be.

The natural and only form of efficiency worthy of the name is gained through experience and the profiting by one's own mistakes and experiences, and the experiences and mistakes of others. Every man who loves his work and takes pride in doing it well is his own efficiency expert. Sooner or later, if not hampered by restrictive rules and regulations, he will by natural selection adopt the short cuts and methods best adapted to his personality and perform his work efficiently without the supervision of a high salaried expert or a column of rules to take the place of the gray matter in his skull.

Make a friend of your dog by treating him as an intelligent dog should be treated and he becomes your champion,

guarding your family and interests with whole-hearted loyalty. Hitch him to a treadmill where day after day he walks a moving incline in deadly monotony with only rough words to spur him to greater activity and he becomes a misanthropic cur. yapping and snarling at friend and foe and ready to desert at a moment's notice.

Take your choice, Mr. Employer, intelligent co-operation or speeding up the treadmill. Which?

A NEW CONCEPTION OF LUMBER CONSERVATION

(Extract From Address of E. A. Sterling, of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, At Opening of Indiana Forestry Building, State Fair Grounds, Indianapolis.)

EVIDENCE that the amount of standing timber in the United States is ample for all requirements, is indicated by the estimates compiled by the Bureau of Corporations and the report of the National Conservation Commission, showing that there remains about 2,870 billion board feet suitable for the manufacture of lumber. The average amount of wood used annually is slightly in excess of fifty-two billion feet; this includes all classes of timber except fuel, fence posts and rails which come mainly from the small woodlots and need not be considered a drain on the large commercial forests. On this basis there remains nearly sixty years' supply if no consideration is given to new growth or the development of fire protection and forestry practice which will perpetuate the supply in natural forest regions. This is on the further assumption that reduction in consumption per capita from better service will be met by increase in population. Slightly more than one-half of this total is in the Pacific Northwest, the remainder being distributed about equally between the south and southwest, the lake states and the northeastern states. Of the grand total about 650 billion feet is in public ownership, and is being managed under approved forestry methods which assure greater protection from fire, conservative cutting, artificial planting and continuous wood production. The 1,100 billion feet remaining in private hands will be cut conservatively or wastefully in accordance with the public knowledge and attitude on the question.

The lumber manufacturers in the United States at recent hearings before the Federal Trade Commission in Chicago clearly proved that fifteen billion feet of lumber is wasted annually because of the unfavorable economic conditions affecting the industry. This enormous waste represents portions of the felled trees which cannot be taken out of the woods except at a loss. In other words, there is wasted every three years an amount of timber practically equivalent to the total consumption for each average year. If this were saved it would increase our available timber resources by over thirty per cent. About all that is needed to bring about this national economy of material is adequate public knowledge of the uses, requirements and values of wood as a construction material. Just so long as the consumer demands high grade timber at low grade prices, fifteen billion feet of useable low grade timber will have to remain in the woods to rot; yet this same material would adequately serve many requirements for which more expensive and better lumber is now used.

In no other industry is there such an enormous and needless waste, simply because the consumer has not been educated to use all major portions as well as the by-products of the forest and to pay for them in proportion to the quality or grade. Lumber has been such a common, every-day commodity and so universally used that it has been taken as a matter of course on an assumption of knowledge, which under present day conditions, it not justified. The lumber manufacturers themselves are largely to blame, because until recently they have not attempted to market their product as completely and as vigorously as other

manufacturers. A new conception of the lumber business is now apparent, however, and the systematic promotion of the better use of wood will greatly benefit producers and consumers alike.

The public attitude in this matter is of prime importance. First of all it should be recognized that there is no necessity for using material other than wood, except where it is clearly evident that it contributes to the greater safety of human life and property. This condition exists only in the congested portions of the larger cities, and for all general purposes in suburban and agricultural communities, wood is still the most economical and satisfactory building material if properly used. Its use in all cases should be based on service requirements and by proper selection or treatment the needs of every particular situation can be met. Lumber is not simply lumber, but is a variable product, in which cost, beauty and efficiency is determined by the kind and character selected. It is folly to use quickly decaying woods next to the ground or in any situations exposed to decay. It is equally inadvisable to use durable or high grade and expensive species for temporary use, or for dry, interior situations unless strength is a requirement or beauty is a requisite. There is a wood adapted for every need, and the same care in making proper determination should be exercised, as in buying clothing, food or any other commodity.

In the matter of safety and permanence the lumbermen have been backward in presenting the merits and advantages of their product. The extensive, vigorous advertising and promotion campaigns of the manufacturers of substitute materials have created a wrong impression because the public has not heard both sides of the case. The fact that wood burns and wood rots has been seized upon in an attempt to discredit the use of wood in many situations, for which it always has been and is still pre-eminently adapted. No one objects to a statement of facts, but the interpretation put on various statistics and statements is an open reflection on the intelligence of the American people. Wood has been the universal building material of man for countless ages, and it is strange that so many things should suddenly be found to its detriment.

An example of the unfair agitation against wood is shown by the figures on fire losses which have been given wide publicity. Advertising space and literature has frequently carried the argument that wood must be unsafe as a building material because per capita loss in Europe is 30c against an average of $2.50 in the United States. It is assumed that this striking comparison is because America is a land of wooden homes. The actual fact is that the figures themselves are misleading and do not represent actual comparative conditions for the reason that while the United States has about three and a half times the number of fires and a little over three times the amount of total loss, it also has very nearly three times the number of buildings. Using the statistics of the National Board of Fire Underwriters dated May 28, 1914, a comparative statement on the eighty-one cities of the United States and the twenty-five cities of Europe reported upon, show that the number of buildings per thousand population in European cities was 57.2 as against 198.3 buildings per thousand population in the United States. The absurdity of the arguments which have been advanced against wooden buildings is evident, since the comparison with Europe in fire losses is based on per capita, whereas the only reasonable ratio of loss is on the number and value of buildings. As a matter of statistical fact, fires per hundred buildings in Europe in 1913 averaged 1.34 while in the United States they were 1.77. This shows an advantage of twenty-five per cent in favor of Europe until we consider that the average loss per fire was $614.00 as against $532.00 in the United States.

There is certainly no desire on the part of the lumbermen to overlook the enormous fire losses in the United States, and

they are fully as interested as any other citizens or business men in the reasonable reduction of these losses. The important fact to get before the public is that wood is not a prime contributing factor in the fire losses of this country. Almost exactly twenty-five per cent of the fires are other than building fires, and the character of contents and the carelessness of individuals, rather than the type of construction is responsible for the great majority of the fires. Proper construction, whether the building is of wood or of so-called "fire proof" construction, is an important factor. The skill of the engineer and the desire for safety have not as yet solved the problem of constructing warehouses, office buildings, factories or dwellings that are proof against conflagration. We have numerous examples of what happens to "fire proof" buildings when the contents burn, and for commercial purposes it is evident that a wood-constructed building, properly equipped with a sprinkler system, is not only a low insurance risk but as near proof against destruction by fire as any building which can be built. The same is true of dwellings and other buildings which constitute the homes and farm buildings of the land; and the people only need to realize the fundamental fact that wood is best to build safely, economically, and well.

Going back to the broader phases of the lumber and forestry problems, it is believed that the promotion of the educational propaganda inaugurated by the lumber manufacturers for the better use of wood, will conserve rather than exhaust our forest resources. Consumers will be taught how to get better service from lumber they buy and how to make proper selection for specific purposes. They will be taught how to use low grades, and that by preservative treatment, the life of wood may be doubled or trebled, or in lieu of this, that by the selection of durable species in exposed situations, much waste and decay will be eliminated. It is practically certain that any increase in the use of wood during the next ten years as the result of education, will result in a corresponding decrease during the following ten years, because the lumber put in place during the first period will be so selected or treated as to give longer service. By the time the second period arrives, adjustment will have occurred which will give a more staple balance between supply and demand and prices will have arisen correspondingly, so that timber will be given more consideration and used more carefully. This same increase in price, coupled with the wiser use, will permit utilization of the low grades which are now wasted, while as an ultimate development, probably as a government project, production of new growth and regulated cutting will give the basis of a new and perpetuated supply of timber from non-agricultural lands.

The industrial problems confronting the lumber industry are of direct interest to every citizen since they concern a product which is universally used. Lumbering ranks second in value of output and third in the number of employes among the great industries of the United States, its annual output being valued at over a billion dollars. Obviously its economic status greatly influences general trade conditions, and in addition public interest is involved because of the great problems of forest conservation and the perpetuation of a future timber supply.

So Live

So live
That in the after-years,
Friends will remember you with tears,
And long for your return.

So live
That those now little lads and lasses,
Will look for you when some tall stranger passes,
And for your smile will yearn.

So live
That ancient, wrinkled crones,
Who nod beside the smoky chimney stones,
And age's vigil keep,
Hearing, that day, soft footfalls in the grass,
Will dream they hear you pass—
And smile in their long sleep.
—RICHARD WARNER BORST in The Public.

The Carpenter

THE BLIGHT OF LOW WAGES

(By George P. West, of the In dustrial Relations Committee.)

THE United States Public Health Service has just published a startling expose of American industrialism and its blighting, death-dealing effect on the lives and happiness of the 30,000,000 American wage earners.

Strain and overwork in the shop and factory, poverty and anxiety at home, are breaking down the health of American workers and sending millions to their graves before they have approached old age.

All the platitudes of the political orator and the shallow patriot are swept aside by the facts of science as marshaled in Public Health Bulletin No. 76, entitled "Health Insurance, Its Relation to the Public Health." The authors are Dr. B. S. Warren, surgeon, United States Public Health Service, and Edgar Sydenstickér, public health statistician in the same service. The bulletin embodies the result of an investigation undertaken for the commission on Industrial Relations and continued for the public health service. Copies may be had on application to the government printing office in Washington.

The Warren-Sydensticker report concludes with a plan for compulsory health insurance for wage earners, to be administered by the state and federal government. But its chief value and importance lies in the stunning indictment of American social and industrial conditions contained in its impressive array of indisputable facts and figures.

By combing all the reports made by state and federal investigators and those employed by reputable universities and societies during the past ten years, the government experts have proved ten times their contention that low wages are playing havoc with the lives and health of the workers.

After reading this government report no man or woman could longer fail to realize that preparedness means radical changes in the economic condition of the wage earners before it means anything else; that the losses on European battlefields and the danger of foreign aggression are less than the day-by-day slaughter being wrought here at home by our prevailing industrial and economic regime.

Supplementing this committee's estimate that 250,000 adults are killed and 4,700,000 wounded each year by poverty and preventable disease, the report finds that "each of the 30,000,000 workers in the United States loses on the average about nine days every year on account of sickness alone."

Having established the prevalence of disease among wage earners, the government experts proceed to its causes and devote twenty-eight pages to what is in effect an indictment of American industry. The causes of diseases are given as follows:

The occupational hazards of disease; irregularity of employment; unhealthful conditions of living; the employment of women in industry under modern conditions of work, particularly of married women; and the economic disadvantage at which a large proportion of wage workers and their families are placed as the result of low wages and insufficient annual income.

The report makes it clear that "economic disadvantages" as a cause of disease overshadows all the rest. For example, inadequate diet is set down as the first of "unhealthful conditions of living," and the report says:

"Income statistics published by federal and state governments in the last few years indicate that a considerable proportion of the families of wage workers have not been able to maintain a diet that will provide for proper nourishment.

"A larger proportion can maintain an adequate diet only at the sacrifice of healthful environment and of other items which go to constitute a reasonable standard of living. There can be no doubt that nourishing food is sacrificed

in a large number of instances in order to obtain some of the comforts and amusements and to gratify some of the wants which are entirely natural and to be expected of the average American.

"An examination of a number of studies of the budgets of American workingmen's families indicates that the point of adequate subsistence is not reached until the family income is about $800.00 a year. Less than half of the wage earner's families in the United States have an annual income of that size, according to all statistics of income for workingmen's families.

"If this be true, over half of the families of American wage earners must either lower their standard of life in other respects in order to have an adequate diet, or make sacrifices in their diet in order to secure healthful housing, favorable community environment and a few of the reasonable comforts.

"The effect of the rapid increase in the retail prices of foods that have been found to constitute the diet of workingmen's families cannot be overlooked as an additional factor in this connection. Between 1900 and 1913 the average increase in the retail prices of foods was about sixty per cent, according to statistics published by the department of labor. During the same period wages increased less than thirty per cent, according to the same authority.

"It is clearly evident that the tendency during the period 1900-13 has been toward an impoverishment of the diet of families with low incomes."

The report sums up the economic causes of disease:

"No attempt to present the real meaning of the problem of health among wage workers and their families can be complete without taking into consideration their economic status—the wages they earn and the income which the wage earner's family is able to receive —and comparing it with those standards which have been agreed upon as reasonable and necessary for the maintenance of health.

"Without taking into consideration the loss of working time for any cause, it has been found that during recent years in the principal industries of the United States, between one-fourth and one-third of the male workers of approximately eighteen years of age and over earned less than $10.00 a week, and from two-thirds to three-fourths earned less than $15.00, and only about one-tenth earned more than $20.00 a week. In textile manufacturing and some other industries the wage level was very much lower.

The wages of women workers were considerably lower than those of men. From two-thirds to three-fourths of women workers in factories, stores, laundries and in industrial occupations generally worked at wages of less than $8.00 per week. Approximately one-fifth earned less than $4.00 and nearly one-half earned less than $6.00 a week."

But the workers are not allowed to earn even these amounts in every week of the year. The report says:

"A conservative estimate, based on all the available statistics of loss in working time, would appear to be that wage workers in the principal manufacturing and mining industries lost on the average from one-fifth to one-third of the full working time during a year from all causes.

"Statistics of total incomes of wage workers' families point to the conclusion that the average total annual family income (including earnings of women and children) in the principal manufacturing and mining industries has been between $700.00 and $800.00 in recent years. This average, however, does not adequately depict the real situation; for the conclusion is also indicated that one in every ten or twelve workingmen's families had at the time of the investigations an annual income of less than $300.00 a year; that nearly a third had incomes of less than $750.00 a year.

"From the foregoing it is evident that underlying all other economic factors affecting the wage earner's health is the fact of poverty. The other conditions that have been discussed—unhealthful

living conditions, insecurity and irregularity of employment and income, inadequacy of earnings of heads of families and the necessity for earning of wages by mothers and children—these and other such conditions are but incidents of poverty."

Many pages could be filled with some of the more striking illustrations of how low wages kill and maim. The report describes the bad housing conditions due to meager incomes and the neglect by the community of the drainage and sanitation of districts where the underpaid workers live. It tells how the piecework system breaks down the health of the workers in the shops by causing strain and fatigue. It describes the effect of irregular employment and unemployment on the health of the victims. The entire pamphlet should be read by those who want a reservoir of facts about American industry.

Warren and Sydensticker approached their subject purely from the standpoint of the physician, and not that of the economist. Yet they are entitled to the greatest credit for the intelligence and courage with which they have placed the responsibility for preventable deaths and disease where it belongs—on low wages.

Noise and Its Relation to Accidents

If a representative body of workmen were asked which one of the five senses is most valuable from a safety standpoint, says "The Travelers' Standard" of Hartford, Conn., it is certain that they would decide unanimously in favor of sight. It is almost as certain that hearing would be ranked next in importance. It is self-evident that a man who cannot see dangerous conditions is likely to be injured, and it is equally evident that one who cannot hear warning signals is also in danger of accident, whether his disability is due to defective hearing or to loud noises in and about the workplace. There are many men at work today who are partially or totally devoid of the sense of hearing, but who are nevertheless able to perform their duties without being subjected to any hazard in consequence of their infirmity, simply because their environment and work have no special dangers. If these same men were employed in a shop where good hearing were essential to safety, the chances of injury would be greatly increased.

Fatigue has a notable influence in causing accidents, and anything that will tend to reduce or increase fatigue among workers should therefore receive consideration. Noise, for example, should have a prominent place in the list of items accredited with the production of fatigue. Loud noises, even though produced for only a short time, irritate the average person; and if they are continued all day, and every day, they may have a serious effect on the nervous system, and become a potent factor in causing fatigue.

There are no statistics available to show just what part noise plays in causing fatigue, or what percentage of accidents may fairly be attributed to it. It is possible, however, to get a better idea of the connection between noise and accidents by studying the conditions that obtain in many factories and shops wherein the safety of the men often depends on their observance of warning sounds. There are hundreds of operations performed in our industrial plants, every day, that demand the sounding of a warning for the men to "stand clear." For example, it may be necessary to transport a ladle of molten metal, or a billet of hot steel, or some other heavy load, from one section of a shop to another by means of an overhead crane. If the shop contains a large number of noisy machines — pneumatic hammers and riveters, for example,—it is hardly to be expected that the men in the path of the crane will always hear the warning bell or the sounds made by the approaching crane. A low-hanging load, or a break of any part of the crane apparatus, is then likely to injure the men on the floor. The primary cause of such an accident would be carelessness in carrying the load too close to the

(Continued On Page 54.)

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all Letters and Money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

51

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1916

A Successful Membership Campaign

The great wave of organizing activity which has been making appreciable headway through the country in recent months has found a ready response in the ranks of the U. B. in various localities with the result that membership campaigns have been entered upon and brought to a conclusion with gratifying results. In no instance have they failed to be worth the effort, the time and the energy devoted to them, and the wide-awake and enthusiastic members responsible for such campaigns have been rewarded with the knowledge that they have been of material assistance in building up the organization in their immediate locality, thus making the position of themselves and their fellow craftsmen more secure as well as increasing the power and influence of the U. B. in general.

Nothing worth while can be attained without effort and in a membership campaign, energy, enterprise and enthusiasm are the things that count. A firm belief in the power of organization the great majority of us have. We know it is the only road to the advancement of the workers' interest and that only through united action can we accomplish those reforms, industrial and otherwise, which will ultimately remove the disabilities and injustice which weigh heavily upon labor.

But many of us lack the power to translate that belief into action, or believe we lack it. "Bound by the iron chain of our unwilling will," we allow opportunities to secure recruits for the cause of unionism to slip away and we fall into that mistaken frame of mind wherein we come to think that the work of organizing is solely a matter of concern for the general or district organizer or the business agent.

Of course, nothing could be farther from the truth. The work of organization is something that every member of the Brotherhood can very effectively assist in. The membership campaigns to which we have referred emphasize this fact for the notable feature of them is the effective work done by the rank and file. Through them a spirit of enthusiasm is generated, a thirst for victory aroused and that energy which begets success unloosed.

One of the most successful membership campaigns in the history of the organization has recently taken place in Minneapolis, Minn., as a result of which L. U. 7 of that city is now the largest local in the country with 1,909 members. During May no less than 520 new members were initiated as a result of the enterprise and energy of the Minneapolis members and at no cost to the Brotherhood. This gratifying result was obtained mainly through the splendid spirit of harmony and co-operation with which the members approached the task of building up the

U. B. in that northwestern city, as Second Vice-President George H. Lakey, who conducted the initiation pointed out.

In addition to obtaining this large number of new members, and at the time of writing the Minneapolis members had not reached their limit, other beneficial results were also obtained. For instance, they succeeded in unionizing one of the largest fixture factories in the northwest which operated for years with non-union men. This shows what our members can do by earnest and enthusiastic effort.

It would mean a wonderful step forward if the membership in other localities followed the lead of Minneapolis and St. Paul where another very successful campaign was launched, and entered upon a rousing organizing movement, depending upon their own energies and enterprise to obtain results and filled with a determination to build up the organization in their locality upon a solid foundation. The opportunity exists everywhere for such an undertaking, all that is required is the loyal support of the individual members to keep up the good work until success is assured.

* * *

The U. B. Is a Power to Reckon With

It would be well if the human ostriches in our craft who persistently refuse to realize the benefit to be derived from membership in the U. B., were to take to heart the following words which appeared in a recent issue of "The Cleveland Citizen:"

"The fact is that the Brotherhood, the country over, has become a great power. A carpenter without a union card has a hard row to hoe nowadays if he becomes a traveling journeyman. Wherever he goes he is confronted by a challenge to show his credentials—to prove that he has assisted to improve the working conditions of the men in the craft. If he is unable to prove his worth and good faith he receives little satisfaction.

"And that condition is right and just. The carpenter receives nothing that he does not struggle for, and those who haven't got the courage and manliness to make a fight for better conditions, but who prefer to play the sponge and expect others to wage their battles are not of very much account."

This is, of course, all quite true, for anyone can see that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the non-union carpenter to ignore the union and to succeed as a craftsman independent of it. This is the day and age of unionism and those who expect security by hiding their heads in the shifting sands of open-shop opportunism are living in false hopes.

* * *

Idle Land and Unemployment

The second annual report of the California State Commission of Immigration and Housing presents a number of interesting facts and severely arraigns the prevailing system by which wealthy individuals and corporations hold land out of use thus depriving needy thousands of a means of livelihood. The conclusions of the commission are based on facts rather than on theory and taxation of unused land at the same rate as land that has been made highly productive by the enterprise of its owners is being discussed as a remedy.

The commission's findings, as set forth in the report may be summarized as follows:

California should comfortably support many times her present population, yet there have been times recently when it seemed as if California was unable to support even her present limited population.

The explanation lies in the fact that land is obtainable only at excessive prices, or is withheld altogether from the market by those who refuse to sell in the hope that the future will bring a much higher price. To this higher price the owners will contribute nothing in enterprise, industry or investment. This forces up land prices artificially and unnaturally.

"By this means," says the commission, "we foster unemployment, yet it is considered legitimate business to purchase land for the avowed purpose of preventing capital and labor from being employed upon it until enormous sums can be extracted for this privilege."

"The evidence seems to show that the men and women of California are tolerating a system that encourages rather than prevents holding and speculating in idle land."

The report shows that the Southern Pacific railroad owns in one county 664,830 acres, and in another 642,246 acres, few of which are profitably used. Taxes on these and many other huge idle tracts are as low in many instances as six and eight cents an acre.

The report is of particular value because it is written from the standpoint of the labor problem—of improving the condition of unskilled workmen and reducing unemployment. One member of the commission and its secretary is Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California Federation of Labor and a member of the Seamen's Union of San Francisco. He is the only single taxer on the commission.

* * *

Wage Increase During 1915

According to a recently issued bulletin of the United States Department of Labor Bureau of Statistics, the year 1915 saw considerable increases in union rates of wages. In a number of industries in which such increases were secured, the working hours were shortened. The report says, in part:

"The average rate of wages per week for all cities taken collectively was higher on May 1, 1915, than on May 1, 1914, for forty-four of the trades reported.

"Considering some of the more important trades, the following increases in weekly rates of pay between May, 1914, and May, 1915, are noted: Bakers, one per cent; beer bottlers, three per cent; carpenters, one per cent; hod carriers, one per cent; inside wiremen, one per cent; plumbers and gas fitters, one per cent; slate and tile roofers, four per cent; steam fitters, two per cent; painters (hardwood finishers), four per cent; electrotypers (battery men and builders), three per cent; electrotypers (finishers and molders), two per cent; compositors (book and job), one per cent; web pressmen, one per cent.

"Considering rates of wages per hour as distinguished from rates per week, forty-seven trades showed an increase, forty-two no change, and for none was the rate lower.

"The highest scales per hour paid in May, 1915, in a few of the principal trades, were as follows: Bricklayers, 87.5c, in Dallas, Houston and San Francisco; carpenters, 65c, in Chicago and Kansas City; portable and hoisting engineers, 75c, in Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco; hod carriers, 50c, in Portland, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Spokane; inside wiremen, 75c, in St. Louis; painters, 70c, in Chicago; plasterers, 87.5c, in Dallas Houston and San Francisco; plumbers and gas fitters, 75c, in Birmingham, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Portland, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Seattle; stone cutters, 70c, in Portland and San Francisco; structural ironworkers, 70c, in Cleveland and Indianapolis; granite cutters, 68.8c, in New York, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Seattle; linotype operators (Hebrew, book and job), 83.3c, in New York; compositors (English newspaper), day work, 75c, in Seattle.

"As to changes in hours of labor, nineteen trades showed a reduction of hours between May, 1914, and May, 1915, seventy reported no change, and none reported an increase.

"In 1915, the union scales in the baking trade show hours in some localities as low as forty-eight per week, but generally they are higher. The building and stone trades in a great majority of the cities covered have an eight-hour day and most of these trades also have a Saturday half-holiday either for the whole year or part of the year.

Chicago Teachers Win

The efforts of the Chicago board of education, together with the powerful reactionary interests of that city, which have waged a bitter fight to prevent the Chicago teachers from unionizing, have proved unavailing as a result of a decision of the Appellate Court which annulled the so-called "Loeb rule."

The annulling of this rule, which was passed by the board of education in order to prohibit the teachers from maintaining a union affiliated with the A. F. of L., is the third court victory won by the Chicago teachers. When the board first adopted this arbitrary rule, Judge O'Connor issued a temporary restraining order. Later Judge D. E. Sullivan, after listening to extended arguments, refused to dissolve the order. The board of education then appealed to the Appellate Court which now sustains the lower courts in their position taken by them that the board exceeded its authority.

The Appellate Court in its decision took the following view:

"The law is that the Board may stipulate for the amount of training, the degree of proficiency and the physical fitness of its teaching employes, but it cannot provide that its teachings shall be done only by certain persons or classes of persons, members or non-members of certain societies."

We are glad to note that since the above decision the American Federation of Labor has issued a charter to the teachers, as a result of which the American Federation of Teachers comes into existence. We greet the new organization on its entry into the ranks of the labor movement and believe that it will be a power for good in the national life and will safeguard our educational system in the interests of true democracy.

* * *

Anthracite Miners Win

By forcing the greatest financial interest in America to yield after a strike seemed unavoidable, President John P. White, of the United Mine Workers, has obtained concessions for the 176,000 anthracite mine workers that would not have been dreamt of a few years ago, says a bulletin, recently issued by the committee on Industrial Relations, Washington, D. C.

White did it by throwing down the gauntlet to the operators at a final conference and placing squarely on their shoulders the responsibility for the national disaster that a long and bitter strike would mean at this time. He made them see it in terms of human misery, civil disorder, bitterness, and property loss.

Knowing that more than 100,000 union miners stood solidly behind White and the district officers with him, ready to fight for their just demands, the operators yielded, and peace is assured in the anthracite field for the next four years under better conditions than the miners ever knew before.

The hours of 110,000 men are reduced from 9 to 8, and the shorter work day is established for all time in the anthracite field. Contract miners, already the highest paid men in the field, receive 7 per cent increase, while the 110,000 day men get a 3 per cent increase in addition to the same pay for 8 hours, formerly received for 9 hours. Figured on an hourly basis, this is equivalent to a 15½ per cent increase for the vast majority of mine workers.

Even more important in its final effect is the recognition accorded for the first time to the United Mine Workers of America. The agreement is signed in the name of that organization, where in previous years the operators refused to admit that it had any existence. The fight of fourteen years to establish real collective bargaining in the anthracite field is won at last, and the operators have abandoned for all time the theory that they and they alone have anything to say about wages and working conditions.

During the negotiations there was a striking demonstration of the power of a strong union to wring a square deal from newspapers and the business com-

(Continued On Page 51.)

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 95 South 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 2500 Durant Ave., (Apartment 403) Berkeley, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the convention call and the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all local unions of the United Brotherhood. Accompanying it are six blanks for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of July, August and September and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this Journal reaches them should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Agreement Entered Into Between the International Slate and Tile Roofers Union of America and the U. B. of C. and J. of A., is Approved

The following agreement on the subject of jurisdiction over asbestos and asphalt shingles in the erection of buildings has been duly approved and ratified by the executive officers of both organizations:

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

vs.

International Slate and Tile Roofers Union of America

At a conference held at the General Office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, under date of March 6th, 1916, the following agreement was entered into between the representatives of the International Slate

and Tile Roofers Union of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

That the International Slate and Tile Roofers Union of America have jurisdiction over asbestos and asphalt shingles above the eaves line.

That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have jurisdiction over asbestos and asphalt shingles as applied to sides of buildings.

This agreement to apply to cities and districts where there are local unions of the International Slate and Tile Roofers Union of America.

It is further understood and agreed that this agreement must be approved by the Executive Boards of both organizations before becoming operative.

Signed—For the U. B. of C. & J. of A.

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY.

Signed—For the I. S. & T. R. U. of A.
J. M. GAVLAK.

(The G. E. B. of the U. B. approved of the above agreement on April 17, 1916, and the Slate and Tile Roofers' Executive Board also approved of it during the month of April.)

Urges Vocational Training

In a plea for vocational education, President Heiskell, of the Knoxville, Tenn., board of education, said:

"The highest function of the public schools of the future, the imparting of vocational education to American children, will be the grandest achievement of human effort in the history of the world. Universities and colleges already make lawyers, doctors, chemists, trained nurses, civil, mechanical and electrical engineers and other professional men and women whose vocations call for years of training and large expenditures of money by the student. The great mass of public school pupils cannot hope to attend the university. If they acquire skill of hand and eye it must be in the public schools. A majority of the public school pupils stop school at an early age in order to help support the family. They enter the ranks of the common laborers and there remain all their days. To reduce the number of common laborers in the United States to a minimum is the greatest problem before the American people, and the highest and grandest function of the public schools."

Local Unions Chartered In May

New York, N. Y. (Ship Caulkers.)
Gardner, Mass. (Furniture Workers.)
Beaumont, Tex. (Millmen.)
Elizabethport, N. J. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers.)
Long Beach, Cal. (Ship Carpenters and Boat Builders.)
Cleveland, O. (Dock, Pier, Wharf and Breakwater Builders.)
Sumter, S. C. (Colored.)
Barceloneta, Porto Rico.
Greenport, L. I., N. Y. (Ship, House Boat Builders and Caulkers.)
Gardner, Mass. (Willow, Reed and Rattan Workers.)
Baltimore, Md. (Dock Builders and Pile Drivers.)
Neenah and Menasha, Wis.
Bay City, Mich. (Box Makers.)
Rochester, N. Y. (Box Makers.)
American Falls, Idaho.
Staten Islands N. Y. (Ship Carpenters and Joiners.)
Norfolk, Va. (Carpenters and Caulkers.)
Providence, R. I. (Floor Layers.)

Brewster, N. Y.	Slater, Mo.
Nederland, Colo.	Hibbing, Minn.
Madill, Okla.	Odin, Ill.
Copperhill, Tenn.	New York, N. Y.
Amesbury, Mass.	New York, N. Y.
West Newton, Pa.	New York, N. Y.
Midland, Mich.	New York, N. Y.
Laramie, Wyo.	New York, N. Y.
Checotah, Okla.	Argenta, Ark.
New York, N. Y.	Spring Valley, N. Y.

Total, 38 Local Unions.

The Unmercenaries

Jolly good fellows who die for the death of it,
Fight for the fun of it, live for the breath of it;
Catch at the instant and drink of the minute,
Thinking not, caring not, what may be in it;

Foolish good fellows (and all of us know it),
Wasting their midnights in being a poet,
Giving their lives to the life of humanity,
Dreaming of fame—that extreme of insanity;

Silly good fellows who labor for science,
Lighting the way for their race's reliance,
Bearing their burden with mien of a stoic,
Dreaming of gratitude—myth unheroic;

All the good fellows who think not of wages,
Foreign in part, to the thing that our age is,
Giving no heed to the weight of the coffer,
Taking what Fate and not men have to offer;

They and the like of them, here's a health to them!
Taint of our lower aims never undo them;
They will survive us all, passed through the portal.
Life often jests at what death makes immortal.—AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

President
THOS. GILMORE
182 Sheridan Ave. Albany, N Y
1st Vice President
JOHN T O BRIEN
427 W Brighton Ave Syracuse, N Y.
2d Vice President
F. M CONNORS
78 Sanford St. Rochester. N Y
Secretary-Treasurer
CHAS. FIESELER
405 E. 86th St. N. Y City

Tenth Annual Convention, to be held at Oneida, N. Y.
Monday August 7th, 1916

New York State Council
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America

Executive Board
1st Dist-Wm. L. HOUSMAN
508 Richmond Ave Port Richmond
Staten Island, N Y
2nd Dist-EDWARD P COTTER
41 Lincoln St. New Rochelle, N Y
3rd Dist-Wm. F SCHINDLER
P.O Box 465 Middletown, N Y
4th Dist-THOS. E RYAN
420 Lincoln Ave. Utica, N. Y.
5th Dist-STEPHEN MARKWICK
814 Sherman St. Watertown, N. Y.
6th Dist-H. B. STEVENSON
28 Seymour St. Auburn, N.Y.
7th Dist-F G. SCHANBACHER
100 Maple St. Buffalo, N. Y.

New York, June 22, 1916.

TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

Brothers—Greeting:

In regard to the two (2) circulars sent out by the Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Council of Carpenters, let us say that we have investigated this matter entirely and thoroughly.

We find and assert, that it, (the first circular), was not authorized by the Executive Board of the State Council; that it was brought up to President Gilmore's home when he was sick in bed, not expected to live, read to him and his signature affixed, without him really knowing what it contained.

In regard to the second circular, let us say that it was not authorized by the Executive Board of the State Council of Carpenters, and was not sanctioned or signed by the President of the New York State Council of Carpenters.

We, therefore, after a thorough and careful review of all the facts, by the entire Executive Board of the New York State Council, repudiate both circulars; and ask the membership to consider them as being sent out, without the authority, without the knowledge, without the consent or without the sanction of the Executive Board of the New York State Council of Carpenters.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

By
John T. O'Brien
First Vice-President of the New York State Council of Carpenters.

By
Thos Gilmore
President of the New York State Council of Carpenters.

Constitutional Amendments

Texas State Council

The two following proposed constitutional amendments were approved by the Texas State Council Convention, held, May 8, 9, 10 and 11. As presented to and approved by the state convention, they are as follows:

Port Arthur, Texas,
May 9, 1916.

To the Officers and Members of the Texas State Council of Carpenters in Convention Assembled.

In order to facilitate matters and further the interest of the State Council, we, the undersigned, deem it necessary to take some steps, or some action by this body to have our local unions comply with our General Laws, governing State Councils.

Section 27 of our General Constitution in Paragraph 1, in the two last lines reads, "it shall be obligatory on all local unions to affiliate with said Council," this is very plain and should be easily understood; and means just what it says, when the foregoing part of this Section has been complied with, as it has been done in Texas. But in order that it may be more easily understood by our members and that all may come to realize the importance of a full co-operation on the part of our entire membership throughout the state to the end that our great state may be second to none in percentage organized, as well as working conditions, we offer the following resolution for the consideration of this body; and request that this Council offer this amendment to our General Laws, to be considered at our next General Convention at Fort Worth, Texas, that will apply the remedy. Therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 27 of our General Laws be amended, and shall read after the word Council in the last line of paragraph 1: "And the General President with the consent of the General Executive Board shall have power to forfeit the charter of any local union when neglecting or refusing to affiliate, and keep in good standing with the State Councils and Provincial Councils according to the laws as adopted by referendum vote and approved by the General Office.

Introduced by:
R. S. SPARKS, L. U. 198.
J. R. ANDERSON, L. U. 198.
D. NELSON, L. U. 198.
Concurred in by the Convention.

Port Arthur, Texas,
May 10, 1916.

To the Officers and Members of the Texas State Council of Carpenters.

Greeting:

It has long since been demonstrated that contracting and doing clubbing work, such as two, three, four or as many members as see fit and doing the job and dividing the profits by our members, creates a competition that is detrimental to the interests of our organization, and actually demoralizes the interest of the journeyman as well as the contractor's interest. And in order to overcome these difficulties it will be necessary for the governing bodies to take some action and write into our State Council Laws and our General Laws some rule regulating the contracting members for the prime purpose of protecting the interest of the journeyman workmen. Therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 43 of our General Laws (last paragraph) be amended by this body and referred to the General Convention at Fort Worth through the General Office in the regular way, and that the Texas delegation to the General Convention is hereby instructed to urge legislation regulating contracting members; or especially the system of alternating contracting with journeyman work, be it therefore

Resolved, That the last paragraph be amended to read as follows:

"A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting provided he pays the union scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none

but members of the United Brotherhood and complies with the Constitution, and does not do any lump work, piece work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor and further provided that he is not, nor does not, become a member of any contractors' or employers' union and further provided:

"That when a member desires to enter into the contracting business he shall deposit his working card in the custody of the local union or District Council during the period of his contracting. And he shall be required to contract not less than six months, and if he should fail to do this he shall not be granted permission to again contract within six months' time. Provided, however, that our locals or District Councils may stipulate a maximum price on the labor to be done on small work, such as jobbing, which many of our old members and others who may wish to do a small jobbing business. And, provided further, that all contracting members are at all times in good standing, with their dues paid at least one month in advance, or three months, if so required by the local or District Council. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion. He shall not be eligible as an officer or delegate of his local union.

Introduced by:

JOHN E. NELSON, L. U. 371.

(The above resolution was approved by the State Council Convention.)

Our General Conventions

(By Geo. L. McMurphy, L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.

It must be obvious to anyone who takes an interest in the U. B. and follows at all the course of its history that the present system under which our General Conventions are constituted is unrepresentative, inadequate, unjust, obsolete, and in every way unsuited to the present needs, scope and size of the organization.

Unrepresentative and inadequate because it practically disfranchises a large majority of our local unions and their members who find the expense of sending representatives to the Conventions prohibitive, and thereby throws the control of the Conventions, and consequently the policy of the organization, into the hands of a few of the larger unions and the localities immediately surrounding the place where the Convention chances to be held. For instance at our last General Convention only about one-seventh of the local unions were represented, and the state of Indiana had a very much larger proportional power than any other state.

The future usefulness of the U. B. depends almost wholly upon the interest taken in its affairs by the membership at large and the degree of confidence they have in the manner in which its interests are managed by the General Officers. I know of no better way in which to insure that interest and confidence than by giving every section of our jurisdiction full and adequate representation in our General Conventions, and that cannot be done under our present system.

The present system is unjust because, while the General Conventions are a necessary part of the machinery for conducting our business and the government of the organization, the cost of sending representatives, which is a part of the necessary general expenses of conducting the organization, is thrown entirely on a few of the unions instead of being borne equally by the entire membership as it should be.

Obsolete because it was adopted when the organization was small in numbers and not widely scattered as to territory, and therefore fairly well answered the purpose of representing its members, now the organization has grown to cover so large a territory that it no longer meets our present requirements.

Unsuited to our present needs because if it were possible for the full complement of delegates to be present the conventions would be so large as to become unwieldy and prevent their being in any sense deliberative bodies. And because the U. B. has now grown to include so

many of the wood-working trades and consequently so many interests that it is almost certain that some of these trades will be totally unrepresented and therefore their interests will be ignored or not so well understood that they can be wisely cared for. And there is also danger that the Conventions will be largely sectional in their composition and for that reason there will be a tendency to fasten on the organization at large rules and conditions that while they may be suitable to some parts of the country will be unsuited and impossible of application to other and unrepresented sections. There have been some such indications already.

It seems plain to me that if our U. B. is to continue to serve wisely and well the wood-working mechanics of this country and is to continue to grow with the growth of the country, as we hope and expect it will, the time has come for us to make such changes in the Constitution of our General Conventions as will remedy the foregoing defects and prevent the danger of their becoming unwieldy, secure fair representation for all our membership, and distribute the cost of conducting our business equally among all our members.

I think a careful study of the following proposed changes in the method of constituting our General Conventions will convince any fair minded person that if some plan along these lines is adopted it will result in greatly benefiting the organization. These proposed changes are the result of the co-operative efforts of five different unions in this state and have been approved by thirty-six local unions in all parts of the United States and Canada and are now submitted in the hope that they may assist the next Convention in formulating some plan that will remedy the present unsatisfactory conditions.

It will be noted that care has been taken to secure adequate representation of all parts of our jurisdiction, while at the same time due regard has been had to insuring economy of expense while not neglecting to make provision for a fair remuneration for the delegates, who ought not to be expected to make all the sacrifices necessary to carry on our business. It is estimated that this plan will result in a Convention of from two hundred to three hundred delegates—large enough for a full representation, but not too large to be a deliberative body. The expense would not in all probability exceed one-half cent per month for the two years, a very trifling sum indeed in comparison with the advantages to be gained by having all parts of our jurisdiction adequately represented in our Conventions.

Amendments endorsed by L. U.s 11, 18, 33, 131, 176, 220, 279, 286, 450, 470, 538, 617, 635, 656, 689, 698, 764, 775, 783, 808, 900, 909, 931, 978, 1034, 1089, 1214, 1264, 1303, 1417, 1500, 1505, 1599, 1605, 1735, 1874.

Strike out paragraphs three, four, and five, page 21 and paragraphs one, two, three, and four, page 22, Constitution and Laws, and insert the following in place thereof:

"The General Convention shall consist of delegates from representative districts composed as follows: In Convention years the G. E. B. shall, at its April meeting, divide the U. B. into representative districts containing as near as may be 1,000 members each, and composed of local unions grouped about conveniently accessible central points. Provided, that, at its discretion, the G. E. B. may make one district each of Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Alaska, and, provided, that any local union having approximately 1,000 members or more than 1,000 members shall constitute one district with one delegate for the first 1,000 members and an additional delegate for each additional 1,000 members or majority fraction thereof, and any D. C. having within its jurisdiction approximately 1,000 members or more than 1,000 members may, at its own request, or, if deemed advisable by the G. E. B., be made into one district with one delegate for the first 1,000 members and an additional delegate for each additional 1,000 members or ma-

jority fraction thereof. Otherwise each district to have one delegate and no proxy representation to be allowed, each delegate to have one vote only.

The number of members on which per capita tax was paid for the month of March preceding shall be the basis of representation.

Conventions in representative districts for the election of delegates to the General Convention shall be held on the second Wednesday in the month of July next preceding the meeting of the regular session of the General Convention, at such place as the G. E. B. shall determine, and which shall be fixed by the G. E. B. at the time the districts are formed. Representation in district Conventions shall be on the basis of one vote for each local union with fifty members or less, and an additional vote for every additional fifty members or majority fraction thereof. It shall be optional with each local union to elect delegates equal to the whole number of votes to which it is entitled, or to elect a less number with power to cast the full vote of the local union. Otherwise no proxy representation shall be allowed. Local unions owing two months per capita tax to the General Office shall not be entitled to representation in district Conventions. Representatives to district Conventions shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the officers of local unions.

The Recording Secretary of the local union in the city where the district Convention is held, or if there is more than one local union in the city, the Recording Secretary of the District Council or where there is more than one representative district in the jurisdiction of the District Council the Recording Secretary of one of the local unions in the district, shall act as secretary of the district Convention and all official acts of the Convention, as well as the credentials of the delegates to the General Conventions shall be authenticated by the seal of the local union of which the secretary of the Convention is an officer, and the records of the district Convention shall be deposited with the local union of which its secretary is an officer.

The secretary of the district Convention shall, under penalty of a fine of $5.00 for failure so to do, at once report to the General Secretary the names and addresses of all the delegates and alternates elected by the Convention.

The per diem and expenses of delegates to district Conventions shall be paid by the unions they represent.

To be eligible as a delegate to the General Convention a member must be a journeyman carpenter as per Section 42, General Laws, working at the trade or dependent upon it for a livelihood, or employed by the organization, and must be a member in good standing in some local union in the district he represents, and must have been a member in continuous good standing in the U. B. for one year next preceding his election, except when the local union of which he is a member has not been in existence that length of time.

Each delegate to the General Convention shall establish his claim to a seat therein by credentials and due book properly signed by the officers of the local union of which he is a member and of the district convention which elected him, and with the proper seals affixed.

The per diem and expenses of delegates to the General Conventions shall be paid from the general funds of the U. B., provided, however, that the G. E. B. shall have power to levy a special assessment for that purpose, if they deem it advisable.

Delegates to the General Convention shall be paid $5.00 per day for the time necessarily spent in going to, attending, and returning from, the Convention, and actual necessary car fare (including Pullman sleeper fare for those obliged to travel more than one day to reach the Convention), by the most direct route. Round trip excursion tickets to be used provided, that not more than $300.00 shall be allowed any one delegate for per diem and expenses.

L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y.

The following is a substitute for the last paragraph in Section 35 of the Constitution as offered by L. U. 125, Utica, New York, to be submitted to the delegates at the Nineteenth General Convention of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. for their consideration:

"The Recording Secretary shall notify every member of the local union to be present at the first meeting in the month of January and July and to produce their due books showing payments made during the preceding six months, such due books to be turned over to the Trustees for the purpose of comparing the entries therein with the books of the Financial Secretary. A fine of not less than twenty-five (25c) cents shall be imposed upon any member who fails to respond to a notice relating to a semi-annual meeting."

G. W. GRIFFITHS.

The above was read at meeting of L. U. 125, May 31, 1916, adopted and ordered sent to the General Office.

L. U. 914 of Augusta, Me.

Section 58 to read as follows:

"Strikes inaugurated and conducted according to the following rules may be sanctioned by the General Executive Board and financial aid extended to the extent that the funds of the United Brotherhood will permit, all trade movements to be first submitted to the General Secretary.

"Job or shop strikes are to be conducted on rules made by the District Council or the local union where a District Council does not exist. A trade demand inaugurated by a local union affiliated with a District Council must be endorsed by the District Council and submitted to the General Executive Board for their sanction.

"Where a District Council exists it shall adopt rules for the government of strikes and lock-outs in that district, as provided for in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood. Where a member from an outside district goes into any city to take advantage of better conditions he shall take the risk of being called out on strike without pay.

"Any member who goes into any city seeking work, or who goes to work where a strike or lock-out is pending, shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five ($25.00) dollars or expulsion, or both, said fine to be paid to the District Council or local union having jurisdiction where the offense was committed. His name shall be reported to his local union, which shall enforce this action and charge the fine on their books against him, under penalty of expulsion from the United Brotherhood.

"When any local trade difficulty arises the members aggrieved shall lay the case before their local union or District Council. If said body decides to sustain them, the President of the local union or District Council shall appoint a conference committee of not less than three capable members to wait on the employer or employers, with a view to adjust the difficulty or dispute.

"The conference committee shall report at the next meeting and if no settlement has been effected, the local union or District Council shall then proceed as prescribed in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood.

"When any demand for an increase of wages, reduction of hours or enforcement of trade rules is contemplated by a local union or District Council each member must be notified by mail to attend a special meeting of his local union. Said notice must state the object of the meeting. Any member failing to be present and vote when so notified, unless prevented by sickness or some avoidable condition, may be fined one ($1.00) dollar. When a local union or District Council decides to take a vote on a trade demand they shall at once apply to the General Secretary for a blank schedule of inquiries.

"If 55 per cent of the members present vote by a secret ballot to put the demand into effect, the blank schedule of inquiries shall be filled out immediately

after the vote is compiled and forwarded to the General Secretary, who shall at once submit a copy of the same to the General Executive Board. In no case shall the Executive Board sanction a trade movement unless 55 per cent of the members present have voted in favor of the demand.

"The schedule of inquiries must be filed with the General Secretary for submission to the General Executive Board at least sixty days prior to the date the trade demand is to go into effect.

"If a strike or lock-out results from the demand, the officers of the District Council or local union, or a committee elected or appointed from said bodies, shall endeavor to meet with the employers and bring about an adjustment at the earliest possible date, and shall report to the local union or District Council not later than the next regular meeting, and each week to the General Secretary the result of their efforts.

"The General President, if he deems it necessary, may deputize some suitable member to proceed at once to the scene of the difficulty and endeavor to adjust the trouble by negotiation or arbitration. Failing in settlement, the deputy shall submit by telegraph or letter all facts to the General Secretary, who, if he deems it necessary, shall submit the facts to a vote of the General Executive Board, who shall send their reply to the General Secretary by telegraph within three days after receipt of said information under penalty of ten ($10.00) dollars fine.

"When financial aid has been granted by the General Executive Board to members on strike it shall not be payable until the end of the second week, and then only for the second week, to such members as have been on strike for two weeks in succession. Members in arrears shall square up their arrearages out of the first strike payment. Only those members who are called out on strike or who are locked out shall be entitled to strike pay.

The Treasurer of the District Council or local union where no District Council exists, shall send promptly to the General Secretary at the close of each week a complete financial report on blanks furnished by the General Secretary of all moneys paid from the funds donated by the General Executive Board. Each member receiving strike pay must sign his name on the blank opposite the amount he receives, and the blanks, when so signed, must be countersigned by the chairman and treasurer of the strike committee and attested to by the Recording Secretary of the local union or District Council and have the seal affixed. During the continuance of the strike the secretary of the local union or District Council or the secretary of the strike committee shall report at the close of each week to the General Secretary in detail all matters of interest pertaining to the strike. The General Executive Board shall not vote any additional appropriation until the provisions of this section are complied with.

"In case of strike or lock-out, where immediate aid is required, the General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer shall be vested with power to appropriate such sums as, in their judgment, they deem advisable to meet these particular demands, and until such time as the General Secretary can act upon the same through correspondence with the General Executive Board.

"The General Executive Board shall have power, when satisfied from facts and information in their possession that support in a strike or lock-out should cease, to declare the same at an end so far as financial aid of the United Brotherhood is concerned.

"In case of a general lock-out of members of the United Brotherhood in any locality, the secretary of the District Council or the local union where a District Council does not exist, shall immediately mail to the General Secretary a complete statement of the causes leading up to the lock-out. The General Secretary will submit the same to the General Executive Board, who may appropriate funds for support of the mem-

(Continued On Page 54.)

The Carpenter

Man and Machine

(By Professor Scott Nearing.)

"At the present time the whole world, including the United States, is facing a crisis which tries the individual as well as everything else. We like to say we are a democracy. Yet, we face today in the United States the same issue that England, the same issue that France faces—that issue is when it comes to the time, will your social institutions stand the test? In Europe now they are waging a military and industrial struggle. Suppose we in the United States are brought face to face with a crisis of that kind. Are we a democracy; will the workers enlist and will the manufacturers send them forth gladly? President Wilson said that it would be because of the profit of the manufacturers that men would go to war. Will the manufacturers work freely for their country as the other men will fight for their country or will they say as the English lords and manufacturers say: 'We'll get in and get what we can out of it.'

"This age is known as the industrial age—the age of industrialism or capitalism. This is the age when we are trying out a new form of social institution—the industrial regime. The word 'regime' is chosen because it means rule, power.

"The industrial regime is the most powerful single institution in the community. It is more powerful than the school, the church, the state—it is the thing that rules over us. Industrialism at the present time is the supreme institution. We get all the things we use from the industrial regime. For that reason I want to talk of the industrial regime. Tonight I want to talk about what it is.

"Carlyle says that man is a tool-using animal. That the essence of civilization is the thumb and the fore-finger and the forehead. When we say that man is a tool-using animal we are talking in the language of the eighteenth century and not in twentieth century language. In that century man could wield the tool itself—he could make it and he had control over it. The tool was simple, cheap and wielded by one who had it. He felt the power of possession over it—he didn't have to take any back talk from it. The difference between the tool-using animal and the modern animal is the difference between the tool and the machine. The machine is intricate and costly.

"Set down by itself it is made the Mecca, the gathering place of the whole modern world.

"The carpenter puts his craft in a box, places it on his shoulder and walks down the street, but in our great industries—steel, textile, transportation and a hundred others—the workman must go to the machine — which is huge, costly and intricate. No man can make a modern machine—many make it. No man can own the tools. They are social devices. The Bell Telephone Company will tell you that they have not a single operator, but so many thousands of operators throughout the country. The essential difference between the tool and the machine is that the tool is used by one man who owns it, and the machine is used by a large number of people who can't use it individually.

"To divide up, to break down, is the essential character of the modern machine. No longer does man put the tool on his back and carry it home, he does not take the electrical locomotives, steam forges, etc., and carry them home. They remain there and there's where he goes. Man has at his bidding great forces of nature and the machine is the greatest discovery of modern times. We have perfected a device that multiplies man's powers—that makes hunger, privation, etc., unnecessary. Food, clothing, recreation, etc., are possible for all—all should have enough. You in the factories know how the machine multiplies man's ability.

"The other day I saw a baker's machine which from the beginning to the end covered one-fifth of a mile, and the time occupied in all was two hours. It

baked 5,000 loaves an hour, 50,000 in a ten-hour shift. It was watched by twelve men. They didn't do anything; they watched it. Each made about $14.00 a week. Their labor was unskilled and this machine had replaced hundreds of men. This machine costs hundreds of thousands of dollars, and through the various stages no man ever touches the bread. In my days on the farm they baked twelve or fourteen loaves of bread in a night while these dozen men bake 50,000.

"Steam, electricity, water, coal, air are putting inventions behind our hands and making them for us.

"Turn to the other side and figure the wealth production. In 1850 the wealth of this country was seven billion dollars and in 1912, when the last census was taken, it was 187 billion dollars, while today it is probably 200 billions.

"The population since 1850 has increased fourfold while the increase in wealth was twenty-five times. This shows that there was six times as fast an increase in wealth as in population.

"We must go farther in our development because we are people and we are alive. We ask, what has the machine done besides producing this wealth? It has made man, who stood on his feet and looked the world in the face, the machine tender. He felt proud of his craftsmanship, but the modern industrial life has taken away his craftsmanship—has taken away that old spirit. He does one highly specialized thing in all production.

"I met a man who said that he had worked for sixteen years in a cotton mill, all that time doing but one little act. He has been tramping ever since and he has at least the life and adventure of hoboing.

"The minute specialization makes each man responsible for one part. In addition to robbing the worker of his craftsmanship it gears him up to a machine. The essence of good work or play is because I want to do it myself. Volition is the greatest of driving force from the inside. If a man is working in a factory at a certain speed the machine drives a man beyond his own volition, it places on him a compulsion which is essentially resentful to the human being. One can't be a human being in the modern geared-up factory—you are part of the machine. You are its servant; it is your master."

A Credit Bill Against Farmers and City Workers

Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota says in a report against the fake rural credits bill known as the Moss Bill in this Congress:

"This proposed rural credit system avoids taking anything that the banks want. Since they want everything that is of value, the farmers are offered nothing of value in this bill."

The bill is a positive, definite injury to working people of the cities as well as to farmers.

If this bad Moss Bill is enacted it will make it more difficult than ever for the city worker or the tenant farmer to get access to the land—or for the borrowing farmer to get relief.

The same banking monopoly that has its grip on factory industry will extend its power, through this bill, over agricultural industry.

A right rural credit system will develop "better credit facilities through the assistance of the government and co-operative organizations of farmers and tenants," as the main report of the commission on Industrial Relations recommends.

Have your congressmen and senators kill this sham Moss Rural Credits Bill —which is designed by the private banking monopoly to delay real rural credits and to destroy the opportunities of the landless man to develop the manless land.

Due Books Lost

Brother George Good of L. U. 115 of Bridgeport, Conn., has lost an old and a new due book and desires members of the U. B. to be on their guard against misrepresentation.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING MAY, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
26511	P. J. Kelley	1	20	..	Asphyxiation	$300.00
26512	Henry Plant	22	15	8	Pneumonia	300.00
26513	Lena M. Plant	22	15	8	Pneumonia	75.00
26514	Shirley E. Sappenfield	112	6	1	Endocarditis	300.00
26515	Fannie Levine	48	19	10	Cholecystitis	75.00
26516	Wm. H. Cook	124	1	..	Arsenic poisoning	50.00
26517	Alford Hoover	143	2	7	Crushed by falling ceiling	50.00
26518	Krist Jorgensen	181	2	9	Sarcoma of pancreas	50.00
26519	Mary Christiansen	181	15	5	Paralytic ileus	75.00
26520	Magdalena Eitelhuber	195	23	..	Sarcoma of kidney	75.00
26521	R. J. Marks	198	2	2	Uremic como	100.00
26522	Josephine D. Miller	257	31	11	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
26523	Wm. E. Flandreau	273	28	6	Apoplexy	300.00
26524	Olive Kark	281	17	..	Chronic nephritis	75.00
26525	John P. Apgar	306	14	8	Pneumonia	125.00
26526	Jacob Muller	309	21	2	Pneumonia	300.00
26527	Leonard Hilsenbeck	375	21	4	Cardiac asthma	300.00
26528	Henry Siebel	464	9	1	Carcinoma of rectum	300.00
26529	Matilda Wilhelm	480	16	1	Cancer	75.00
26530	John Hoey	845	10	8	Bronchitis	300.00
26531	Margaret Heiner	1155	4	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26532	John B. Williston	1246	11	11	Carcinoma of stomach	125.00
26533	A. F. Hartleb	1303	1	10	Heart disease	200.00
26534	Ewin Dwelly	1513	13	9	Apoplexy	300.00
26535	U. H. Lydick	1528	3	6	Tubercular adenitis	200.00
26536	Geo. G. Newbery	1717	12	6	Apoplexy	300.00
26537	James Doljas (Dis.)	1922	18	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
26538	Jennie Alberthal	14	15	10	Nephritic uraemia	75.00
26539	Wm. McCrary	259	10	5	Prostitis	125.00
26540	W. L. Koonse	500	8	10	Carcinoma of larynx	300.00
26541	John Gregorovitz	613	3	5	Pneumonia	50.00
26542	Mary R. Henry	626	5	9	Mitral stenosis	75.00
26543	Emmet Puder	632	26	4	Fractured skull by fall	300.00
26544	Minnie Mills	889	5	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26545	Frank DeMars	921	13	6	Tuberculosis	125.00
26546	James W. Young	1671	3	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
26547	John F. Carlson	1747	5	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26548	Thomas Thomas	2	13	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
26549	Louis Larson	7	13	10	Myelitis	300.00
26550	Catherine Lord	7	16	8	Pneumonia	75.00
26551	Martha Jones	326	19	10	Cholelithiasis	75.00
26552	Henry Rose	1717	15	9	Cancer of liver	300.00
26553	Charles Christensen	12	13	3	Apoplexy	300.00
26554	Joseph Henly	26	19	1	Pneumonia	300.00
26555	Elie Gadbois	21	20	..	Cancer of tongue	300.00
26556	Geo. E. Edmonds	55	15	11	Tubercular peritonitis	300.00
26557	Ida L. Verbert	198	11	10	Carbuncle on face	75.00
26558	Louise Eglit	309	7	7	Chronic endocarditis	75.00
26559	John Doherty	350	8	..	Heart disease	300.00
26560	Chas. Gretz	419	26	..	Pleuro-pneumonia	300.00
26561	Peter Kaufmann	419	13	6	Carcinoma of oesophagus	300.00
26562	Mary Perren	434	7	..	Myocarditis	75.00
26563	Bert Birdsong (Dis.)	856	6	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
26564	Alice C. Walden	979	5	5	Heart disease	75.00
26565	August Donat	1784	9	6	Nephritis	300.00
26566	James J. Kane	48	3	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
26567	James Davis	326	27	4	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
26568	George Helmbold	1784	6	1	Typhoid fever	300.00
26569	Chas. Dochtermann	238	15	11	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
26570	Maddalena DeSandre	920	13	..	Carcinoma of pancreas	75.00
26571	Mary J. Mullin	19	19	8	Carcinoma of sigmoid	75.00
26572	Bernard Ward	125	22	9	Chronic nephritis	125.00
26573	Adelbert Jackson	125	9	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26574	Frederick Faust	309	21	2	Chronic myocarditis	300.00
26575	Jacob Strompl	402	10	6	Asscess of lungs	300.00
26576	Annie K. Jackson	639	13	9	Cardiac asthenia	75.00
26577	Albert B. Hopkins	1379	11	6	Peritonitis	125.00
26578	Geo. Stager	1443	13	2	Fracture of spine	300.00
26579	C. W. Peterson	1525	12	11	Pneumonia	300.00
26580	James M. Colnee	917	10	10	Apoplexy	125.00
26581	George H. Norie	80	13	10	Apoplexy	125.00
26582	Eli Bouver	82	26	2	Pneumonia	125.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
26583	Elizabeth Roberts	125	20	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
26584	Charles Schneck	239	14	1	Chronic nephritis	125.00
26585	Longinus Hippely	304	16	1	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
26586	Harry Eggers	73	7	7	Struck by falling timber	300.00
26587	Manuel P. Dutra	1294	3	2	Fall from stage	200.00
26588	Henry Rahtert	1693	2	7	Endocarditis	200.00
26589	W. G. Gordon	1	13	..	Chronic bronchitis	300.00
26590	Charles H. Rhode	58	13	..	Cancer	300.00
26591	Anna C. Jensen	127	8	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26592	Joseph Boudreay (Dis.)	158	6	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
26593	Peter Christianson	180	16	5	Carcinoma of stomach	125.00
26594	Joseph Muschler	1596	12	11	Pneumonia	300.00
26595	Karl Somleitner	1922	12	4	Gastro-enteritis	300.00
26596	Agnes Gunn	9	5	7	Nephritis	75.00
26597	Gellinda Brunier	23	13	10	Cancer	75.00
26598	A. DeBryne	72	23	..	Nephritis	300.00
26599	Anna King	78	2	3	Phthisis pulmonalis	50.00
26600	Helen Maloney	78	11	9	Carcinoma of intestines	75.00
26601	Robert J. Holloban	132	5	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26602	John J. Evans	181	14	8	Asphyxiation	300.00
26603	Archibald MacLean	595	4	9	Cancer	50.00
26604	Julius Schlegel	1051	5	3	Appendicitis	300.00
26605	A. D. Pepin	1160	10	..	Tumor	125.00
26606	J. Fred Black	1271	6	10	Chronic bronchitis	75.00
26607	Richard Strandlund	22	10	8	Uremia	300.00
26608	Julius Morgensen	22	16	10	Gunshot	300.00
26609	Henry H. Christopher	75	5	9	Pneumonia	75.00
26610	Rudy Maier	115	10	11	Pneumonia	300.00
26611	Rudy Maier	115	10	11	Cancer	75.00
26612	Steven Lyons	472	14	..	Peritonitis	300.00
26613	Hilda Junker	612	13	6	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
26614	John Traylor	935	3	8	Heart disease	50.00
26615	Flora Mortson	1377	1	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
26616	Margereth Spira	1784	8	10	Heart disease	75.00
26617	Wm. Ritter	16	21	..	Neoplasm of stomach	300.00
26618	Chas. B. Bryarley	98	15	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
26619	James Armstrong	211	14	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26620	Harlan P. Creighton (Dis.)	988	13	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
26621	Robin Cassey	1021	8	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26622	Donat Labrie	1021	13	8	Pneumonia	300.00
26623	Henry Knoop	1367	14	..	Peritonitis	300.00
26624	F. M. Anderson	42	14	11	Cardiac dilitation	300.00
26625	Katherine Fay	42	3	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
26626	Martha Bie	76	1	9	Puerperal sepsis	25.00
26627	John Harrity	76	29	..	Chronic myocarditis	300.00
26628	John R. McBeth	158	3	9	Heart disease	200.00
26629	Godfrey Anderson	199	17	11	Fracture of skull	300.00
26630	Wm. C. Chambers	266	7	..	Fracture of skull	147.25
26631	Charles Kosterke	282	4	8	Bronchitis	50.00
26632	Pauline Brilla	309	21	2	Edema of lungs	75.00
26633	E. P. Warne	716	15	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
26634	Napoleon Boudreau (Dis.)	1239	6	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
26635	L. C. Vaughan	1	18	2	Myocardial insufficiency	300.00
26636	Fred Way	1	13	3	Erysipelas	299.50
26637	Bertha Harter	80	18	1	Meningitis	75.00
26638	Christina Cheer	141	9	7	Diabetus mellitus	75.00
26639	Albert J. Fliyd	993	2	9	Tuberculosis	200.00
26640	Henning Berg	1	17	10	Pneumonia	300.00
26641	Frances Fortune	13	1	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
26642	Lena Brooks	80	2	5	Carcinoma	50.00
26643	Clara E. Ice	174	5	..	Strepticocous infection	75.00
26644	Chas. Holk	242	15	..	Fractured skull	300.00
26645	Julius Lange	264	15	8	Pneumonia	300.00
26646	Wm. Teichert	264	25	..	Fatty degeneration of heart	300.00
26647	Andrew J. Josephson	315	17	10	Pernicious anaemia	300.00
26648	Wladyslaw Wrzesinski	341	10	2	Accidental injury	300.00
26649	Grant N. Waid	556	6	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26650	E. A. Hawks	641	5	6	Apoplexy	300.00
26651	John H. Lotz	1140	13	2	Myocarditis	125.00
26652	Rowena A. Lee	1367	22	..	Gastritis	75.00
26653	Henry A. Marsh	1561	1	10	Pneumonia	50.00
26654	Anttie W. Makie	23	4	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
26655	Margaret Hogue	79	11	10	Chronic enteritis	75.00
26656	Camille Fillion	96	19	7	Acute myositis	300.00
26657	Anna Niehaus	189	18	4	Uremic poisoning	75.00
26658	George Miller	309	21	2	Tumor	300.00
26659	Cyrille Parenteau	761	9	6	Pleurisy	300.00
26660	P. Irving Westervelt	1443	3	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
26661	Nels Olson	1695	10	8	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
26662	Charles A. Cunningham	55	17	..	Chronic nephritis	125.00
26663	David Mansell	77	16	9	Chronic myocarditis	125.00
26664	Ethel Makaroff	122	1	1	Phthisis pulmonalis	25.00
26665	Frank Faust	181	23	..	Chronic nephritis	125.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
26666	Herbert Popple	223	18	1	Gas poisoning	300.00
26667	W. R. Albertz	256	7	9	Pernicious anaemia	300.00
26668	Sarah W. Holman	407	24	11	Heart disease	75.00
26669	Ed. Lightner	425	16	5	Fracture of skull	245.80
26670	August Wellauer	521	18	1	Nephritis	300.00
26671	William H. Meggett	577	11	5	Chronic nephritis	125.00
26672	Theo. Jensen	613	3	..	Pneumonia	200.00
26673	Chris H. Smith	722	3	1	Goitre	200.00
26674	J. M. Logan	744	14	1	Acute nephritis	300.00
26675	Henry F. Byerly	844	9	8	Pericarditis	300.00
26676	Carl J. Sandell	952	2	4	Pneumonia	50.00
26677	James L. Hubbard	1130	10	7	Cancer	125.00
26678	Daniel H. Mitchell	1561	2	10	Chronic nephritis	50.00
26679	Mary Putterlich	1	9	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26680	Rose E. Lester	6	14	..	Septicemia	75.00
26681	Lydia Engle	37	14	4	Cancer	75.00
26682	Caroline M. Borden	146	13	9	Chronic nephritis	75.00
26683	Carl J. Stahlberg	181	13	11	Heart disease	300.00
26684	Margareth Barber	264	8	11	Fatty degeneration of heart	75.00
26685	Bernhard Wurm	336	16	3	Chronic bronchitis	300.00
26686	Chas. H. Anderson	1367	4	7	Pneumonia	50.00
26687	John Roeschleiu	431	9	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
26688	Bertha C. Huddle	603	10	11	Grip	75.00
26689	Mabel E. Polk	760	2	7	Endocarditis	50.00
26690	Alice Dillon	810	4	3	Peritonitis	75.00
26691	Joseph P. Morlan	1282	12	11	Pneumonia	125.00
26692	Chas. Lang	1367	13	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26693	Annie Krueger	1367	4	1	Chronic myocarditis	75.00
26694	Thomas Lane	9	22	6	Cancer	125.00
26695	Charles T. Miller	53	13	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26696	Frank Lanicault	99	9	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26697	Agnes J. Atcheson	185	10	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
26698	Mary A. Hennigar	196	7	6	Pneumonia	75.00
26699	J. M. McDonald	696	11	9	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
26700	Norman W. Edgerton	994	1	4	Intestinal rupture	200.00
26701	William M. Schulman	1401	7	1	Chronic nephritis	300.00
26702	Michael J. Larkin	1596	10	1	Chronic nephritis	300.00
26703	Harry C. Sletten	7	6	2	Gas poisoning	300.00
26704	William C. Wilcox	22	6	9	Struck by rock from blast	300.00
26705	William Kearns	30	9	7	Carcinoma lower jaw	25.00
26706	Elizabeth Rife	142	1	7	Pneumonia	50.00
26707	Adolph C. Nelson	181	13	6	Endocarditis	125.00
26708	Peter Brueck	242	14	6	Chronic nephritis	300.00
26709	Joseph Ciesielski	341	13	6	Chronic myocarditis	300.00
26710	Henry Hotze	703	15	5	Myocarditis	300.00
26711	Mary J. McLean	723	16	6	Pneumonia	75.00
26712	Jessie M. Culbertson	766	13	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26713	Walter J. Culver	831	2	2	Phthisis pulmonalis	200.00
26714	Elizabeth A. Campbell	523	4	9	Pneumonia	75.00
26715	E. C. Baker	532	3	4	Heart disease	50.00
26716	William Snively (Dis.)	1155	10	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
26717	D. M. White	1945	10	..	Pneumonia	300.00
					Total	$39,692.55

Full beneficial claims	$29,542.55
Semi-beneficial claims	3,650.00
Wife's claims	4,100.00
Disability claims	2,400.00
Total	$ 39,692.55

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR MAY, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
2917	Hans Robertson	606	10	6	Three months' arrears	$300.00
2918	Alpha A. Mackaman	1112	2	7	Three months' arrears	50.00
2919	Alice Jareau	1147	1	4	Sick when husband was admitted	50.00
2920	Philip Schweinsberg (Dis.)	500	15	6	Not result of accident	400.00
2921	Thos. Maguire	1092	6	10	Three months' arrears	300.00
2922	Mary M. Poole	211	2	8	Sick when husband was admitted	50.00
2923	Mary Carl	1	12	5	Not filed within six months	75.00
2924	Frank L. Dockstader	603	14	..	Three months' arrears	300.00
2925	E. L. Parker (Dis.)	300	..	..	Not result of accident	100.00
2926	Wilhelmine Weber	1	18	1	Husband over 50 when initiated	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
2927	Francis W. Sharp	464	15	..	Six months' arrears	125.00
2928	Daniel McLeod	1232	1	2	Three months arrears	50.00
2929	Thomas Lemieux	1505	2	..	Three months arrears	25.00
2930	Chas. H. Rossell	454	1	..	Three months' arrears	50.00
2931	Bertha Osgsburg	1513	2	9	Three months' arrears	50.00
2932	Josephine Dowdall	257	3	7	Received wife's donation in 1904	75.00
2933	Catherine McCoy	466	10	7	Six months' arrears	75.00
2934	Frederick B. Simpson	668	14	10	Three months' arrears	300.00
2935	Frank Green	87	13	6	Three months' arrears	300.00
2936	James H. McAvoy	118	4	2	Three months' arrears	200.00

A Remedy for Sawmill Waste?

There are more than 48,000 sawmills in the United States, and their output of waste in the form of sawdust, shavings, slabs, and other wood refuse is estimated as thirty-six million cords per year, says a bulletin of the Forestry Service. This is equal to over four and one-half billion cubic feet of waste, which is the capacity of a bin one-half mile high with a base covering a forty-acre lot. Or, considering each cord to contain eighty cubic feet of solid wood with all the cracks and air spaces taken out, these thirty-six million cords would make a block of wood more than a quarter of a mile on each edge.

Perhaps one-half of this so-called waste product is not strictly speaking wasted, but serves a useful purpose as fuel under the boilers. Much of the remaining eighteen million cords not only serves no useful purpose, but in most cases is a source of inconvenience and danger, and costs the mill time and money.

Sawmill waste is disposed of in various ways. Some goes to the local fuel market, some to pulp mills or to wood distillation plants. Shavings and hog cuttings, as well as other mill waste, are sometimes used to fill low places in the yard. However, the most common method of getting rid of waste is by burning either in a fire-pit having an open fire which sometimes has a protecting wall on the side towards the mill, or in a burner enclosed on all sides and having a spark-arresting screen at the top and a fire grate near the bottom. In both cases some kind of a conveyor is necessary to bear the waste from the mill to the fire. This is usually a sort of trough with a metal bottom along which a slowly moving chain or cable, equipped with cleats or buckets, carries the waste to the fire.

A closed burner or conveyor costs about $12,000 for a mill of a hundred thousand feet daily capacity. Forty per cent of the larger mills, cutting more than 55,000 board feet daily, are equipped with closed burners. Forty-five per cent have fire-pits. The remainder have neither and dispose of their waste in some other way.

It is estimated that for a mill of one hundred thousand feet capacity the cost of conveying the waste from the machine where it is made and destroying it in a closed burner is 42c per cord or $10.05 per day. Burners seldom bring in any revenue, although in a few cases ashes are sold for fertilizer, and in a number of others the burner furnishes hot feed water for the boilers.

Both burners and fire-pits add to the insurance rates on lumber, and in the case of the pit on the mill itself. In order to reduce the fire hazard to zero, in the case of the burners, it is necessary to keep all lumber piles at least one hundred and fifty feet away from the burner. The matter is much worse in the case of pits, especially the open ones, which must be kept three hundred feet away from the mill and five hundred feet away from any lumber piles. When nearer than these distances from the mill and yard respectively, the insurance rates mount up rapidly with closer proximity until they become practically prohibitive when the fire-pits is nearer than one hundred feet.

Correspondence

Help the Hatters' Cause

To All International and National Unions and Their Local Unions; To All State and City Central Bodies and To All Local Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

On December 18, 1915, a circular letter was issued to you asking you to give the wages of an hour of your labor on Hatters' Day, January 27, 1916, to the assistance of the Hatters of Danbury, Connecticut, who found themselves in a serious plight as the consequence of their historic service in the struggle for industrial freedom.

On January 28 and several days succeeding, the newspapers spread broadcast exaggerated statements of the amounts that had been contributed by the members of organized labor. The result of this misinformation was to create the impression that more than enough money had been contributed to relieve the Danbury Hatters from any loss that they might suffer from the threefold damages fixed by the courts and the cost of the litigation. Whether or not this misinformation disseminated by the press was intentional, it was detrimental to the purpose the organized labor movement sought to achieve in designating January 27 as Hatters Day, and in asking every union workman to contribute the value of one hour's pay to the Hatters' cause.

The amount raised through contributions on that day was $132,138.55. This leaves about $117,000 yet to be raised.

The purpose of this circular is to appeal to all workers who have not yet contributed, to ask them now to make their contributions to the Hatters' cause.

Unless something is done, upon the Danbury Hatters in their old age must fall great suffering and the loss of their homes as a result of an effort to establish principles that are of fundamental importance to all the workers of this country. All workers who did not contribute on January 27, 1916, are earnestly requested to contribute the wages of an hour's labor on Thursday, June 15, 1916. No one can calculate the influence of the Hatters' case in establishing the need for the remedial constructive legislation contained in the labor sections of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. These sections establish, so far as the jurisdiction of federal courts is concerned, an opportunity for freedom for all of the workers of this country.

The principles contained in this federal law are a precedent that opens up the way for the enactment of state legislation for the same purpose. Those who have contributed and feel that they would like to do something more to prevent distress falling upon the Danbury Hatters, may have this additional opportunity to help in this cause. Let me urge that this matter be taken up at the next meeting of your organization and that every member of your organization do his full duty to the cause.

Pay the hour's wages to the secretary of your union, who will transmit the same to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C. The officers and members of the great rank and file are all urged to promptly give this appeal their earnest, favorable and sympathetic consideration and action.

SAM GOMPERS,
President.
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary.
American Federation of Labor.

According to Surgeon R. H. Creel of the United States Public Health Service, as long as there is poverty there will be tuberculosis, which is another indication that poverty and "preparedness" don't mix.

Casual Comment

To be true to thine own self, it is necessary to be true to thy fellow man.

* * *

As an educator the trade union movement should not be overlooked. It is a potent power for good.

* * *

A training in citizenship second to none and an intelligent grasp of modern economics may be obtained in your local union.

* * *

Trade unionism is one of the vital forces working for the betterment of humanity today and it is your privilege to assist in its forward march.

* * *

To doubt the ultimate attainment of that justice for which the labor movement strives is almost as if one were to doubt the rising of tomorrow's sun.

* * *

Intelligent and unremitting effort along trade union lines cannot fail to result beneficially for the members of all crafts in the world of labor.

* * *

Fort Worth in this coming September is sure to be a busy hive of U. B. activity and everything indicates that the delegates will get a hospitable reception from the Texans.

* * *

It would be well if other cities throughout the country followed the lead of Minneapolis which in the month of June terminated a rousing campaign for new members.

* * *

A splendid feeling of harmony and cooperation existed among the Minneapolis members in their successful campaign for new members which is worthy of emulation by members in other cities.

* * *

Michigan trade unionists are waging a vigorous campaign to free the worker of that state from the evils of injunction rule in times of strike and are circulating petitions to place on the ballot a constitutional amendment to abolish it.

* * *

The obligation of a trade union or a group of trade unionists differ in no sense from those of an individual man or woman and agreements entered into should be scrupulously kept.

* * *

Failure to live up to agreements duly entered into, whether verbal or written, detracts from the influence of an organization and undermines that confidence which begets success.

* * *

The best work that civic and social organizations can do for the welfare of the masses is to throw their influence on the side of trade unionism in its fight for better wages and decent living conditions.

* * *

The initiation of Governor Ferguson of Texas as an honorary member of L. U. 300 of Austin, Tex., is a well deserved tribute to a state executive who thoroughly understands the civic value of trade unionism.

* * *

The average trade unionist is far from being a jingo—his patriotism is of a deeper and more serious kind but when the time comes to test his loyalty he is usually there, both brains and brawn.

* * *

"American Industries," the magazine of the National Association of Manufacturers, is considerably wrought up over the progress the union label propaganda is making.

* * *

As a means of counteracting it, Editor Keough urged manufacturers and business men to use the words "printed in an open shop" on their stationery and other printed matter.

* * *

So far, we have failed to see any business stationery adorned with the phrase and yet we are told it is "particularly noticeable throughout the Middle West."

The Carpenter

In that neck of the woods, "American Industries" gravely informs its readers, "union activities and violence have bred public contempt and condemnation." How sad!

* * *

If this wonderful anti-label idea of "American Industries" takes hold perhaps we may expect to see the I. T. U. put out of business and Marsden G. Scott and Secretary Hays interned at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

* * *

We are glad to state that the contracts for school text books in Indiana have been awarded to union firms, some half-dozen well-known non-union firms failing to secure a single solitary contract. Once more, vigilant union activity scores.

* * *

The dedication of the A. F. of L. seven story office building at Washington on July 4, by President Wilson was a momentous event in the history of the American labor movement. The dedicatory exercises and the address of the chief executive showed that the labor movement is a power that counts in our national life.

* * *

The New York trade unionists are right in demanding a full investigation into the matter of the tapping of the telephone wires of trade unionists. The Thompson investigation committee has turned over to them a list of the telephones of trade union headquarters that have been tapped.

* * *

The strength of organized labor and its steady progress was evidenced at the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. President James M. Maurer read his annual report. It showed that in the year just closed organized labor has made more progress in strengthening organizations and obtaining legislation than has ever been accomplished in any two years since its existence. The report of Secretary-Treasurer C. F. Quinn showed that there was a gain of 102 unions for the year.

The Vocational Problem

Some of the people who went into the work of vocational guidance—that is, studying the tendencies and possibilities of young people in order to direct them to the work in life for which they are best adapted—are finding that this is not the easy task they fancied it would be, and here and there is one frank enough to say so, says "The Indianapolis Star."

"They learn, as a matter of fact, just what it was to be expected that they would learn, namely, that a very large number of boys and girls have no marked adaptability for one calling more than for another, and that even when they are older and their tastes and character more clearly defined they still fail to show predilection or fitness for any special work.

"There is such a thing, of course, among human creatures as putting a round peg in a square hole and the reverse. Such misfits in the work of the world are not uncommon and are always pathetic. They come about in various ways, but usually through the necessity on the part of the victims of entering any occupation they can find when they find it. Sometimes they realize their mistake in time to escape and find something more congenial; sometimes they remain in the irksome calling through life, always unhappy, always regretting the thing they should have done.

"But the vast majority of men and women have no distinct gift for any given calling; they might fit in a particular niche that the vocational guides would select for them, but they would fit equally well in some other corner of the world's labor mart. Most persons have a feeling that they could have done better in some other field than the one into which fate called them, but this is merely a manifestation of the fact they have a diversity of talent. A man may be a good lawyer, but he might have made an equally good doctor or farmer or merchant. Another might make a successful cabinet maker.

"Even in genius the bent in a given direction is not always so strong that it could not be diverted. James Whitcomb Riley, for example, turned out to be a poet, but when he was a youth he wanted to be a portrait painter and showed talent in that line; also he had a musical gift and he might undoubtedly have made an actor of quality. Persons less highly gifted may, nevertheless, safely choose among several occupations and have no regrets. It is fortunate that this is so, for circumstances not easily controlled oftener than not govern the "placing" of men in their life work and varied adaptability is, therefore, most desirable. The vocational guide has a field of work, but it is limited."

Low Wages a Menace to Health

At the annual meeting of the American Medical Association held recently at Detroit, Mich., Surgeon General Blue, United States public health service, said that the lower paid workmen were not receiving sufficient wage to permit the necessarily higher plane of living and surroundings demanded for perfect health and hygienic conditions. He declared that the losses of the economic world through disease were being recognized more and more, and that the physician found poverty, ignorance, intemperance and greed his greatest enemies. Medical education of the public is beginning to have its effect, but a great struggle is still ahead before the public generally would accept all that was required, he said.

Government establishment of model counties and the upbuilding of sanitary towns, in which hygiene should rule supreme and form a model for other communities when the good results of public health became apparent, was advocated by Assistant Surgeon General Rucker, of the public health service.

Speaking on insanity, Dr. Richard H. Hutchins, of Ogdensburg, superintendent of the New York state hospital, said the reports of the great increase in insanity, due to the "high tension" of American life of today, was a myth. He said that twenty-five years of observation had convinced him that "if there is any increase in insanity among Americans it is very small, and that the greater proportion of insanity is found among foreign-born residents." The speaker declared that insanity is not hereditary in the true sense of the word, as has long been the belief, and that it is subject to preventative measures, just as tuberculosis is.

Dr. Helen Summer of the children's bureau, federal department of labor, urged that physicians demand scientific data on child labor.

"We talk of preparedness," she said, "but the greatest preparedness will be to see to it that we raise healthy, normal citizens, generation after generation, who will be able to pass the army examination if needed by their country."

The Worker's Wage

In reply to a query by a Washington (D. C.) newspaper, "What is a satisfactory wage?" A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison said:

"A satisfactory wage is something more than a weapon to keep the wolf from the door; a compensation which a man can disburse himself and make both ends meet without his rich employer's social settlement workers coming to him and attempting to teach him how to keep body and soul together on what he receives. Social settlement work is all right in its place. But it has no more place in the life of the working man than in the life of any other man.

"Organized labor says to the capitalist: 'Keep your social workers. Give us an eight-hour day and a satisfactory wage, and your social workers will not be necessary. Give us proper wages, and we will conduct our homes and our lives in such a way that we will not have to be instructed as to how much we shall spend for rent, food, clothing, doctors, amusements, magazines and penny newspapers.'

Craft Problems

Hand and Bevel of Doors

(By Owen B. Maginnis)

In order to settle this question we have obtained from the Yale Lock Company their charts showing how the locks are applied and through their courtesy are able to place before our readers this valuable information. The company states it will be pleased to furnish carpenters any information they may need in regard to putting on locks:

Many years ago, finding that no absolute rules then existed whereby to determine the "hand of doors," we formulated the following rules, which now represent the established standard of the trade, and should be observed carefully in making up orders.

Where the catalog indicates that a lock is "reversible," it may be used on doors of either hand, except where the edge of door is beveled, in which case the hand and bevel must be specified. In all cases it is best, however, to specify the hand of lock according to the instructions.

Rules

1. The hand of a door is always determined from the outside.

2. The "outside" is the street side of an entrance door, and the corridor side of a room door. The "outside" of a communicating door, from room to room, is the side from which, when the door is closed, the butts are not visible.

The "outside" of a pair of twin doors is the space between them.

The "outside" of a closet door is the room side, thus reversing the rule which applies in other cases. The foregoing definitions apply to sliding doors as well as to hinged doors.

3. If, standing outside of a door, the butts are on the right, it is a right-hand door; if on the left, it is a left-hand door; except as to casement sashes, where the point of view is assumed to be from the inside, instead of the outside.

If, standing outside, the door opens from you, or inward, it takes a lock with

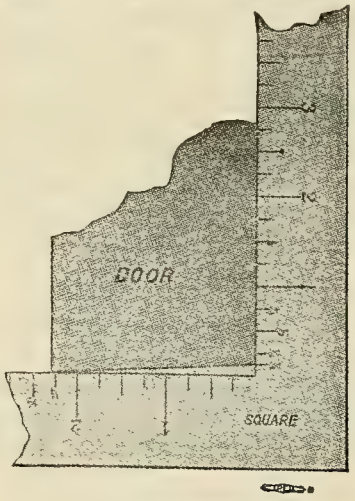


Fig. 15

a regular bevel bolt; if opening outward it takes a lock with reverse bevel bolt. (See Figs. 1 to 8.)

As cupboard and book-case doors always open out, locks for such doors are regularly made with reverse bevel bolts; therefore, as to such locks, it is

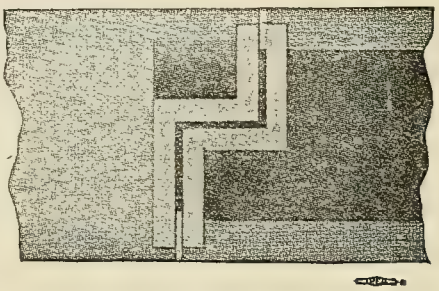


Fig. 16

unnecessary to specify "reverse bevel." (See Figs. 9 and 10.)

4. The "hand" of a lock varies according to the type of door on which

it is to be used. The types of doors of various hands in common use, are shown by the illustrations.

5. A door is beveled when its edge is not at a right angle with its surface,

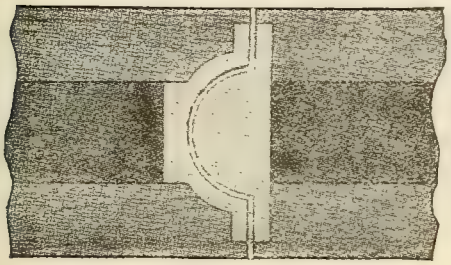


Fig. 17

and a mortise lock for such a door requires a beveled front. This bevel is expressed by stating the thickness of the door and the distance which one edge drops back of the other. The standard bevel is ⅛ inch in 2¼ inches (Fig. 15.)

6. Mortise locks, as commonly made, have reversible bolts, to permit any lock to be used on either a right-hand or left-hand door. The question of a reverse bevel bolt is involved only in the case of locks which are not "reversible," such as front door and vestibule locks, with "Gun" spring hub, etc.

7. Mortise locks used with double doors, having either rabbeted or astragal joints, require fronts of corresponding sectional forms. To avoid the extra cost of special patters, the edges or joints of such doors should conform to established lock standards. The standard rabbet is one-half inch, as shown by Fig. 16, and the standard artragal joint has a three-quarter inch bead (the groove to receive it being slightly larger) as shown by Fig. 17.

The proper bevel of a door, if any is needed, is determined by the size of butt and the width of door, as shown by Fig. 18. The inner corner B of the door travels on the radius A B, and must have a clearance equal to the versed sine of the arc B C. This may be obtained by beveling the edge of the door or, if its edge is left square, by leaving sufficient clearance between the door and its jamb. If the door is of fair width, and if the butt does not need to be very wide (to clear the architrave), it will be found that a square edge may be used without resort to an unduly open joint, thus permitting the use of a lock

Fig. 18.

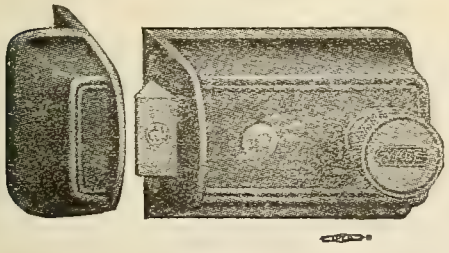


Fig. 19

Right-hand door, opening inward; requires regular bevel bolt and strike

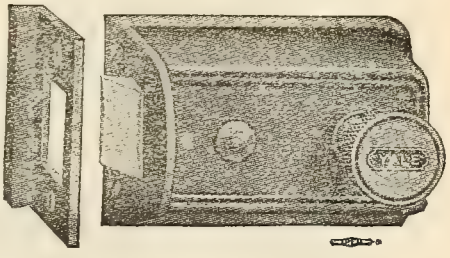


Fig. 20

Right-hand door, opening outward; requires reverse bevel bolt and strike

with regular front (i. e., not beveled.) The use of beveled front locks should be avoided where no real need for them exists.

ly, and better than by leaving it to the varying judgment of contractors or their workmen.

A "reversible" lock is one having a

HAND OF DOORS

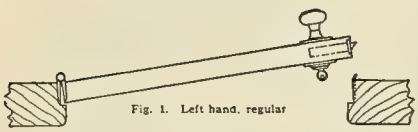


Fig. 1. Left hand, regular

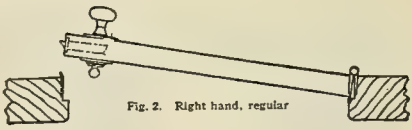


Fig. 2. Right hand, regular

Mortise Locks

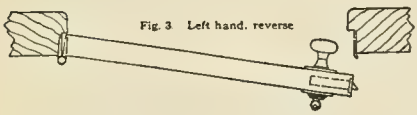


Fig. 3 Left hand, reverse

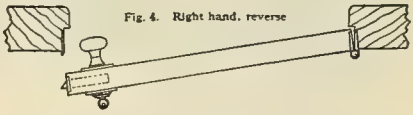


Fig. 4. Right hand, reverse

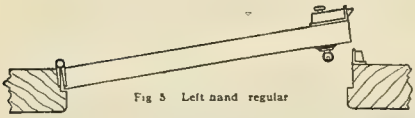


Fig 5 Left hand regular

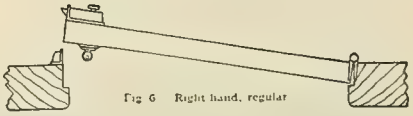


Fig 6 Right hand, regular

Rim Locks

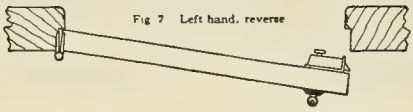


Fig 7 Left hand, reverse

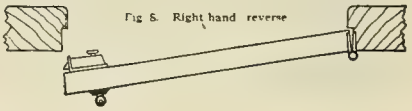


Fig 8. Right hand reverse

Cupboard and Book-case Locks

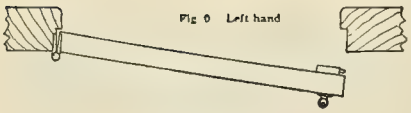


Fig 9 Left hand

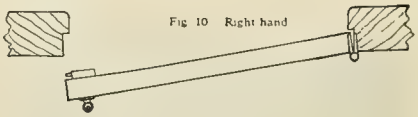


Fig 10 Right hand

Casement Windows

Fig. 11. Single, opening in Fig. 12. Pair, opening in Fig. 13 Pair, opening in Fig. 14 Single, opening in

Casement windows opening out follow the same rule.

This depends on the relative positions of the points A B and C, and by plotting these the question can be settled definitely, and better than by leaving it to the varying judgment of contractors or their workmen.

A "reversible" lock is one having a beveled latch bolt which can be turned over, or "reversed," to make its bevel face in the opposite direction, and thus

(See Page 42)

REGULAR DOORS

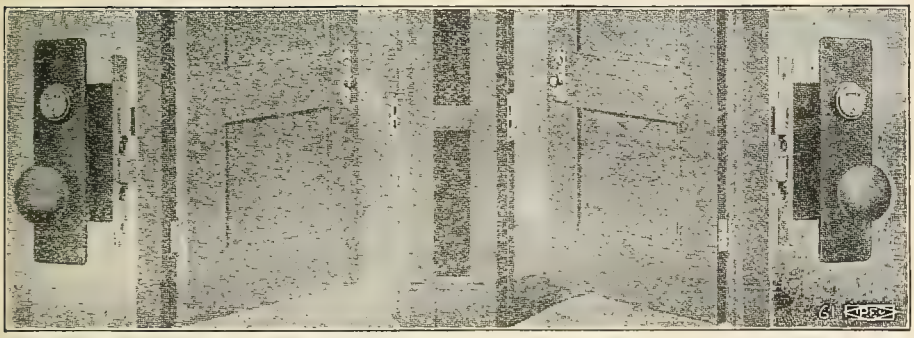


Fig. 1. Left hand Fig. 2. Right hand

As seen from outside. Doors opening in. Regular bevel bolts.

REVERSED DOORS

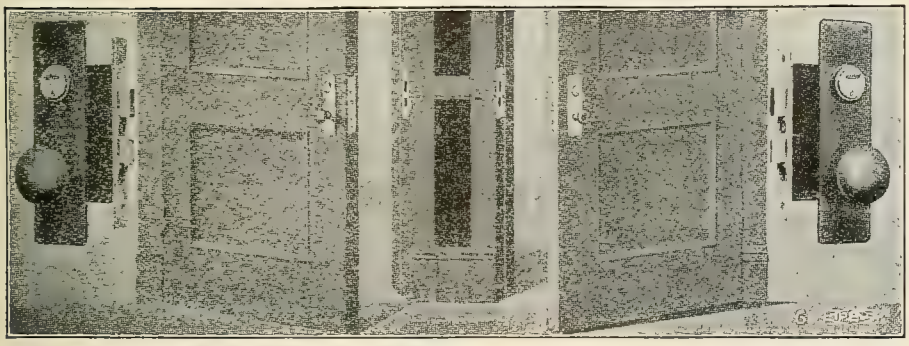


Fig. 3. Left hand reversed Fig. 4. Right hand reversed

As seen from outside. Doors opening out. Reverse bevel bolts.

CLOSET DOORS

CASEMENT SASHES

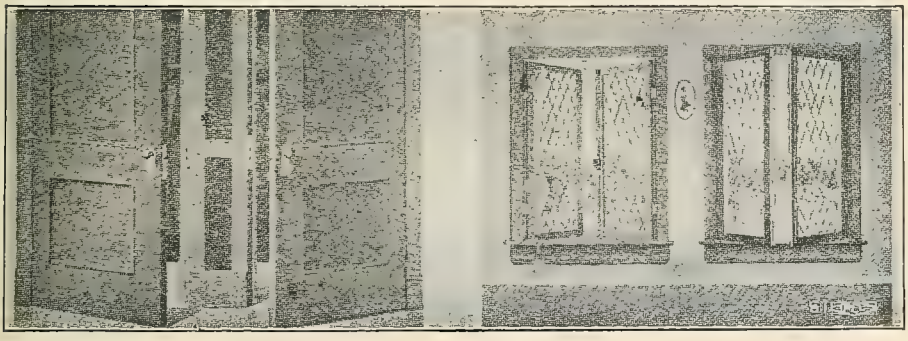


Fig. 5. Right hand Fig. 6. Left hand Fig. 7. Left hand Right hand Fig. 8. Right hand Left hand

As seen from room side. Cupboard and bookcase doors follow same rule

As seen from room side.

to convert it at will to either a right-hand or a left-hand lock. Formerly many locks were made with a "slide reverse," that is so that, by sliding some piece (or the bolt itself) while the lock was in hand, the bolt could be turned over quickly. All devices of this kind tend to weaken and complicate the lock, for a trivial and transient convenience, and have generally been abandoned, except in cheap rim locks. The reversing of bolt, where desirable, is best accomplished by removing the cap of the lock, and locks so made are said to have a "cap reverse."

A mortise lock takes the same strike whether the lock is regular or reverse bevel. A rim lock, as shown by Figs. 19 and 20, if reverse bevel requires a different strike than if regular bevel.

LOCK SPINDLES

The "Triplex" Spindle is invariably furnished with all knobs shown, except where otherwise specified.

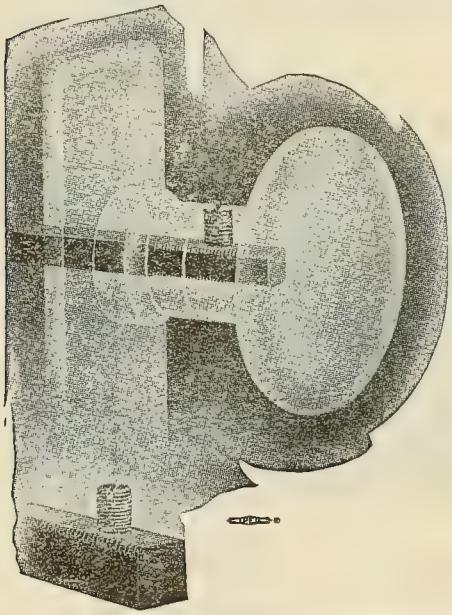


Fig. 4. French Spindle in position

The "French" Spindle: This is a solid spindle of the construction shown by Figs. 4 and 5 (which has long been used in France), and which, at a moderate extra charge, is furnished in place of the Triplex Spindle, especially for use on heavy doors and with lever handles, because, being a solid bar of steel, it is somewhat stronger.

This spindle is threaded on its corners, to engage with a corresponding thread in the knob-shank, which is thus screwed on to the spindle in the same manner as a nut on to a bolt. After the knob is screwed on to the spindle, the set-screw on the former is tightened to engage with the latter, thus preventing the unscrewing of the knob. The screw in this case, as in the case of the Triplex Spindle, is a true "set-screw" which, when once tightened, is jammed and will not loosen. As the screw on the spindle has sixteen threads to the inch, and as the set-screw may be tight-

Fig. 5, French Spindle.

Sizes: The "Triplex" and "French" Spindles are made in 5-16 and 3-8 inch standard sizes.

Fig. 6, Triplex Swivel Spindles.

Swivel Spindles: Both the "Triplex" and "French" Spindles are made in the swiveled form.

ened on any of the four sides of the spindle, it follows that the knob can be adjusted longitudinally on the spindle within 1-64 of an inch, which is as close as is consistent with free movement. The construction is strong, simple and entirely reliable.

The Steel Square and How to Use It

(Continued from last month.)

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

Now, so far, I have illustrated getting the length of rafters as if they were all full length. Many rafters are, but yet in a great many instances there is something to stop against at the top of the roof, often a ridge board, which used to be a ridge pole—but the day of poles is house construction has almost passed away.

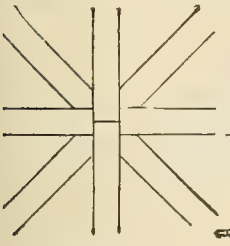


Fig. 11

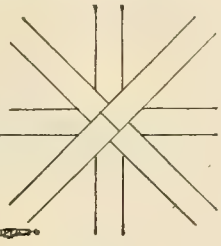


Fig. 12

Fig. 11 illustrates the most common way to frame the little roof I have illustrated.

Fig. 12 shows a way that I like fully as well; in fact, I believe I frame them oftener that way than the other. One way we put up the main rafters first and by the other the hips go up first. There are times, of course, when it is handiest to use the former method and again there are times when the latter is the easier.

Fig. 13 shows a common way and one that you might want to have in a grandstand or other building in a park or public place where all was left open and the bottom of the roof really shows more than the top, even. In a building where the bottom shows it is not really necessary to frame in this manner the other ways are equally as good, yet this one makes all the rafters show exactly the same.

Fig. 14 shows, perhaps, for that kind of building just mentioned a more common way, for often there is to be a flag or other ornamental pole going up through the roof at the top.

Fig. 15 goes a little farther and shows the numerous ways that different roofs might come together at the top.

This is an illustration that one interested might study to advantage, as it gives practically all the rafters one comes in contact with and it shows all the different styles of cuts.

While the side cut of jacks is often given as run and length of rafter, in reality the run has practically nothing to do with it, it is the tangent. And after looking over this illustration carefully and fully understanding it, you will note

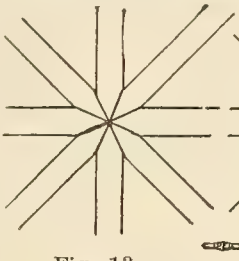


Fig. 13

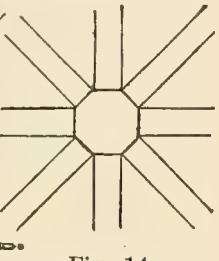


Fig. 14

by the illustration at the top that the tangent and length cut on length make all the side cuts of all the rafters, it matters not where they are. Some do not fully understand that a jack and main rafter are exactly the same so far as main and side cuts are concerned. In reality a jack is nothing more or less than a part of a main rafter, same pitch and everything, the hip or valley, uneven pitch, octagon hip, are all slightly different and have to be considered.

While each side of a common hip roof is all the same pitch, and we naturally say the roof is the same pitch, yet after all, the real pitch of the hip rafter itself is much less than the real roof, or as we have stated before, while the main roof raises nine inches to the foot the hip raises nine inches to every seventeen inches of actual hip run though, of

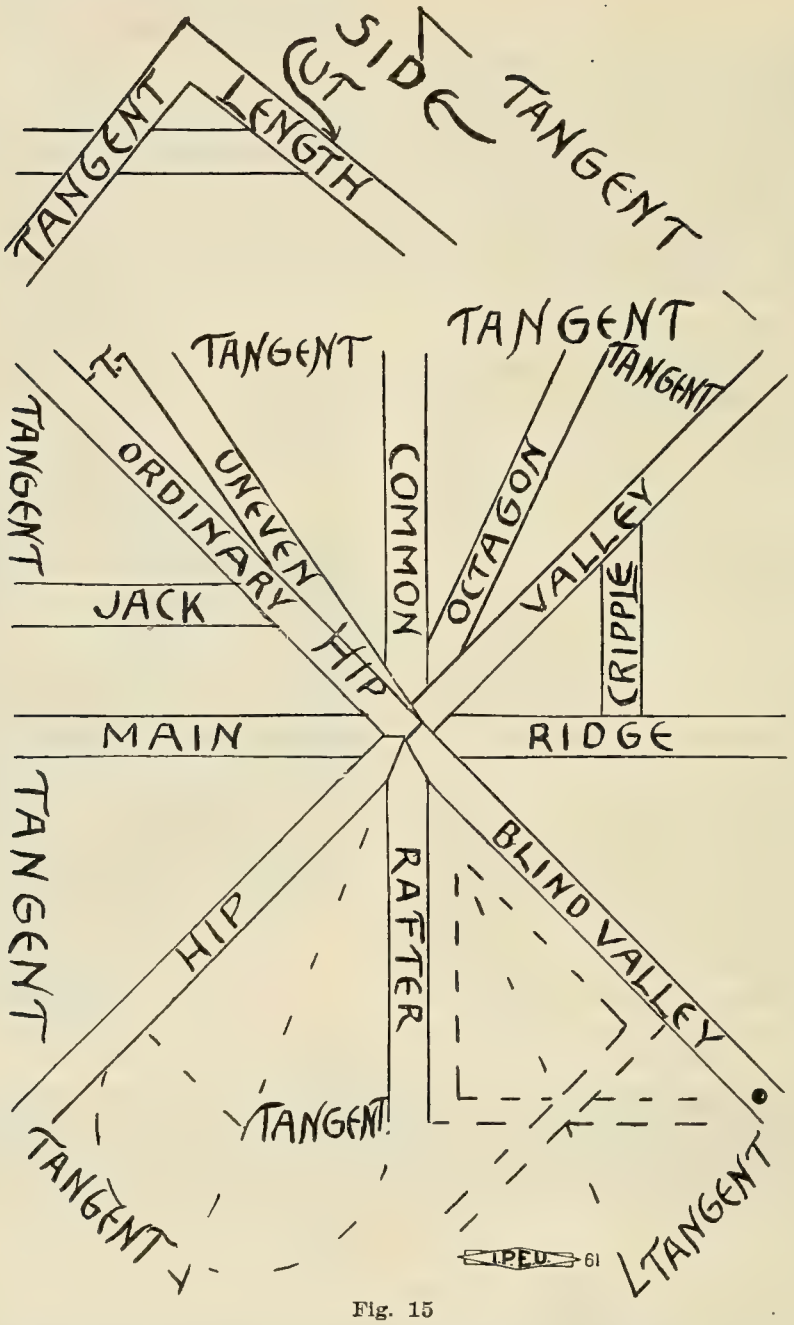


Fig. 15

course, twelve inches or one foot is the real run of the roof.

Therefore, while the side cut of the jacks and main rafters are the same, the side cuts of the hip are found with the tangent and the length of the hip rafter and not as some make the mistake of trying to use the length of the common rafter. So it is the length of the rafter that you are using that gives you the

side cut and not the length of some other rafter.

Now, it is often given for an uneven pitch roof as the run on the opposite side of the hip and the length but when you use the tangent, it is always the length and tangent. There is no other side of roof or anything else to think of. I hope the reader will not get confused about this but will simply remember all that is

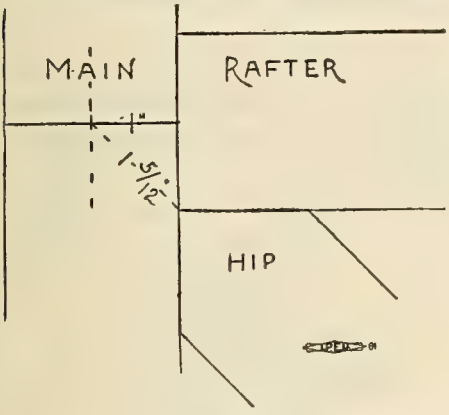


Fig. 16

necessary to get the side cut of any rafter is to place the length of rafter he is cutting and the tangent cut on length and it always gives him the desired side cut.

I would not have treated this subject so fully but I have received many letters saying that I understand all about getting the side cut of jacks but don't fully understand about the hips and valleys.

Fig. 16 shows the rafters coming together at the top; this shows the main rafters coming up first but there would be practically the same things to consider if the hips came together first.

You will note that if the rafters were exactly two inches thick, the second pair would be just that much short of the first pair, while the hip would come within one and five-twelfths inches of the center of the building.

Fig. 17 shows the rafter laid off full length to the center of the building and then measuring back to get the exact length. Measuring square back one inch will give the length of main rafter to set against the first ones, if the first ones were fully two inches thick, if not the exact measurement of the thickness should be made. Now, by measuring down the length of the common or main rafter you will note it would be one and one-fourth inches but it is not necessary always to keep in mind all about the pitches, but always measure square back.

The longest point of the hip rafter is one and five-twelfth inches from the center of the building.

Now, these little things are very trivial and allowing for the ridge and rafters is often not fully considered. I have seen fine and difficult roofs nicely

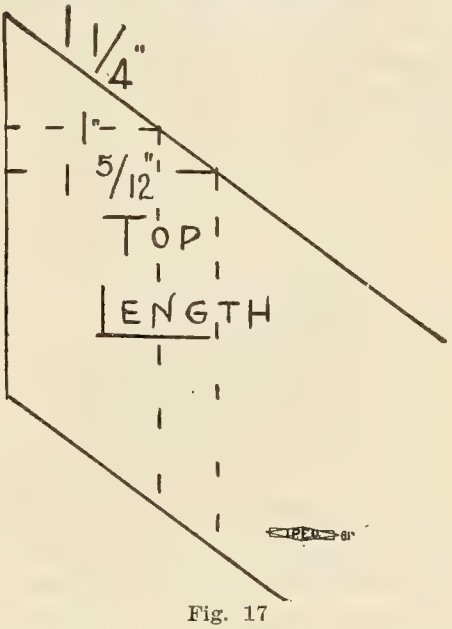


Fig. 17

and well framed except that they did not take into consideration the exact thickness of rafters and ridges, and when the otherwise fine, big roof went together there was a good deal of entirely unnecessary trouble in order to overcome the small careless mistakes.

A few moments reflection on the ground when it is all in your mind, and when you are laying off your rafters is a valuable help. Be sure and get every calculation exactly right and you will save many hours of hard and difficult readjusting. (To Be Continued.)

Proper Methods for Laying Oak Flooring

(By W. L. Claffey.)

TODAY by improved machinery, equipment and quantity manufacture, the cost of making flooring has been so reduced that beautiful oak floors are now within reach of everyone.

Oak flooring is generally laid by a profession commonly known as floor layers, who specialize in the laying of hardwood floors. These floor layers may be divided into two classes—good workmen and a class that are careless. The expert floor layer obtains his reputation by the high class and perfect work that he turns out. It is practically his only asset in the game. Many large and prosperous floor laying concerns have reached their prosperous condition chiefly through conscientious workmanship in their earlier days. The floor layer who is careless in his work will never succeed.

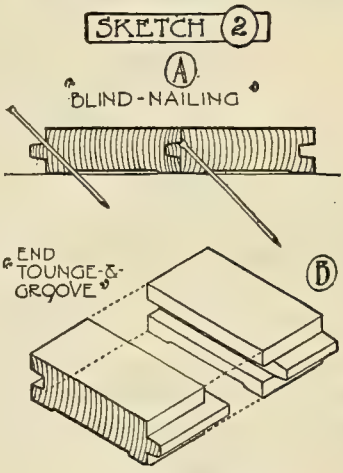
It is not necessary to be an expert to produce a good floor laying job, but it is very essential that considerable care should be exercised and all the details from the very start to the finish should be carefully studied before the floor laying work is taken in hand.

Before starting to lay oak flooring, the stock should be examined to ascertain if it has absorbed any moisture while at the lumber yard, on the wagon, or at the job, as usually during rainy weather, oak flooring will absorb considerable moisture, mostly at the ends—thereby causing it to swell as much as one-sixteenth of an inch. If this condition is not discovered before the floor is laid, unsightly crevices will appear in the floor. The sub-floor as well as the plaster work, should be thoroughly dry before starting to lay oak flooring. If in winter, the rooms should have a temperature of about seventy degrees to insure the best results and the oak flooring bundles should be in the rooms at least ten days to thoroughly dry out in case the stock has been subjected to any moisture, before the main work is started.

Oak flooring leaves the mill in perfect physical condition, but is very often abused by improper handling before it reaches the job. There are many lumber yards and contractors that almost treat oak flooring like rough lumber. This is a mistake.

The sub-floor should be thoroughly swept and it is well to use a damp-proof paper and where sound-proof results are desired, a heavy deadening felt is recommended.

The sub-floor should be of serviceable wood, but not less than seven-eighth



OAK FLOORING

of an inch thick, dressed one side to an even thickness. Sub-floors should be nailed securely to the joists, but not driven too tight together so as to permit it to swell, then bulging; four-inch to six-inch strips are preferred widths for sub-floors.

When starting with the first oak floor-strip, it is well to leave at least three-eighths of an inch for expansion between the first strip and the base-board, and likewise at the other end of the room, as there is more or less expansion and contraction in all kiln-dried oak flooring.

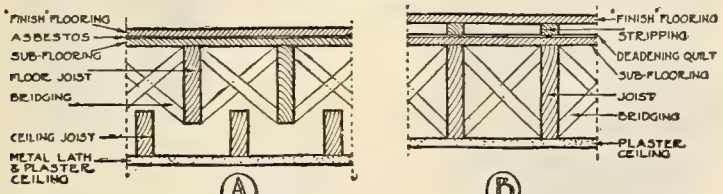
Oak flooring should always be laid at an angle to the sub-floor and after

laying and nailing three or four pieces, use a short piece of hardwood 2x4 inches placed against the tongue and drive it up with a heavy hammer.

The nailing of oak flooring is very important. All tongued and grooved oak flooring should be blind-nailed. The best flooring made can be spoiled by the use of improper nails. The steel cut variety is recommended for thirteen-sixteenth-inch stock—use eight-penny nails every sixteen inches; for three-eighth-inch flooring use three-penny wire finishing nails every ten inches. If even better results are desired, the nails can be driven closer.

The floor layer should use discretion in regard to certain strips that do not blend in color with the majority of strips. A few badly discolored pieces in a room

SKETCH (3)



TWO WAYS TO DEADEN A FLOOR

will mar the appearance greatly. Badly discolored pieces should always be set aside and used in closets and other out-of-the-way places. Where there is a wide variation in color, it is good policy to separate the pieces before they are nailed down. This insures a more regular run of color and blends better together than if scattered throughout all the rooms. Every floor layer should watch this feature of his work closely, as it is the appearance of the floor after laid that counts.

Oak floors with some care should last a lifetime and it is for this very reason that all floor layers should be very particular when they lay oak flooring. The wood itself practically is never permitted to wear—that is, in the better grades that are used in homes. It is the wax or varnish that wears, which is always replenished. Honest and careful workmanship on the part of the floor layer spells success. A good job of floor laying is the best of advertising, while a poor job gets nothing but kicks and no reward.

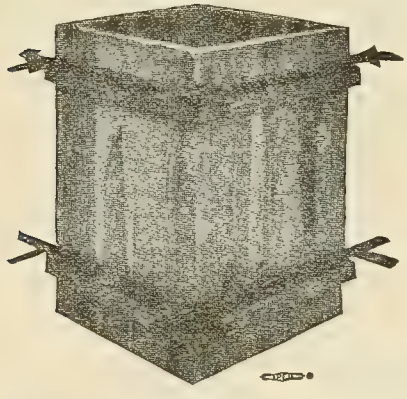
Scraping oak floors is always done in the better grades, or in all homes where people dwell. In order to get the best results for a nicely finished surface, it is best to scrape it. This scraping process can be done by the ordinary scrapers, such as used by cabinet makers, or by one of the many types of power or hand machines that are generally used by contractors and carpenters. Always scrape lengthwise of the wood and not across the grain. A floor properly scraped looks very smooth, but it should be thoroughly gone over with No. 1½ sand paper to obtain the best results in finishing. After this the flooring should be swept clean and the dust removed with a soft cloth.

The floor is now ready for the filler which should be put on as soon as possible after the laying work is finished, as the filler fills up the pores of the wood and keeps it from shrinking.

Mims Clamp For Concrete Forms

In these progressive days when concrete is so extensively used in connection with building construction of all kinds, contractors are interested in the appliances which are being brought out to facilitate this sort of work. Among the later candidates for popular favor in the way of a clamp for concrete forms is that which has been placed upon the market by J. R. Mims, Luray, Va., and

the general application of which is shown in the engraving. The invention consists of a number of bars having their ends overlapping as shown in the illustration. One end of each of the bars has a series of holes so as to permit the bars to be pivoted at this end, while the other ends are provided with notches. A lock plate, provided with slots, is placed over the overlapping notched ends in such a way as to hold them firmly in position. The device is also provided with a locking lever for drawing the boards together so that there will be no cracks in the "form." The manufacturer states that in constructing columns where the clamps are used it is



only necessary to get out a piece of the proper width and nail a 1x2 inch batten at each end, and where the columns are unusually long a batten is placed in the center to hold the boards together until the clamps can be put in place. After the clamps have been adjusted to the proper size, a lock plate is slipped into place, the locking lever is inserted in the holes at the end where the notches are located and the clamps are drawn together until all the cracks in the boards are closed. After the columns have been filled with concrete and the "forms" are ready to be removed the bolt at the adjusting corners is taken out and the clamps released. As the bolts are made tapering they can readily be driven out. The clamps are made from cold rolled steel and are adjustable from twelve to thirty inches square. They are also made for larger columns when necessary. All bars are made by the same templet, thus saving time in assembling the clamps.—The Building Age.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Arthur K. Yeager, sometimes known as A. H. Yeager, formerly a member of L. U. 261 of Scranton, Pa. He left his home in the latter city three months ago presumably to look for work and has not communicated with his family since. Yeager formerly worked for the Morris and Cudahy Meat Packing Companies on cold storage plants

and may be employed by one of these firms at the present time. About five weeks ago his wife heard he had been working for the Morris Company in New Haven, Conn., and later left for Philadelphia where he had been working under the supervision of John O. Davies, one of the company's superintendents. Any news concerning him should be sent to Mrs. Arthur K. Yeager, 526 Olive St., Scranton, Pa.

C. C. Inman of Athens, O., a member of L. U. 1720, wishes to locate his brother, Milo J. Inman, who was last heard from early in 1913 at Riverside, Wash., when he wrote him saying he was going to Moore, British Columbia. He is a blacksmith by trade. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will please notify C. C. Inman, 26 Brown Ave., Athens, O.

What are you doing toward helping to organize your own immediate district? Think the matter over.

Death Roll

GRINDLE, GEORGE W., of L. U. 1214,
Walla Walla, Wash.

News Notes From Local Unions

Little Rock, Ark.—The Building Trades Council of this city desires the membership of the U. B. to know that the McLean Hardwood Flooring Manufacturing Company, with mills at Memphis, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky., which was induced by the Little Rock Board of Commerce to establish a plant at Argenta, Ark., across the river from Little Rock, is not friendly to union labor. The business agent of the B. T. C. and of the U. B., did everything possible to have this company use union labor in the erection of the mill but to no avail, the superintendent intimating that the McLean Hardwood Company had no use for organized labor.

* * *

Warwick, N. Y., L. U. 1141.—The firm of Welch Brothers of this city are at present involved in a dispute with the members of this local on the subject of unionizing their plant and as this firm is advertising for carpenters to come to Warwick, it is to be hoped that traveling brothers will heed this notice and keep away at least until this dispute is satisfactorily adjusted. J. H. Shimer, F. S.

Embezzler Wanted

John Luthey, president of L. U. 1824, of the United Mine Workers, Coalton, Okla., is looking for information which will lead to the arrest of a man named Bert Dugan who is wanted by Sheriff Orville Thompson of Okmulgee, Okla., on a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of $257.40. Dugan is 39 years of age and American born. He is five feet, five inches tall and weighs 145 pounds; he has brown hair and blue eyes. Besides coal mining, Dugan sometimes worked at the carpenter trade. Miners and carpenters' locals are requested to look out for this man and notify Sheriff Thompson of his whereabouts.

Forges Clearance Card

R. E. Pyle, Recording Secretary of L. U. 1431 of El Reno, Okla., notifies us that a man named T. J. Townsend forged a clearance card both into and out of that local and also forged four months dues and name of the Recording Secretary to same. Townsend later presented the card at L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.

Tools Stolen at Idaho Falls

On May 16 a green canvas tool box, suitcase shape, with heavy bumpers on corners painted black, brass bound. All tools marked G. R.Venables or V-shaped plainly. Reward offered for any information which will lead to recovery of same. H. G. Chapman, F. S.

Child Labor

Child labor is a wicked practice, one totally abhorrent to all ideals of intelligence and devoid of heart understanding. There is nothing in later life that can ever compensate a neglected or abused child for the losses which were a part of its childhood. As the human body, the human mind and the human personality develop they remain fundamentally unchanged. There is a time to grow and a time to develop which never return. The fundamental problems which confront our nation are those of child labor and education.—Samuel Gompers.

Immigration Figures

According to Department of Labor reports the number of immigrants arriving in the United States during March amounted to 33,685, against 26,135 in March, 1915, and 108,923 in March, 1914.

Italy furnished 3,938 immigrants, the largest number of arrivals during March, 1916. Greece followed with 3,285; Mexico, 2,424, and Portugal,1,080. Immigration from the Balkan states, one of the sources of cheap labor for American industries, has practically ceased because of the war, the admissions from Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro and Romania totaling but 50.

Unskilled laborers, as usual, comprised the largest portion of the arrivals. The laborers totaled 6,161 and farm laborers, 3,265.

The industrial states received the largest number of these immigrants, New York leading with 6,718.

The southern states continue almost immune from direct contact with this invasion. Alabama received 25; Arkansas, 7; Georgia, 30; Kentucky, 12; Louisiana,57; North Carolina, 9; South Carolina, 5; and Tennessee, 8.

Some Recollections and Reflections

(By D. L. Stoddard.)

They say "there is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune," and I suppose it is true. I know that my father, who did not like farming very well, made of himself both a school teacher and carpenter, and after his marriage availed of the opportunity of going to war and of fighting in the battle of Gettysburg. In less than two years after he returned home I came into this world and I have had to battle ever since.

In my early days I remember going to the old brick church and spelling out and reading the words, "ON EARTH PEACE GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN."

Never was I so impressed with anything as I was with them. I can see and read the impressive words as plainly today as I did in my boyhood days.

I have looked forward all the years of my life to a world of peace, prosperity and plenty. Realizing fully the terrible sufferings through which my mother passed when she read of my father being wounded in the war, you can imagine that "peace on earth" has always been uppermost in my thought ever since.

They say, "In times of peace prepare for war." With the modern methods of destruction the battles of the past would be impossible, yet wars come and it seems nothing can stop them.

We are now told the United States will be forced into war and we are further informed that we are not prepared for it. Is organized labor to mass its great affiliated organizations into drilling camps and companies and regiments, battalions and armies, spending part of each meeting night in drilling in their halls, and part of their days out of work in drilling on a larger scale in the parks and fields. Should the trade unionists take their cash out of their local and international treasuries and buy guns and ammunition?

If the hundreds of thousands of carpenters were drilled until they could hit the mark as well as they can hit the nail on the head, and if all the great army of trade unionists were drilled up to the minute, would it be for the good of the world, would it bring "Peace on earth, good will toward men?"

In times of local labor trouble if we had armies fully equipped, would the business men rush out with their revolvers on the street to battle with us? Would the chief of police rush up and down the street with a gatling gun? I ask but cannot answer. Are the toiling masses weak simply because we are unprepared?

The rulers of the land have always had the great armies at their command. If all the toilers organize into great armies would they then be the rulers of the land? I ask these questions and wait for the answer. If some one who knows says "Certainly," then I am will-

ing to enlist and take up the battle of life, for I am for peace, prosperity, and plenty.

My early impressions of "peace on earth and good will toward men" still lingers in my memory. It is so dear to me I will stand for it even if I have to fight.

Anthracite Miners Win

(Continued From Page 18.)

munity. The United Mine Workers had the respect, good will and support of practically every element in the anthracite district, with its nearly 2,000,000 population. Leading papers of Wilkes Barre, Scranton and other big towns in the district urged union recognition and condemned the operators for rejecting the demands, thus contributing to the final favorable result.

The Proper Nail To Use In Laying Hardwood Flooring

It is very essential that the proper nail be used in laying hardwood flooring to prevent splitting the tongue and bruising the face. For the best results we recommend the following:

3 Penny Finishing Nail for ⅜-inch thick.

4 Penny Bung Head Casing Nail for ⅝-inch thick.

8 Penny Cut Flooring Brad for 13-16-inch thick.

10 Penny Cut Flooring Brad for 1 1-16-inch thick.

16 Penny Cut Flooring Brad for 1 5-16-inch thick.

16 Penny Cut Flooring Brad for 1 11-16-inch thick.

The 3 and 4 Penny are wire nails and on account of the small gauge and medium length are best adapted to thin flooring. The 8, 10 and 16 Penny are steel cut nails, manufactured especially for laying hardwood flooring, and are being used by all up-to-date contractors and floor layers. This nail is the same thickness from point to head and has two smooth sides which are set parallel with the tongue, and eliminates the strain from the narrow part of the tongue. It is wedge shaped in width, which puts the entire strain lengthwise of the tongue. The rough edges give this nail drawing and holding qualities not contained in any other nail, and after being driven its entire length, remains in this position, which produces and maintains a perfectly tight joint.

How to Arrive At the Amount of Flooring Required

To cover a certain space add the following percentages to the square surface to be covered for the different sizes:

16 2-3 per cent for.....⅜ x ⅞
33 1-3 per cent for.....⅜ x 1½
25 per cent for.....⅜ x 2
50 per cent for.....⅝ x 1½
37½ per cent for.....⅝ x 2
33 1-3 per cent for.....⅝ x 2¼
50 per cent for.....13-16 x 1½
37½ per cent for .....13-16 x 2
33 1-3 per cent for.....13-16 x 2¼
25 per cent for.....13-16 x 3¼

These figures are based on laying the flooring straight across a rectangular room. When the flooring is laid to produce some design, or where there is cutting to fit around grates and other projections, more should be added according to the amount of cutting. All bay windows and other offsets that are to be floored should be figured separately from the main floor.

Now that the political conventions are over and the various tickets selected, let us turn our attention to the Convention which concerns ourselves most — the General Convention of the U. B. at Fort Worth.

* * *

We still have numerous complaints of members not receiving the official monthly Journal and this arises chiefly from the fact that Financial Secretaries fail to give correct street address of members of the local and also those admitted on clearance.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Lawrence, Mass., L. U. 1092 (Shop and Millmen).—The members of this local in the employ of the Briggs and Allwyn Company reached an agreement with that firm on May 24, as follows: employes receiving $12.00 and under a 15 per cent raise; $12.00 to $15.00, a 10 per cent raise; $15.00 to $18.00, a 5 per cent raise; $18.00 and up, no change.

* * *

Sheboygan, Wis., L. U. 657.—On May 15, the members of this local entered into an agreement with the Contractors' Association and individual contractors as a result of which the wages of carpenters have been increased from the old scale of 43c per hour to 47½c per hour until May 1, 1917. From May 1, 1917 to May 1, 1918, wages shall be 50c per hour. Working hours to be eight per day, and seven hours from November 1 to March 1.

* * *

Norwalk, Conn., L. U. 746.—The movement of this Local Union for an increase in wages has been satisfactorily settled on the following basis: a minimum wage of 50c per hour for all outside men, millmen to get $4.00 daily wage for nine hours' work. The latter is regarded as one of the best showing for millmen made in any state. Fred H. Ferris.

* * *

Asheville, N. C., L. U. 384.—Our trade movement for an increase in the wage scale from the old rate of 35c to 40c per hour, with a minimum of 50c per hour for foremen carpenters has ended satisfactorily, the contractors acceding to the demand. C. G. Worley, Secretary.

* * *

Rockville, Conn., L. U. 1472.—The wage increase demanded by our recent trade movement has been conceded by the contractors without trouble and the new scale of 45c per hour is now in effect. Wm. J. Hetzler, B. A.

* * *

Johnstown, N. Y., L. U. 1268.—Our movement for an increase of wages from 37½c per hour to 42c per hour which was to take effect April 1, has been satisfactorily accomplished without trouble. Conditions at the present time are good. Fred Newnham, R. S.

* * *

Wheeling, West Va. (Ohio Valley D. C.).—The trade movement on behalf of the millmen of this district has been a complete success and an agreement has been signed by the mill owners, same to remain effective until April 30, 1918. The agreement calls for a minimum wage of 50c per hour and an eight-hour day with Saturday half-holiday. The mill owners who signed include those of the West Virginia and Ohio side, taking in a radius of sixteen miles of Wheeling. Owing to the solidarity of the movement and a 100 per cent organization of both inside and outside men the demands were granted without a single conference or concession on the part of the District Council. One result of the movement was that the Wheeling Planing Mill Company has been given the union label stamp and we now have label millwork right at home. V. E. Brinkman, Secretary of District Council.

* * *

North Adams, Mass. (Berkshire County, D. C.).—The movement of this District Council for a forty-four hour week with no reduction in pay has been entirely successful. No serious trouble was experienced anywhere in the district except at Williamstown where two of the largest contractors refused to grant our request. Organizer C. N.

Kimball arrived in Williamstown on May 11, and opened negotiations. A strike was called on May 17 and two days afterward the contractors granted the demand. Praise is due to Organizer Kimball for the manner in which he handled the situation. S. H. Crum, Secretary-Treasurer.

* * *

Stillwater, Minn., L. U. 957.—We are pleased that no trouble has been experienced in putting through our trade movement this spring calling for a 5c per hour increase in wages and the eight-hour day. Most of our members are working and at the required minimum wage of 45c. Working hours previously were nine per day. O. A. Bieging.

* * *

Washington, District of Columbia, D. C.—Our troubles with the contractors are practically straightened out and at this writing we are about to sign the first agreement that has ever been entered into with the contractors of Washington. They have accepted our District Council trade rules as part of the agreement and we obtain an increase of 7½c per hour which will become effective August 1, 1916, and continue for two years. The millmen of the district will receive an increase of 25c per day, scale also to become effective August 1. E. B. Byrne, Secretary.

* * *

Sioux Falls, S. D., L. U. 783.—Regarding the trade movement of this local to become effective May 1, the wage increase demanded was from the old rate of 40c to 45c per hour and a reduction in working hours from nine and ten to nine hours per day. Conditions in the district are now very favorable and the local is doing good work. R. J. Harding.

* * *

Olean, N. Y., L. U. 546.—We desire to inform the membership that the change in our wage scale scheduled to take effect May 1, received the unqualified approval of all concerned and as a result the men are now receiving a minimum of 45c per hour. The old scale was 40 5-8c per hour. Working hours remain as heretofore eight per day.

* * *

Cambridge, O., L. U. 245.—The trade movement entered into by this local has been entirely successful and wages are now 43c per hour and an eight-hour day. The old scale was 40 5-8c per hour. J. N. McCarthy, R. S.

* * *

Jackson, Mich., L. U. 651.—The spring trade movement entered into by this local for an increase of 5c per hour has been granted by the contractors. The old scale was 40c. Working hours are eight per day. J. W. Hane, R. S.

* * *

Hamilton, Ont., Can., D. C.—As a result of our spring trade movement an agreement for three years has been entered into between the carpenters in this jurisdiction and the Hamilton Builders' Exchange, as follows: first year, 42½c per hour, second year, 45c per hour and third year, 50c contractors at all times to observe union shop conditions. The old scale was 40c per hour and no agreement existed. Thanks is expressed to General Organizer T. Moore for the help he rendered in connection with this movement. J. W. Craven, Secretary-Treasurer.

* * *

Athens, O., L. U. 1720.—Our spring trade movement for an increase in wages from the old scale of 42c to 50c per hour has been satisfactorily adjusted and all members are working. Working hours remain the same as heretofore, eight per day. H. H. Kinsel, R. S.

* * *

Lafayette, Ind., L. U. 215.—This local was successful in obtaining every demand made in its recent trade movement. Our members are now receiving 50c per hour and have an eight-hour day with Saturday half-holiday. The old scale was 45c per hour. No trouble was experienced and no time lost in negotiating with the contractors. Conditions in the district are fairly good and every member of L. U. 215 is working. Fred Hilt, R. S.

Noise and Its Relation to Accidents

(Continued From Page 14.)

floor, or lack of care in the inspection of the crane apparatus; but the fact that the workmen could not hear the warning signal should be classed as a contributory cause.

The older employes in a noisy shop become more or less accustomed to the noise, and often can readily detect any new or unusual sound. New men are likely to be confused by the constant loud noise and the strangeness of their environment, and are less likely to note warning sounds. When the din in a shop is so great that a workman must shout into his companions' ears in order to be heard, it must needs be a sound very much out of the ordinary to draw his attention to danger and keep him out of harm's way.

It is often necessary, in a shop, for several employes to co-operate in moving or completing a particular piece of work, and under the guidance of a competent and careful foreman the men can do the work efficiently and in safety, if the conditions in the plant are normal and favorable. A serious accident may easily occur, however, if the noise in the shop should prevent one or more of the men from hearing an order from the foreman, or cause them to misunderstand the order at a critical stage. In such a case the noise would be responsible for the breakdown in the co-operative effort of the men, because in a quiet shop the whole operation could have been completed without friction or accident.

The whirr of wheels and gears, and the clang of hammers and hiss of steam, are the burden of the song of our industrial plants. It is unfortunate that our ears are not attuned to the song now, and that they cannot very well be so attuned in the future. The problem of noise-suppression in factories is receiving more and more attention from machine and tool manufacturers. For some time we have had the silent chain-drive, and noiseless gears and pinions have also been introduced. In other ways, too, a tendency is observable toward suppressing unnecessary noises, and deadening or softening those that are unavoidable. Much can be accomplished in this direction by designing the machines correctly, by providing heavy, solid foundations and suitable shields and guards, and by substituting less resonant material than steel for certain parts of machines.

The management that makes a systematic effort to suppress noise will have fewer orders misunderstood and therefore more orders properly executed, and will also increase the safety of the workmen by an amount which is none the less real and important, even though it is indefinite and hard to measure.

Constitutional Amendments

(Continued From Page 27.)

bers involved. The rules governing the disbursement of funds appropriated for strikes shall govern all appropriations made by the General Executive Board for support of members locked out.

"The General Executive Board shall not extend financial aid to any local union engaged in a strike unless said local union has been organized for a period of one year, except it be affiliated with a District Council that is on strike.

"Any local union or District Council engaging in a general strike without conforming with the above laws may be suspended."

Massachusetts State Council

By action taken at the Convention of the Massachusetts State Council held in Fall River on February 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1916, I am instructed to recommend to the next General Convention the changing of the General Constitution making the minimum dues $1.00 per month for beneficial, and 75c per month for semi-beneficial members, and that the per capita tax to the General Office be increased to 44c per month.

A. JAY BROMLEY,
Secretary.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Bericht des General-Präsidenten Wm. L. Hutcheson, für das am 31. März 1916 beendete Vierteljahr.

An die Mitglieder des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Grüße:

Indem ich hiermit meinen Bericht über meine Tätigkeit während dem verflossenen Jahr unterbreite, kann ich die erfreuliche Tatsache konstatieren, daß alle Anzeichen für guten Geschäftsgang in unserem Gewerke im kommenden Sommer vorhanden sind. Ich kann ferner konstatieren, daß die Wahrung der Interessen unserer Organisation sowie die Abwickelung der mir obliegenden Geschäfte, meine Zeit während des Vierteljahrs vollauf in Anspruch nahmen.

Anfangs Januar ging mir eine Einladung der Bricklayers und Plasterers Internationalen Union zu, ihrer am 10. Januar in Toronto, Can., stattfindenden Konvention beizuwohnen. Ich fand es den Interessen unserer Brüderschaft dienlich der Einladung zu entsprechen und kann heute sagen daß diese Convention eine sehr interessante und enthusiastische war. Der zwischen ihrer und der V. B. eingegangene Solidaritätsvertrag wurde erwogen und ratifiziert.

Auf Gesuch Sam Gompers, Präsident der A. F. of L., begab sich General-Sekretär Frank Duffy und ich selbst nach Kansas City um mit Präsident Ryan der Brotherhood of Railway Carmen zu conferieren und eine Verständigung bezüglich der Jurisdiktion beider Organisationen herbeizuführen. Bei unserer Ankunft in obiger Stadt fanden wir Präsident Ryan abwesend und unsere Absicht vereitelt; doch trafen wir Vorkehrungen für eine, an einem späteren Datum abzuhaltende Konferenz.

Der letzten, in San Francisco abgehaltenen Convention der A. F. of L., wurden nachstehende Resolutionen unterbreitet:

Resolution No. 84. **In Erwägung,** daß ein Ersatz für Schiefer und Ziegeln, als Asphalt-Schindeln bekannt, die Stelle von Schiefer und Ziegeln an Dächern eingenommen hat; und in Erwägung, daß die V. B. der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute dieses Material an Dächern angebracht hat und noch anbringt, eine Arbeit die rechtsmäßig der Internationalen Slate und Tile Roofers Union zukommt, und nicht der Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute, sei es

Beschlossen: Die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute sind hiermit angewiesen ihre Uebergriffe in die Jurisdiktions-Ansprüche der Internationalen Slate und Tile Roofers Union einzustellen und von dem Anbringen von Asphalt-Schindeln auf Gebäuden abzulassen.

Resolution No. 85. **In Erwägung,** daß die Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute die Jurisdiktionsrechte der Internationalen Slate und Tile Roofers Union, durch Anbringen von Asbestos-Schiefer-Schindeln auf Dächern, verletzt hat und

In Erwägung, daß die Internationale Slate und Tile Roofers Union mit dem Exekutiv-Council der Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute in der Seattle Convention der Baudepartements einen Vertrag formulierte, welcher später von diesem Council zurückgezogen wurde, und

In Erwägung, daß die Internationale Slate und Tile Roofers Union mit der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters und Joiners einen zufriedenstellenden Vertrag bezüglich des Anbringens von Asbestos-Schiefer-Schindeln eingegangen ist, welcher von letzterer Organisation, während ihrem Bestehen und bis zu deren Verschmelzung mit der Brüderschaft, durchgeführt wurde, sei es

Beschlossen, daß die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute hiermit instruiert ist ihre Uebergriffe in die Jurisdiktion der Internationalen Slate und Tile Roofers Union einzustellen; und sei es ferner

Beschlossen, daß der Präsident und der Exekutiv-Council der A. F. of L. hiermit instruiert sind der Ausführung der dieser Resolution zu Grunde liegenden Absicht allen möglichen Verschub zu leisten und dieselbe durchzusetzen.

Dieser Resolutionen gemäß berief Präsident Gompers eine Konferenz, welche am 25. Januar zusammentrat und in welcher folgende Organisationen vertreten waren: Internationale Brüderschaft der Composition Workers, Damp und Waterproof Workers, Internationale Slate und Tile Roofers

Union, Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute.

Es fand eine allgemeine Diskussion statt über Mittel und Wege zur Schlichtung der Streitigkeiten zwischen den drei Organisationen, in welcher jeder deren Vertreter erklärte daß seine Organisation nicht in der Lage sei von ihren und der Frage eingenommenen Standpunkte abzuweichen.

Hierauf machte Präsident Gompers den Vorschlag, daß sich die zwei Dachdecker (Roofers) Organisationen über einen Vertrag verständigen welcher ein harmonisches Zusammenwirken sichere oder eine Verschmelzung vorsehe und daß beide Organisationen dann die ganze Dacharbeit-Angelegenheit mit der V. B. aufnehme und mit dieser ein Abkommen treffe.

Am 6. März erschien Garlak, der Sekretär der Slate und Tile Roofers Union, in der General-Offize und fand zwischen ihm, General-Sekretär Frank Duffy und dem General-Präsidenten eine Beratung bezüglich des beabsichtigten Vertrages statt. Ein solcher kam zustande, doch indem ich eine Abschrift desselben dem Board unterbreite, mache ich darauf aufmerksam, daß der Vertrag der Bestätigung der Exekutiv-Körper beider Organisationen bedarf; ich erwarte daß das Board die Vorlage gebührend in Erwägung ziehen wird.

Wie in meinem vorhergehenden Berichte erwähnt, ernannte Präsident Gompers ein Komite behufs Untersuchung der Natur des Pfahlrammens und der Dock-, Pier- und Werften-Konstruktion in der Stadt New York, welche Arbeit zu einer Grenzstreitigkeit zwischen unserer Brüderschaft und der International Association of Bridge und Structural Iron Workers geführt hat. Dieses Komite nahm eine durchgreifende Untersuchung der umstrittenen Arbeit vor und während dessen Tagung waren unsere Vertreter zur Wahrung unserer Intressen anwesend. Mit diesem Berichte unterbreite ich eine Abschrift des Befundes des Komites wie solcher Präsident Gompers zuging. Aus dem Resultate der Untersuchungen ist ersichtlich, daß die V. B. bezüglich ihrer Ansprüche von oben erwähnte Arbeit, im Rechte war.

Das Komite empfahl die Frage des Pfahlrammens bis nach Stattfinden der Conferenz welche Präsident Gompers zwischen der Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, den Longshoremen und der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute einberufen werde, zurückzustellen.

Diese Conferenz trat am 20. März im A. F. of L. Hauptquartier zusammen und wurde die Streitfrage eingehend diskutiert. Die Vertreter beider erstbenannten Organisationen mußten zugeben, und geht dies übrigens auch aus dem Befunde des Untersuchungs-Komites hervor, daß eine Trennung des Pfahlrammens von den übrigen Dock-, Pier- und Werften-Arbeiten unpraktisch wäre, umsomehr als die Bauarbeit an Docks, Pier und Werften größtenteils Carpenterarbeit sei. Ich machte daher geltend, daß ein Aufgeben der umstrittenen Arbeit seitens der V. B. widersinnig wäre und erklärte daß wir keinen Vertrag eingehen könnten welcher irgend einer anderen Organisation Jurisdiktion über Pfahlrammen zuspreche.

Kurz bevor ich meinen oben erwähnten Besuch in Kansas City antrat ging mir ein Schreiben W. R. Deal's des Sekretärs der Coopers International Union zu, mit dem Gesuch mit ihren Nationalbeamten die Jurisdiktion über Wasserbehälter (Tanks) zu erörtern. Die Beratung fand statt und wurde eine dahingehende Verständigung erzielt, daß sobald Klage bezüglich der Jurisdiktion über diese Arbeit erhoben wird, dieselbe unserer General-Offize unterbreitet werden soll. Es wurde vereinbart, daß unsere Mitglieder alle Platform- und Dach-Arbeit verrichten und die Mitglieder der Küfer-Organisation alle Behälter aufstellen sollen wenn dieselben das hierzu notwendige Material zubereitet haben.

Um die Resultate der Urabstimmung über die Frage des Wiederanschlusses an das Baudepartement der A. F. of L. und die Frage des Druckes, in Zukunft, aller Urabstimmungs-Resultate in Pamphletform festzustellen, war es notwendig ein Komite einzusetzen das sich dieser Arbeit unterziehe. Dieses Komite erstattete der General-Offize am 31. März Bericht; eine Abschrift desselben liegt dem Board zur Einsicht und Begutachtung vor.

General-Schatzmeister Neale machte mich

in letzter Zeit häufig auf Fälle aufmerksam in denen Finanz-Sekretäre der Lokal-Unions über den Stand des betreffenden Mitgliedes falsche Angaben machten wenn Ansprüche auf Geldschenkung erhoben wurden, und war es in einigen dieser Fälle notwendig Mitglieder wegen solcher Vorgehen ihres Amtes zu entsetzen. Ich finde daher die Einführung eines Verfahrens notwendig welche unsere Organisation im allgemeinen, die Lokal-Unions sowie ihre einzelnen Mitglieder gegen Vorfälle dieser Art beschützt. Von diesem Gedanken beherrscht mache ich den Vorschlag unserer Lokal-Unions anzuweisen, ein aus losen Bogen bestehendes Tagebuch anzulegen und auf zweien dieser Bogen, also doppelt, das Datum und den Betrag der Zahlungen eines Mitgliedes einzutragen. Einer dieser Bogen oder das Duplikat, sollte dann am Ende des Monats seitens des Finanz-Sekretärs, bei seiner monatlichen Berichterstattung der General-Offize zugesandt werden. Auf diese Weise würde falschen Eintragungen vorgebeugt, und unserer Organisation gar mancher Dollar erspart werden. Auch würde dies Verfahren den Sekretären die Gelegenheit entziehen sich solcher Vergehen schuldig zu machen wenn sie darauf ausgehen sollten.

In der Hoffnung daß meine Tätigkeit während der letzten drei Monate die Billigung des Board finden wird und indem ich ihm meinen Dank für seine Mitwirkung in der Leitung der Geschäfte unserer Brüderschaft ausspreche, verbleibe ich,

Mit besten Wünschen brüderlichst,

Wm. L. Hutcheson,

General-Präsident.

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1916, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung.)

Denver, Colo.—Denver D. C., im Falle E. L. Ditzler von L. U. 55, Denver, gegen Appellanten.

Denver, Colo.—Denver D. C., im Falle F. L. Ripley von L. U. 55, Denver, gegen Appellanten.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Jacob Schulte, der früheren L. U. 1447 (welche sich mit L. U. 264 verschmolzen hat), im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 1447.

St. Louis, Mo.—L. U. 1596, dieser Stadt, im Falle W. B. Ferrell, Wm. F. Tuebel und John Young gegen Appellanten.

Portland, Ore.—Appellation der Frau Othelie Jensen, durch ihren Advokaten, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters in welcher er der Appellantin im Sterbfalle ihres Gatten Ole Jensen, ehemals Mitglied der L. U. 1020, Sterbe-Geldschenkung verweigerte. Wird unter den vom G. Sch. angeführten Gründen, nämlich, Nichteinreichung der Forderung innerhalb sechs Monate nach dem Todesfalle, ebenfalls abgewiesen.

San Francisco, Cal.—Appellation der L. U. 42 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. ihrem Mitgliede W. A. Anderson Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung verweigerend. Da der Appellation kein Beweismaterial beigefügt ist, wird der Fall an den G. Sch. behufs Wiederaufnahme zurückverwiesen.

Der General-Schatzmeister ersucht um ein Gutachten bezüglich der Erledigung von Forderungen die von Mitgliedern einer Organisation erhoben werden die sich der V. B. unter einem Vertrage angeschlossen hat. Das Board verfügt, daß sich der G. Sch. in solchen Fällen nach den Eintragungen und Angaben in den Büchern, die im Besitze der General-Offize sind, richten soll.

19. April.

Scranton, Pa.—Von L. U. 261 dieser Stadt sind Proben von Bishopric-Latten und Gyps-Brettern zugesandt worden mit dem Gesuche zu entscheiden, ob das Anbringen dieses Materials in den Gebäuden, Sache der Carpenter oder der Lathers sei. Das Board entscheidet daß, da dieses Material, ebenso wie Viper-stucco, mit Gyps überzogen ist und an Stelle von Holzlatten verwendet wird, das Anbringen den Lathers zukommt.

Shreveport, La.—Appellation der L. U. 764 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in welcher er im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes T. L. Blalock, Sterbe-Geldschenkung verweigerte. Da weiteres und neues Beweismaterial eingelaufen ist, wird der Fall an den G. Sch. behufs Wiederaufnahme zurückverwiesen.

Willisville, Ill.—Appellation Marcel Boettinger's von L. U. 873 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. den Anspruch des Appellanten auf Sterbe-Geldschenkung im Falle

seiner verstorbenen Gattin abweisend. Die Entscheidung des G. Sch. wird unter dessen Begründung aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen. Der Appellant hatte nicht den Beitrag entrichtet den zu vollem Benefit berechtigte Mitglieder konstitutionsgemäß zu entrichten haben und war somit zur Zeit des Todesfalles außer Benefit.

Corona, N. Y.—Appellation der L. U. 507 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes John Link Sterbe-Geldschenkung verweigerte. Die Appellation wird unter der Begründung des G. Sch. ebenfalls abgewiesen. Die Forderung wurde nicht innerhalb der sechsmonatlichen Frist eingereicht.

Omaha, Neb.—Nachricht aus dieser Stadt ist eingelaufen der zufolge die Lohnforderung wie folgt bewilligt wurde; eine Lohnerhöhung von 2½ Cents am 1. Mai 1916; weitere Lohnerhöhungen von 2½ Cents am 1. August, weitere 2½ Cents am 1. November und weitere 2½ Cents am 1. April 1918.

Folgende Appellationen gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. werden unter dessen Begründung ebenfalls vom Board abgewiesen:

Glens Falls, N. Y.—Frau Edward Gonyea forderte Sterbe-Geldschenkung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Gatten und Mitgliedes der L. U. 229; letzteres war zur Zeit seines Todes außer Benefit.

Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7 fordert Sterbe-Geldschenkung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes L. S. Larson. Diese Forderung wurde nicht innerhalb sechs Monate nach dem Todestage eingereicht.

Providence, R. J.—Die Erbin Martin J. Fannon's, des verstorbenen Mitgliedes der L. U. 632, durch ihren Advokaten, forderte Sterbe-Geldschenkung. Auch in diesem Falle wurde die Forderung nicht innerhalb der sechsmonatlichen Frist eingereicht. In dieser Tagessitzung werden Forderungen, wie nachstehend verzeichnet, unter dem üblichen Vorbehalt genehmigt.

L. U. 905, Freeland, Pa.—Lohnerhöhung von 34 auf 38 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916. Das Board empfiehlt, daß ihre nächste Forderung Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit sei.

L. U. 215, Lafayette, Ind.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

New Haven, Conn., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 55 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., D. C., Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 45 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

L. U. 321, Connelsville, Pa.—Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 45 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juli 1916.

L. U. 700, Corning, N. Y.—Lohnerhöhung von 42 auf 45 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 15. Juni 1916.

L. U. 775, Hoquiam, Wash.—Lohnerhöhung von 45 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 3. April 1916.

L. U. 830, Oil City, Pa.—Lohnerhöhung von 40⅝ auf 46⅞ Cents per Stunde am 1. April 1916, und von 46⅞ auf 50 Cents am 1. April 1917.

L. U. 893, Wellsburg, W. Va.—Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 56¼ Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

L. U. 914, Augusta, Me.—Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 45 Cents per Stunde und den Samstag Halbfeiertag; inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1916.

L. U. 1293, Michigan City, Ind. (Shoparbeiter).—Lohnerhöhung von 30 auf 34 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

L. U. 1552, Salamanca, N. Y., Lohnerhöhung von $2.75 auf $3.00 per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

L. U. 1222, Hoboken, N. J. (Schiff-Carpenter.)—Fordern bessere Arbeitsbedingungen und ersuchen nur um moralischen Beistand.

L. U. 1121, Richwood, W. Va.—Den achtstündigen Arbeitstag in der Papier-Fabrik. Wird genehmigt insoweit es sich um Bauarbeit und Arbeitsbedingungen handelt wie solche von den Kontraktoren an anderer Arbeit zugestanden sind.

Nachfolgend verzeichneten Gewerksforderungen wird Genehmigung verweigert:

Savannah, Ga., D. C.—Lohnerhöhung von 33¾ auf 40 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916. Obiger D. C. ist den Bestimmungen der Sekt. 58 der Allgemeinen Gesetze nicht nachgekommen.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Departement Francais

Avis aux Secretaires-Greffiers

La circulaire trimestrielle couvrant les mois de Juillet, Août et Septembre et contenant l'appel pour la Convention Generale et le mot de passe a été envoyée à toutes les unions locales de l'union fraternelle. Sous le même pli vous trouverez six imprimés pour le F. S. Trois devront être employes pour les rapports à l'office général pour les mois de Juillet, Août et Septembre et les autres serviront de duplicates et devront être conservés dans les archives. Aussi vous trouverez six imprimés pour le trésorier, qui devront être employes quand vous envoyez de l'argent à l'office général.

Les secrétaires qui n'auraient pas reçu cette circulaire et ces divers imprimés au moment où ils recevront le journal devront en informer immédiatement le secrétaire général Frank Duffy, à la maison des charpentiers à Indianapolis, Indiana.

Les Lois de Compensation Aux Ouvriers

Certains changements et amendements ont été adoptés relativement aux industries couvertes par la Loi de compensation aux ouvriers d'Ontario. Une lettre circulaire vient d'être publiée par la Commission de Compensation de l'Ontario, qui donne ce qui suit comme les principaux changements mis en vigueur en 1916: réarrangement de la classification des industries du fer; union des métiers du bâtiment en une seule classe; séparation de la fabrication des explosifs d'avec les autres industries; réarrangement dans la classification des industries des produits chimiques, de la fabrication des peintures, du bois, des textiles, de l'habillement, du travail en béton, de la construction de routes, et de la construction de ponts et de canaux; retrait de l'exploitation des théâtres et des vues ainmées; retrait de l'exploitation des ascenseurs pour personnes ou pour marchandises qui ne sont pas dans les industries mentionnées au Tableau I ou au Tableau II; addition du nettoyage des fenêtres là où pas moins de six ouvriers sont employés; addition d'un certain nombre d'autres industries non mentionnées spécifiquement jusqu'ici, mais qu'il était entendu qu'elles étaient couvertes par les dispositions générales de la Loi, comprenant l'écorcement des arbres, la fabrication d'abrasifs, de torpilles, de fusées, de cartouches et de gomme à mâcher, le vernis, et la construction de cales sèches, de jetées, de quais ou de brise-lames; enlèvement de l'exclusion de la limite de nombre dans les ateliers de machines, ateliers d'ébénisterie et ateliers de ferblanterie; mise de l'exclusion de la limite du nombre de moins de six employés dans l'abattage, le débitage, l'empilage ou le transport des billes, du bois ou de l'écorce, la descente des trains de bois, et sur l'enlèvement de l'écorce à la main; mise de l'exclusion de la limite du nombre de moins de quatre dans les opérations de construction et de réparation qui ont été ajoutées par le règlement 53; augmentation de l'exclusion de la limite du nombre des employés, dans les opérations conduites par les cultivateurs, de moins de quartre à moins de six hommes autres que des journaliers agricoles; et déclaration qu'en appliquant l'exclusion de la limite de nombre au commerce du téléphone les préposés aux tableaux de distribution ne seront pas considérés comme ouvriers.

Au moment où ces lignes sont écrites, il semble probable que les nouvelles lois de compensation aux ouvriers des provinces de Manitoba et de Colombie Britannique vont être adoptées à la présente session des législatures de ces provinces; dans ce cas, quatre lois de compensation auront été adoptées au

Canada dans l'espace de trois ans, la Loi de la Nouvelle Ecosse ayant été adoptée en 1915 (mais pas encore mise en vigueur) et la Loi d'Ontario l'année précédente. Les auteurs de la Loi de la Nouvelle Ecosse ont copié la mesure ontarienne dans tous ses détails importants, l'échelle de compensation étant exactement la même et les deux lois étant administrées par des commissions. Les statuts projetés du Manitoba et de la Colombie Britannique sont pratiquement identiques aux deux autres statuts en ce qui regarde les échelles de compensation et le plan d'administration, mais en diffèrent en ce que toutes deux contiennent des dispositions spécifiques relativement à l'assistance médicale. La Loi du Manitoba déclare que l'assistance médicale, les services d'une garde-malade, le soin et l'entretien rendus nécessaires par les accidents et ne dépassant pas $100 seront payés par la Commission, tandis que la loi de la Colombie Britannique donne à la commission le pouvoir de fournir le traitement médical, chirurgical et d'hôspital, le transport, les soins, les remèdes, les béquilles et autres appareils, y compris des membrs artificiels, que la commission pourra juger raisonnables lors de l'accident ou pendant la périod d'incapacité. Les statuts de l'Ontario et de la Nouvelle Ecosse ne contiennent pas de semblablés dispositions, bien que dans une section ajoutée l'année dernière à la Loi de l'Ontario la commission est autorisée à fournir un traitement chirurgical spécial dans le cas où, d'après le jugement de la commission, c'est le seul moyen d'éviter de gros paiements pour cause d'incapacité permanente. La Loi de la Colombie Britannique diffère considérablement des trois autres statuts en ce que la période d'attente est de trois jours, à l'exclusion de tout jour de fête, pendant lesquels l'ouvrier n'aurait pas travaillé dans le cours ordinaire de son emploi. Dans les Lois de la Nouvelle Ecosse et de l'Ontario et dans la mesure projetée au Manitoba il n'est pas payé de compensation à moins que l'ouvrier ne soit frappé d'incapacité pendant au moins sept jours. Le précédent britannique à ce sujet est de sept jours, tandis que dans les lois allemande et suisse la période d'attente est de trois jours. Dans les Etats de Californie, Massachusetts et New York, la période d'attente est de quatorze jours, mais il est digne de remarque dans l'Etat de Washington, voisin de la Colombie Britannique, il n'y a pas de période d'attente. Il y a une différence entre la Loi projetée dans le Manitoba et la législation des trois autres provinces, en ce que les trois provinces ont toutes adopté le plan de l'assurance administrée exclusivement par l'Etat, les fonds requis pour les fins de la Loi étant fournis par des contributions imposées aux patrons, tandis que dans le Manitoba on propose que le fonds des accidents soit fourni par des contributions des compagnies d'assurance et des assureurs assurant les patrons et des patrons portant leur propre assurance. Sur ce point, le Comité d'enquête de la Colombie Britannique sur les lois de compensation aux Etats-Unis et au Canada, déclare: "Après avoir étudié les informations et les témoignages qui nous ont été soumis et après avoir essayé de donner le poids qu'ils méritaient aux avantages et aux désavantages des différentes méthodes de régler cette question d'assurance, le Comité est unanime à exprimer l'opinion que le système proposé par le projet de loi, à l'exclusion complète des compagnies d'assurance contre les accidents, est de beaucoup le meilleur et le mieux adapté aux besoins de cette province." La loi projetée au Manitoba diffère aussi des trois autres mesures en qu'il n'est pas pourvu à une compensation pour les maladies industrielles. Les Lois de l'Ontario, de la Nouvelle Ecosse et de la Colombie Britannique pourvoient aux maladies industrielles sur la même base que pour les accidents, chacun de ces trois statuts ayant le même tableau de maladies industrielles.—La Gazette Du Travail.

Rappellez-vous que le cachet de l'Union est de la plus haute importance pour nous.

Quand Les Patrons Augmentent les Gages

Depuis quelques mois, de temps à autres, la presse a publié certains entrefilets concernant certaines augmentations de gages volontairement données par certains patrons. Ces cas ont surtout été rapportés dans les aciéries et les industries textiles. Dans quelques manufactures textiles les gages ont été avancés sept pour cent pour ceux gagnant moins de $7 par semaine et cinq pour cent pour ceux gagnant au-delà de $7 par semaine. On rapporte que la corporation "United States Steel" a donné une augmentation de dix pour cent. La presse a trouvé dans ces avances un signe de prospérité, une libéralité de la part des patrons et une idée de progression en ce qui se rapporte au travail.

Sans parler dévantageusement des motifs des patrons qui ont avancé les gages volontairement, nous désirons attirer l'attention sur quelques aspects de ces événements. Premiérement, nous désirons dire, que règle générale, ces augmentations volontaires de gages sont faites à une période et sous des conditions de profits extrèmement grossis. La corporation "United States Steel," depuis la guerre surtout, a eu, dit-on, l'année la plus profitable de son histoire. Elle bat monnaie avec le misère de l'Europe, et donne une augmentation de dix pour cent à ses employés, temporairement, pour lui aider à faire des profits anormaux.

Les moulins textiles reçoivent des prix inouis pour leurs produits qu'ils assurent en donnant une avance de sept pour cent à ceux qui reçoivent $7 ou moins par semaine, et cinq pour cent à ceux qui gagnent audelà de $7.

Quand la guerre se terminera et que les conditions deviendront encore normales, l'oportunité pour ces profits anormaux étant passés, ces patrons magnanimes sur la générosité desquels les employés dépendent, s'étant servi de ces employés pour leurs profits de guerre, retireront ces augmentations de gages et les travailleurs dans ces industries retourneront aux anciens prix, avec moins d'ouvrage et plus de cherté dans le coût de la vie, parce qu' il est évident que cette cherté demeurera avec nous même après la guerre.

Les travailleurs à gages dans les industries non-unionistes devront s'attendre à une expérience d'amerture. Ils s'apercevront que quand le patron augmente les gages volontairement, il le fait parce que c'est son avantage et non pour leur bénéfice. Il est rumeur que dans les cercles d'affaires et d'emploi on a déja discuté le question, que quand la guerre sera terminée les choses devront retourner à leur état normal, et que les gages du travailleur seront naturellement baissés.

Quand ce temps arrivera, qui souffrira le premieré La question n'est pas difficile à résoudre. Ce seront lès industries ou le travail n'est pas organisé et se trouve sans défense. Ceux qui donnent de l'ouvrage aux employés non-syndiqués, et qui peuvent donner une augmentation de cinq à dix pour cent en temps de guerre, volontairement, à cause de profits anormaux, peuvent la retrancher encore, et en ôter davantage, sans même ajouter "avec votre permission."

La période d'ajustement après la guerre sera telle que tout travailleur à gages devra se lever, prêt à combattre s'il est nécessaire pour se protéger ainsi que sa famille contre la spoliation. Il ne peut faire cela comme individu; mais, en rangs serrés, avec ses compagnons comme corps syndiqué, il a une chance de succès. Ceux qui sont membres du travail syndiqué ont besoin d'être plus loyaux que jamais; ceux qui ne le sont pas devront se hâter de s'affilier.

Les travailleurs devraient être organisés de manière à pouvoir demander une augmentation de gages permanemment, consécutivement et continuellement, comme question de droit, et non pas au point de vue de générosité égoiste du patron, pour être retranchée à volonté. Le seul moyen d'accomplir quelque chose d'un bénéfice permanent au travailleur à gage est par le mouvement du travail

syndiqué. Il serait risqué de dépendre sur les patrons pour augmenter les gages volontairement.

Porto Rico, vivant sous le drapeau Américain depuis la guerre espagnale, s'Américanise vraiment. Le président Gompers a récemment reçu plusieurs communications donnant à entendre que des corporations considérables contrôlent l'île; que la police est en ligue avec elles contre les employés; que les grévistes sont emprisonnés ou tués; qu' on donne des armes aux briseurs de grèves; et qu' en tout les natifs sont assujétis à la "bienveillante assimilation" supposée être imposée à des inférieurs par un peuple supérieur.

It is the duty of every member of the U. B. to give his utmost support and encouragement to every movement to increase the sale of union label products.

The Improved Third Edition of

How to Make and Read Drawings

Weighs 3 lbs. has 17 Chapters, pages 9½ x 12 in. 50 full page and 200 two-color, line and photo illustrations, and is a complete course in instrumental drawing.

I personally GUARANTEE that this book is the best for HOME STUDY and is worth $8.00. My price until further notice is only $3.00.

A. Edward Rhodes
ARCHITECT
9 Masonic Temple Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. Jennie Fletcher of 377 Walden Street, Cambridge, Mass., desires to learn the whereabouts of James H. Fletcher, who for years was a contractor and builder and a member of the U. B. She says Fletcher is supposed to have gone to Los Angeles but may be still living in New York under a different name. He is described as of medium height, of slight build and peculiar grey colored eyes. A roman nose, crooked teeth and a scar on wrist are other identification marks.

How to Frame a House

By Owen B. Maginnis

A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising wooden houses in accordance with the best practice. It also includes an easily understood system of roof framing and shows the framing methods employed in connection with brick buildings. The author presents a very interesting and useful chapter on rustic carpentry and joinery, and a chapter on miscellaneous framing, which contains valuable suggestions and will give assistance in meeting unusual problems. A chapter on house moving is of great value, 169 engravings and simple text.

Contents: Biographical Sketch of Owen B. Maginnis. Chapter 1, Balloon and Braced Frame Houses. Chapter 2, How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House. Chapter 3, Framing Roofs. Chapter 4, Rustic Carpentry and Joinery. Chapter 5, Miscellaneous Framing. Chapter 6, How to Move a House. Chapter 7, Practical and Valuable Information for Carpenters and Framers. **Cloth, Price $1.50.**

Mail cash in registered letter, post-office or express order, or check to obtain book to

OWEN B. MAGINNIS
191 Beach Street, City Island, New York City

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, F. H. Knollman, 1325 W. Alameda ave., Denver, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, Bert White, 1636 Grant ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, Robt. M. Marshall, Lakeland, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st. Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 400 B ave., West Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, W. B. James, 609 North Fifth st., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer John C. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Fred C. Zink, 1825 N. Payson st., Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts—President, John Morgan, 30 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.; secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, 1101 N. 8th st., Saginaw; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st. E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City,

New York—President T. Gilmore, 21 Beaver Block, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 405 E. 86th st., New York City.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal st., Youngstown, O.; secretary-treasurer John W. Beam, 506 Adam st., Toledo, O.

Oklahoma—President, W. T. Maxwell, secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

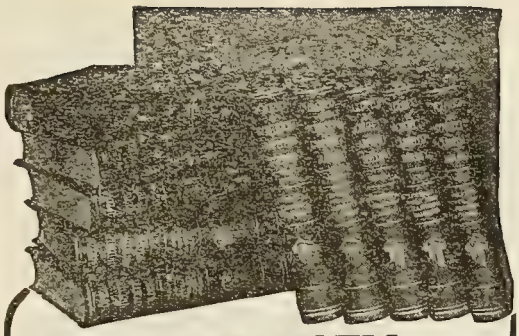
Ontario Provincial Council—President, M. Bell, 29 Alymer st., Windsor, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Tenison Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can., secretary-treasurer, O. Proulx, 301 St. Dominique st. Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.



MORE MONEY FOR THE CARPENTER!

Don't take our word for it that these books will enormously increase your earning capacity. Get them into your home or shop—free—and determine their value for yourself. Send the coupon to-day—**now**—and the entire eleven volumes will come to you at once, express prepaid. If, after a full week's trial, you decide to keep them, you can **buy them at half the regular price and on the easiest of easy payment plans.**

The Cyclopedia of
Architecture, Carpentry and Building

consists of ten volumes, bound in half morocco; 4,760 pages, 7x10 in.; 4,000 illustrations, full page plates, building plans, diagrams, etc.; hundreds of tables and formulas; cross-indexed for quick reference.

This work covers everything in the building professions, from the first rough sketch of the architect to the acceptance of the finished structure. It includes wood, stone, steel, and reinforced concrete construction; estimating and contracting; a study of the Greek and Roman Orders; interior finishing and decorating; and modern house lighting and sanitation.

Partial Table of Contents

Mechanical, Freehand, Perspective and Architectural Drawing, Lettering, Pen and Ink Rendering, The Orders, Superintendence, Strength of Materials, Masonry, Reinforced Concrete, Carpentry, Steel Square, Stair-Building, Hardware, Steel Construction, Roof Trusses, Practical Problems, Estimating, Contracts, Specifications, Building Law, Sanitation, Sheet Metal Work, Electric Wiring and Lighting.

FREE 224-page Plan Book and Year's Consulting Service

We give free with every Cyclopedia a copy of **"Modern American Homes,"** a complete and up-to-date plan book. Contains plans and specifications for 168 structures, including excellent exterior and interior views, detailed estimates, etc. Designed by leading architects, it covers city, suburban, and country homes; bungalows; summer cottages; tent houses and camps; also apartment houses, garages, and public buildings. 224 pages, 9½x12¾ inches, and 426 illustrations. With this plan book in your shop or office you are prepared to figure on any job no matter how large.

In addition we give free with each set a year's consulting membership in the **American Technical Society.** This membership, value $12, entitles you to the advice of a staff of experts for a whole year **free.**

Sent for 7 Days' FREE Examination

Upon receipt of the coupon below we will send you the Cyclopedia and the Plan Book, **express prepaid, for seven days' free examination.** You keep the books a full week—examine them thoroughly at your leisure—and if they don't meet with your expectations they may be returned at our expense. Remember—the complete set, Cyclopedia and Plan Book, are sent **free,** express prepaid.

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

FREE PLAN BOOK COUPON

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send **Free Plan Book,** also Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building for seven days' examination. I will send $2.00 within seven days and $2.00 a month until I have paid $24.80 for Cyclopedia (**Plan Book included free**), or notify you and hold books subject to your order. Title not to pass until fully paid. Carp.-7-16

NAME.....

ADDRESS .....

As I have had no previous dealings with you, I refer you to.....

.....

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET The Tool that Sets the Saw RIGHT

Your Tool Box is not complete without one. ¶Sold by leading hardware dealers. ¶Send for book, "CARE OF SAWS", free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. CO., 95 Reade Street, New York

MEPHISTO BITS WITH THE UNION LABEL

Trade Mark

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Special catalogue just printed for Union men. Write us if you desire one and are willing to co-operate with us and create a satisfactory demand for Union label goods.

THE W. A. IVES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Wallingford, Conn.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

JOHN F. TOBIN, *President*
CHAS. L. BAINE, *Sec'y-Treas.*

Named Shoes Are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

Do not buy Any Shoe

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this *Union Stamp.*

All Shoes Without the Union Stamp Are Always Non-Union

Do not accept any excuse for the absence of the *Union Stamp.*

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street **Boston, Massachusetts**

The Union Label

When the union label has reached the zenith of its power and influence and is supported by all trade unionists it will become our most potent weapon in the fight against the open shop and the imperative duty of the present is to spread the doctrine among trade unionists that it is positive disloyalty to the cause to fail to patronize union products.

Asphalt Shingles Obtainable In Roll Roofing Form

Of especial interest to the industry is the latest development in the prepared roofing line—a roofing made up of a 32-inch wide roll of asphalt shingles.

The advantage of such a roofing are self-evident, especially in cases where it is desired to have an asphalt or slate shingle roof laid quickly, because this new roll shingle has all the wearing quality and attractiveness of an asphalt shingle roof and can be laid as rapidly and handled as easily as the ordinary roll roofing.

This new product, which is patented, is known as the Flex-A-Tile roll shingle and a liberal sample as well as complete informative data can be obtained by writing to The Heppes Company, Chicago, its exclusive manufacturers.

Adopt Unionists' Methods

Methods used by trade unionists to promote their interests are often adopted by men in other organizations for their own good, even when those very men condemn their use by the unionists, says "The Minnesota Union Advocate." For instance, the Pittsburgh Underwriters' Life Association refuses to recognize any person as a legitimate insurance solicitor who does not continually "work at the trade." The association has unanimously resolved to protect its jurisdiction by excluding from field service all temporary insurance writers. The members of the association consider this a proper and justifiable stand for them to take, but when members of labor organizations take it they "infringe on the liberty of the individual citizen" and "impair the sacred right of free contract." The whole matter appears to depend on whose ox is gored.

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

Catalog Free to Carpenters

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY

GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

RIDE a RANGER

bicycle and *know* you have the best. Buy a machine you can prove by actual test before accepting.

DELIVERED FREE ON APPROVAL and *30 days' trial.* No expense to you if you do not wish to keep it.

LOW FACTORY COST, great improvements and values *never before equalled* in our 1916 models.

WRITE TODAY for our *big catalog* showing our *complete line* of 1916 bicycles, **TIRES,** sundries and parts, and learn the wonderful *low prices* and *new offers* and terms we will give you. **Do not buy** until you *know* what we can do for you. Write a post card now.

MEAD CYCLE CO. DEPT. B-229 CHICAGO

Mr. Carpenter:

Satisfaction is Assured When You Use Oak Flooring

Landlords offering houses *for sale* or *for rent recognize* the *value* of *OAK FLOORING* and that is why they *emphasize OAK FLOORING* in their *ads* in *newspapers.* They know that *OAK FLOORING* is sure to *attract a better class* of *tenants* or *buyers.*

Three-eighths inch Clear or *Select Plain OAK FLOORING* makes a very *economical* and *attractive* floor. It is *easy to lay* and will give *complete satisfaction.*

Three-eighths inch OAK FLOORING is very *adaptable* for covering old pine floors in old houses or in new houses over cheap sub-floors. Three-eighths inch OAK FLOORING, when laid, has all the appearance of 13-16 inch.

OAK FLOORING represents the very *best kind of investment* and is always sure to give *lasting satisfaction.*

All reputable lumber dealers sell OAK FLOORING.

Write for booklet—"America's Best Flooring."

The Oak Flooring Bureau

1357 Conway Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

My Magazine **FREE** For Six Months

INVESTING FOR PROFIT

Send me your name and address right NOW and I will send you INVESTING FOR PROFIT magazine *absolutely free* for six months. It tells how to get the utmost earnings from your money—how to tell good investments—how to pick the most profitable of sound investments. It reveals how capitalists make $1 000 grow to $22 000—in fact gives you the vital investing information that should enable you to *make your money grow proportionately.* I have decided this month to give 500 six months subscriptions to INVESTING FOR PROFIT *free* Every copy

WORTH AT LEAST $10.00

to every investor—perhaps a fortune. Send your name and address now, mention this paper and get a *free* introductory subscription Conditions may prevent repeating this offer. Better take it now. You'll be willing to pay 10c a copy after you have read it six months.

H. L. Barber, Pub., R. 519, 30 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

When Writing to Our Advertisers Kindly Mention Your Official Journal

"The Carpenter"

Send For This Handbook

It's FREE. 60 pages of mechanical information that has never been compiled before. A mine of the most valuable kind of facts, formulas and helpful hints.

MILLERS FALLS MECHANICS' HANDBOOK

Here Are a Few Subjects:

Weight per foot of wood.
Wood staining receipts.
Putty, cement and glues for wood.
Number of nails to pound.
How to figure board measure, shingles, paint, brickwork and stonework, and 50 other subjects.

Send For Book No. 6

Millers Falls Company

106 River St. Millers Falls, Mass.

Morrill Sawsets

are designed to set saws according to standard saw practice, and if properly used will set them exactly the same as a saw manufacturer turns them out. The "Special" is designed for hand saws used with the average run of woods but with wet, green or very soft woods, or where the operator requires a very large set, a No. 1 Sawset should be used.

A SAWSET SHOULD FIT THE SAW

as a large, powerful sawset will break the teeth of a thin hand saw; and a large, thick saw will break the parts of a small sawset.

"Special" for Hand saws not over 16 gauge	Price, $1.00
No. 1 for Hand saws not over 16 gauge	1.00
No. 3 for Cross-cut and Circular saws 14 to 20 gauge	1.50
No. 4 for Champion and M tooth saws 14 to 20 gauge	1.50
No. 5 for Timber and Board saws 6 to 14 gauge	2.00

The "Special," Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Sawsets are packed one each in a paper carton having full directions, uses and warrant printed thereon. If your dealer does not carry the sawset you wish, and cannot get it for you, we will be glad to send you one postpaid upon receipt of price. We also manufacture BENCH STOPS, PUNCHES, NAIL PULLERS, etc.

Our name and trade mark "Apex" are stamped upon every tool of our manufacture. Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

TRADE APEX MARK

We will shortly issue a revised edition of "Saw Points," and will then fill the requests for it now on hand.

Chas. Morrill — **93 Walker St. New York**

A CARPENTER'S SAW

Let your next Saw be an ATKINS. We make a Perfect Saw for Every Purpose, all sizes and kinds of teeth and points. They are made for men who insist on the finest Tools. They are not imitations of other Saws, but are original in design and better and finer than any other brand. If you don't believe it—try one and if it fails to give you satisfaction, take it back to your dealer and exchange it for a new Saw or get your money back.

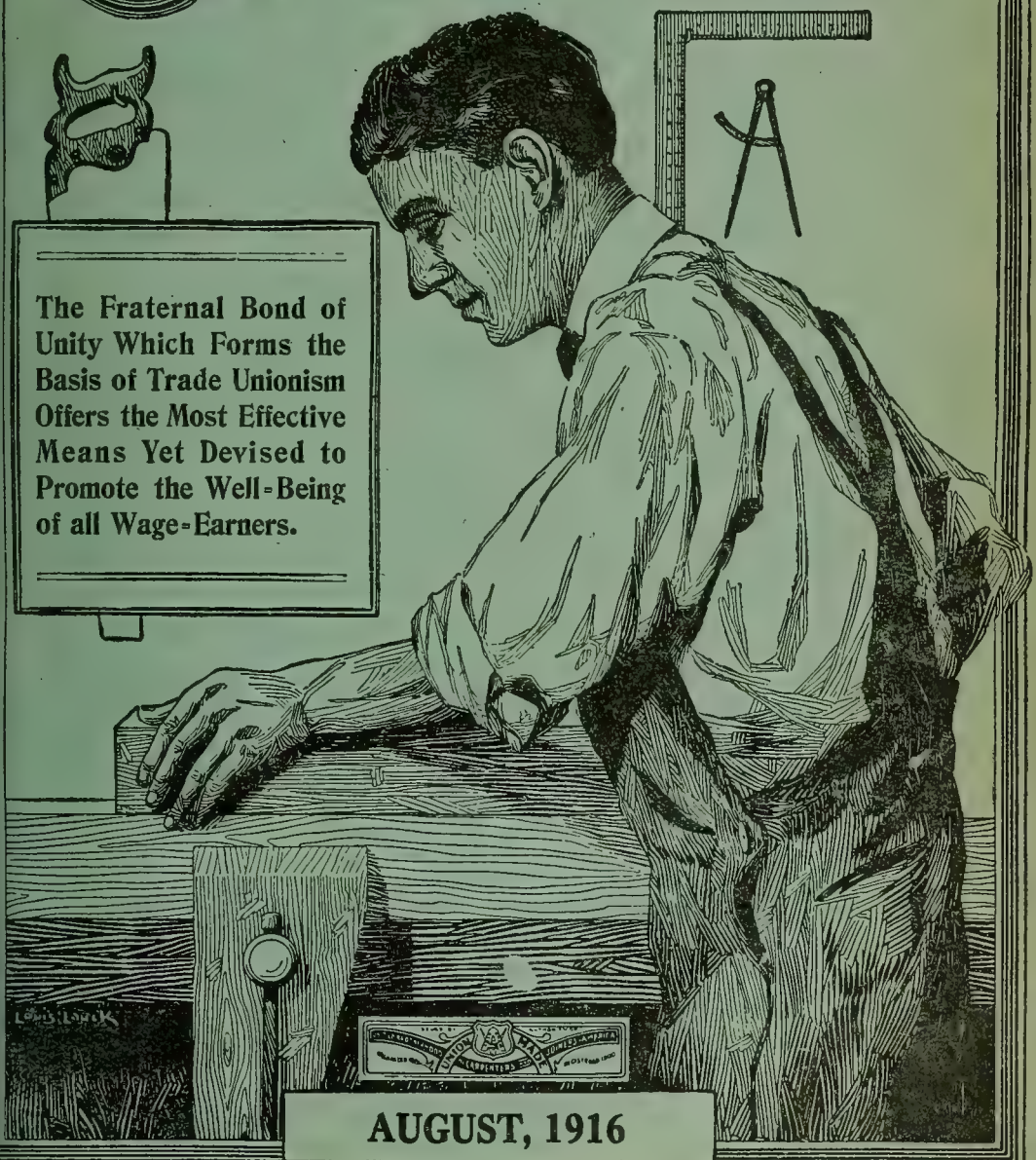
FREE OFFER TO CARPENTERS: Send ten cents and get a gold plated Hand Saw Watch Charm, our 32-page Saw Sense Book and Carpenters Time Book and Wage Scale free.

E. C. Atkins & Company, Inc.

Indianapolis, Indiana

The Carpenter

The Fraternal Bond of Unity Which Forms the Basis of Trade Unionism Offers the Most Effective Means Yet Devised to Promote the Well-Being of all Wage-Earners.



AUGUST, 1916

CYPRESS "THE WOOD ETERNAL"

is one of the best of exterior trim woods. Many careful judges think it the very best of all woods for outdoor use. Its extraordinary resistance to all rot influences makes a strong appeal to the thrifty mind. Its popularity with the public is based on a growing knowledge of its worth.

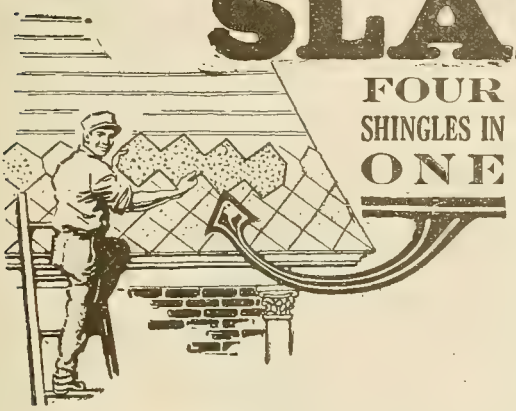
Let our "CONTRACTORS' HELPS DEPARTMENT" help YOU. Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable Counsel. We invite Correspondence with a serious purpose in it.

Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Ass'n

1252 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, Louisiana
1252 Heard Nat'l Bank Building, Jacksonville, Florida

INSIST ON CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL LUMBER DEALER'S. IF HE HASN'T IT, LET US KNOW IMMEDIATELY

FLEX-A-TILE DIAMOND SLABS



Flex-A-Tile Diamond Slabs *save 35 per cent in freight cost —38 per cent* on the cost of nails — *50 per cent in labor.* Their unique diamond point shape permits of a better, tighter job of roofing; makes them easier to lay and handle. Pleasing color combinations, unobtainable before, can now be easily secured with the red and green Flex-A-Tile Diamond Slabs.

FLEX-A-TILE SQUARE BUTT SLABS

To meet the demand for an easy-to-lay asphalt roofing that would comprise many of the best features of Flex-A-Tile Diamond Slabs and at the same time give the appearance of the individual rectangular Flex-A-Tile Shingles, we devised the Flex-A-Tile Square Butt Slab. Three four-inch long slots divide each Square Butt Slab at equal intervals, making it, like the Diamond Slab, practically four shingles in one.

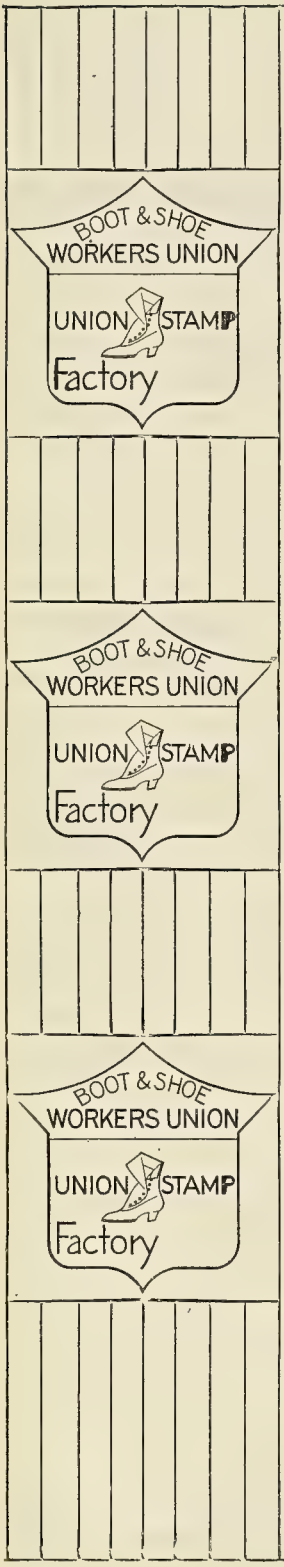
Send Today For Samples and Complete Particulars

By all means get samples and full details about these two new Flex-A-Tile Asphalt Slabs. Just say you want to know all about our Diamond Point and Square Butt Slabs. Write today.

THE HEPPES COMPANY

Dept. H, 1049 Kilbourne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Utility Board No-Tar Asphalt Paint Flex-A-Tile Roll Roofing
Other Guaranteed Heppes Products



CARPENTERS, ATTENTION!

Union Shoes for Union Men

Union men can purchase ***Union footwear,*** in all grades, styles and prices for every member of their family.

Union men who desire to support the Union principle show their loyalty ***first of all*** in the purchase of ***Union made goods.***

Insist on ***Union Stamp shoes*** and your retailer will be glad to supply your needs.

One stamp and one alone marks Union made shoes—the official stamp of the ***Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.***

Look for this stamp on your footwear. It is a guarantee of quality workmanship by Union men who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

UNION shoes ALONE for UNION men!

Remember, no matter what any manufacturer or retailer may say, no shoes can be considered Union made unless they have the Union stamp.

International Headquarters

Boot & Shoe Workers Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

246 Summer Street
BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN
General President

CHAS. L. BAINE
Gen. Sec. Treasurer

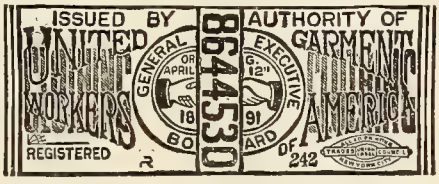
You carpenters who work with the level and square

Can only be square and on the level with yourselves and organized labor, by purchasing union label goods.

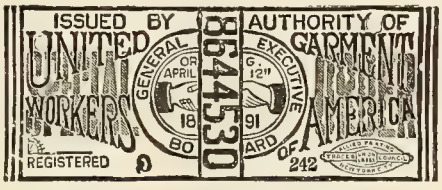
By you union carpenters demanding the union labels of other crafts you will be setting the example and encouraging other union men to demand the union label on your product and in this way make your organization strong and efficient.

When purchasing clothing, shirts, overalls, collars or cuffs you will be aiding the members of the United Garment Workers of America to secure better wages, shorter hours and good working conditions if you will ***see to it that each garment you purchase bears one of the following labels:***

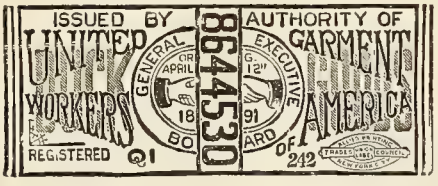
READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING BEARS THIS LABEL



SPECIAL ORDER CLOTHING BEARS THIS LABEL



SHIRTS, OVERALLS AND WORKING CLOTHING BEAR THIS LABEL



If garments do not bear one of these labels they are ***not union made;*** refuse to accept them.

If you cannot procure union label garments in your city information will be furnished to you as to where you can procure same, if you will communicate with:

The United Garment Workers

OF AMERICA

Bible House New York, City

Do You Want Goods Manufactured By Union Men and Women?

When you wish any textile fabric, such as underwear, hosiery, sweaters, knit goods, or mens' garters, write to any of the following firms, who are using the union label on their products. They will either fill your order or notify you of the address of the retail dealer in your locality who is handling their products.

FIRMS USING THE UNION LABEL OF THE UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA

B. & L. TEXTILE COMPANY
Mens' underwear all weights and sizes, in cotton, wool and mixed material
COHOES, N. Y.

WRIGHT HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO.
Mens', womens' and childrens' underwear, in cotton, wool and mixed material
TROY, N. Y.

CLARK & HOLSAPPLE
Mens' underwear all weights and sizes, in cotton, wool and mixed material
COHOES, N. Y.

UTAH WOOLEN MILLS
Mens', womens' and children's underwear, all weights and sizes, in cotton, wool and mixed material
LOGAN, UTAH

MOORE & TIERNEY
Mens' underwear in all weights and sizes, in cotton, wool and mixed material
COHOES, N. Y.

WILLIAM MOORE KNITTING CO.
Mens' underwear all weights and sizes, in cotton, wool and mixed material
COHOES, N. Y.

LOGAN KNITTING FACTORY
Mens', womens' and children's underwear, all weights and sizes, in cotton, wool and mixed material
LOGAN, UTAH

CACHE KNITTING CO.
Mens', womens' and children's underwear, all weights and sizes, in cotton wool and mixed material
LOGAN, MICH.

Following are manufacturers of Hosiery using the Union Label of the United Textile Workers of America on their products:

TITLOW & PFEIFLE
Mens', womens' and children's hosiery, all weights and sizes, in cotton lyle, silk and wool
WILKES-BARRE, PA.

UNITY HOSIERY MILLS
Mens', womens' and children's hosiery, all weights and sizes, in cotton lyle, silk and wool
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CACHE KNITTING CO.
Mens', womens' and children's hosiery, all sizes and weights, in cotton, lyle, silk and wool
LOGAN, UTAH

LOGAN KNITTING FACTORY
Mens', womens' and children's hosiery, all weights and sizes, in cotton lyle, silk and wool
LOGAN, UTAH

UTAH WOOLEN MILLS
Mens', womens' and children's hosiery, all weights and sizes, in cotton lyle, silk and wool
LOGAN, UTAH

Sweaters and general line of knit goods, for men, women and children

CACHE KNITTING CO., Logan, Utah
LOGAN KNITTING FACTORY, Logan, Utah
UTAH WOOLEN MILLS, Logan, Utah

PENNSYLVANIA KNITTING MILLS
Silk and wool sweaters for men and women
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

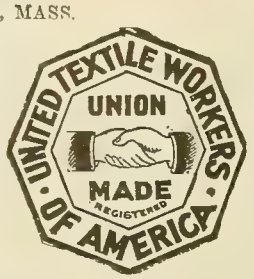
Mens' Garters

THE EVERLASTING GARTER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

All of the above manufacturers use this label. It is a guarantee that the goods are manufactured in clean, healthful factories, or shops under the best sanitary conditions and by the most efficient working men and women in the trade, and also guarantees that those who manufacture the goods are receiving union wages and union conditions.

Free catalogue or circular mailed upon request, send to any of the above firms.

For further information address:



The United Textile Workers of America

John Golden, President **Sara A. Conboy, Secretary**

Room 86, Bible House **New York City, N. Y.**

CARPENTERS!

Do You Buy Union Made Hats?

IF NOT, WHY?

Over four-fifths of the Hat Manufacturers of the United States are now using the ***Union Label*** of the ***United Hatters of North America.***

Union-Made Hats of every style, quality and price and of the very best value are on sale in every store and can be had for the asking.

WHY PATRONIZE THE ONE-FIFTH WHICH IS NON-UNION?

This is our ***Union Label.*** It is on buff colored paper and sewed in the hat under the sweat band.

Take a good look at it and see that you get it in the next hat you purchase.

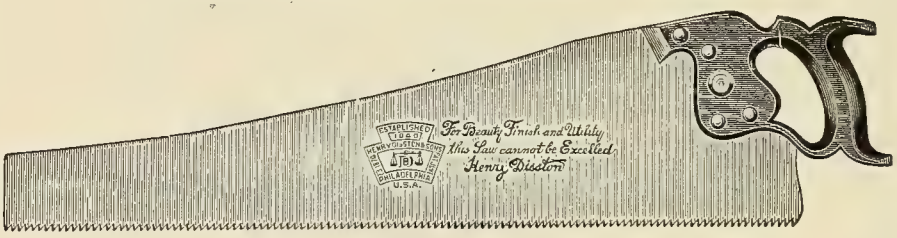
Remember*Stetson Hats* are ***Non-Union.***

United Hatters of North America

Headquarters, General Office: 72-73 Bible House : : New York City

A Good Mechanic Can do a Job with *Any* Tool, *But*——

—not so well
—not so quickly
—not so easily
as he can with a *good* tool



DISSTON SAWS

are the Saws for a good mechanic because a skilled artisan takes a pride in his work and in his tools. It's a satisfaction to own and work with a
DISSTON SAW

Booklet on Sharpening Instructions Free

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

All communications regarding advertising space in The Carpenter should be addressed to John Morrison, advertising manager, 25 Third Avenue, New York City.

Volume XXXVI—No. 8 Established in 1881 | INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1916 | One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

"The Union"

United we stand and our freedom command,
Divided we fall by the way,
And factional strife is the danger so rife
That leads to our doom and dismay.
Be brothers, be men—do you realize when
We were slaves to the masters of gold,
Deprived of our rights and the world's sweet delights,
Enslaved in the dark days of old?

Then pause and reflect and the Union respect,
Let nothing detract from its aim;
Let jealousy's dart and all malice depart,
Be tardy to censure or blame.
Be true to the cause and abide by its laws
And cherish its blessings, I pray;
Revere it and love it, no cause is above it—
The Union, God bless it for aye!

—Frank J. Hayes.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In accordance with paragraph 5, Section 13, of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., I herewith furnish information which will be valuable to have on hand at all times.

DISTRICT COUNCILS

CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
Birmingham, Ala.	Room 333 Hood Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	3.60	No	No
Mobile, and Vicinity, Ala.	C. T. C. Hall	2nd Fri.	9	3.15	No	No
Bay Counties, Cal.	200 Guerrero St., B. T. Temple	Wed.	8	5.00	Part	Part
Los Angeles, Cal.	540 Maple Ave.	Saturday	8	4.00	No	No
Maritime Bay, Cal.	123 Stewart St.	Tuesday	8	4.00 to 5.00	No	Yes
Sacramento, Cal.						
San Diego, Cal.						
Santa Clara Valley, Cal	Labor Temple, 72-78 N. 2d St.	Wed.	8	5.00	Part	No
Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	No
Bridgeport and Vicinity, Conn.	133 Fairfield Ave.	Monday	8	4.25	Yes	Yes
New Haven, Conn.	117½ Court St.	Friday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
Washington, D. C.						
Duval County, Fla.	46½ W. Bay St., Jacksonvill, Fla.	Friday	8	3.00	No	No
East Coast, Fla.						
Tampa, Fla.	1110½ Franklin St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.60	No	No
Augusta and vicinity, Ga.	Labor Hall, Corner Jackson and Ellis	1-3-5 Fri.	8	2.80 to 3.20	No	No
Savannah, Ga.						
Chicago, Ill.						
De Kalb County, Ill.	Alternately, De Kalb and Sycamore, Ill.	1st Wed.	8–9	4.00 and 4.05	No	No
Du Page County, Ill.	Room 811, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.	1st Sat.	8	4.60	Yes	Yes
Fox River Valley, Ill.	Alternately, Aurora, Batavia and St. Charles, Ill.	1st Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
Illinois Valley, Ill.	Walwin Hall, Spring Valley, Ill.	1st Sun.	8	4.40	No	Yes
Peoria, Pekin, Washington and Vicinity, Ill.	109-111 S. Adams St., Peoria, Ill.	3rd Mon.	8–9	3.15 to 4.80	Part	Vbl.
Rock River, Ill.						
Saline County, Ill.						
Tri City, Ill.						
Will County, Ill.						
Indianapolis, Ind.	Room 30, Cosmos Castle	Tuesday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
Lake County, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall, State St., Hammond, Ind.	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	No
Cedar Rapids, Iowa						
Dubuque, Iowa						
Tri-City, Iowa	Rock Island Ind. Home Bldg.	Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
Pittsburg and Vicinity, Kan.	Labor Temple, Pittsburg, Kan.	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	No	No
Hamilton County, O., and Kenton and Campbell Counties Ky.	1228 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
Alexandria, La.						
Baton Rouge and Vicinity, La.	Cor. North Blvd. and 12th St.	Wed.	8	3.20	No	No
New Orleans, La.						
Portland, Maine	289 Congress St.	2-4 Fri.	8	2.40	Yes	Yes
Berkshire County, Mass.	Pittsfield, Mass.	4th Sun.	8	3.82	Yes	No
Boston, Mass.						
Fall River, Mass.	14 Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	3.84	Yes	Yes
Holyoke, Mass.						
Lawrence, Mass.	Franco-American Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	No
Lowell, Mass.	Runell Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	No
Lynn, Mass.						
Middlesex, Mass.						
New Bedford, Mass.	384 Acushnet Ave.	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	No
Newton, Mass.						

CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
New York, New Haven and Hartford, Mass.						
Norfolk County, Mass.						
North Bristol, Mass.						
Northern, Mass.	Finnish Pub. Co. Bldg., room 4, Fitchburg, Mass.	1-3 Mon.	8	3.50	No	No
North Shore, Mass.	71 Washington St., Salem, Mass.	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
Quincy, Mass.	Poland Hall, Wollaston, Mass.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.40	Yes	No
South Shore, Mass.						
Springfield, Mass.						
Taunton, Mass.						
Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple, 62 Madison St.	Monday	8	4.16	Yes	Yes
Grand Rapids and Vicinity, Mich.	7 Pake St.	Tues.	8-10	2.00 to 3.60	Part	No
Muskegon, Mich.						
Tri County, Mich.						
Wayne County, Mich.	162 Randolph St., Detroit, Mich.	Thursday	8	4.40	Yes	Part
Twin City, Minn.	1921 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.	Monday	8–9	3.15 to 4.00	Part	Part
Jasper County and Vicinity, Mo.	Carthage and Joplin, Mo.	Wed.	8	3.60 to 4.00	No	No
Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	No
St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	Vbl.
Tri-City, Neb.	Labor Temple, Omaha, Neb.	Friday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
Manchester, N. H.	1017 Elm St.	2-4 Mon.	8	3.52	Yes	No
Atlantic County, N. J.						
Bergen County, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall, Hackensack, N. J.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	Part
Elizabeth and Vicinity, N. J.	225 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.		8	4.50	Yes	No
Hudson County, N. J.						
Lehigh Valley and Slate Belt, Pa.						
Montclair and Oranges, N. J.	Central Hall, Bloomfield Center, N. J.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
Newark and vicinity, N. J.	48 Williams St.	Thursday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
Passaic, N. J.	179 Prospect St., Vickers Hall	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
Paterson, N. J.	Labor Institute	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
Philadelphia and Vicinity, Pa.						
Summit, Madison, and Springfield, N. J.	Masons Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
Albany, N. Y.						
Batavia, N. Y.						
Buffalo, N. Y.	12-14 E. Eagle St.	Wed.	8	4.00	3 Mo.	No
Elmira, N. Y.	200-202 E. Water St.	2-4 Tues.	8	2.80 to 3.60	Part	Yes
Greenburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.						
Mohawk Valley, N. Y.						
Niagara County, N. Y.	North Tonowanda and Lockport, N. Y.	Thursday	8	3.60	No	No
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2207 Main St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.60 to 4.00	Part	Part
North Hempstead, N. Y.						
Port Chester and Vicinity, N. Y.	18 Adee St.	Tuesday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	Alt. Wed.	8	3.25 to 4.25	Part	Yes
South Shore, N. Y.						
Syracuse, N. Y.	134 W. Onondaga St.	2-4 Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
Westchester County, N. Y.						
White Plains, N. Y.						
Yonkers, N. Y.	Wiggins Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
Hamilton County, Ohio, and Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.						
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	307 Superior Ave. N. W., Cleveland, O.	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
Dayton, O.	30 S. Main St., 3d floor	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	Part
Ohio Valley, O.						
Summit County, O.	32 N. Main St., Akron, O.	Thursday	8	4.40	No	Yes
Pacific Coast Maritime						
Portland and Vicinity, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-4 Sat.	8	4.00	Yes	No
Beaver Valley, Pa.	919 3rd Ave., New Brighton, Pa.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
Delaware County, Pa.	Riley Bldg., Chester, Pa.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
Lehigh Valley and Slate Belt, Pa						
Lower Anthracite Region, Pa.		1st Wed.	9	3.33	Yes	Yes
McKeesport, Pa.						

CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. & Hol.	Agreement
Monongahela, Valley, Pa.						
Montgomery County, Pa.	Cor. Main and DeKalb Sts., Norristown, Pa.	1-3 Mon.	8	3.20 to 4.40	Yes	Part
Philadelphia and Vicinity, Pa.	142 N. 11th St.	Thursday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
Pittsburgh, Pa.	231-33 5th Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
Wyoming Valley, Pa.	69 Simon Long Bldg., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1-3 Mon.	8	3.80	Part	Yes
San Juan, Porto Rico						
Newport, R. I.	185 Thames St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.						
Charleston, S. C.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	3.00	Part	No
Columbia, S. C.	Lever Hall, 1615 Main St.	1-3 Fri.	9	3.15	No	Vbl.
Memphis, Tenn.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	Vbl.
Galveston, Tex.	Galveston and Texas City, alternately	2nd Fri.	8	4.50	No	No
Jefferson County, Tex.						
Salt Lake City and Vicinity, Utah	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	No
Burlington, Vt.						
Pacific Coast Maritime						
Puget Sound Maritime						
Seattle, King County and Vicinity, Wash.	Carpenters Hall, Seattle, Wash.	Thursday	8	4.50	Yes	No
Tacoma and Pierce County, Wash.						
Ohio Valley, W. Va.	Majority Bldg., Wheeling W. Va.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00 to 4.20	Yes	Yes
LaCrosse, Wis.						
Milwaukee, Wis.	528 Chestnut St.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	Part
Rock River, Wis.						
Edmonton, Alta., Canada	Mechanics' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	No
Vancouver, B. C., Canada						
Victoria, B. C., Canada						
Winnipeg, Man., Canada	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.		4.95	Yes	No
Brantford, Ont., Canada						
Frontier, Ont., Canada	Temperance Bldg., Thorold, Ont., Can.	1-3 Thurs.	8-9	3.60 and 4.00	Part	Part
Hamilton, Ont., Canada	Bricklayers' Hall	Friday	8	3.40	Yes	Yes
Toronto, Ont., Canada	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	3.60	Yes	No
Montreal, Que., Can.	276 Amherst St.	Wed.	9	3.15	No	No
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.						

LOCAL UNIONS

1 Chicago, Ill.	20 W. Randolph St.	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
2 Cincinnati, Ohio	Carpenters' Bldg., 1228 Walnut St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
3 Wheeling, W. Va.	Ohio Valley Trades Hall	Friday	8	4.20	Yes	Yes
4 Davenport, Iowa	Turners' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
5 St. Louis, Mo.	Niemeyer's Hall, 9th and Lima Sts.	Saturday	8	5.00	Yes	No
6 Amsterdam, N. Y.	11 Church St.	Monday	8	3.60	Yes	No
7 Minneapolis, Minn.	26 Washington Ave. S.	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	No
8 Philadelphia, Pa.	Parkway Bldg.	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
9 Buffalo, N. Y.	385 Ellicott St.	Thursday	8	4.00	3-Mo	Yes
10 Chicago, Ill.	4358 State St.	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
11 Cleveland, Ohio	307 Superior Ave. N. W.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
13 Chicago, Ill.	201 S. Halsted St.	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
14 San Antonio, Texas	114½ Alamo St., South	Tuesday	8	3.60	No	No
15 Philadelphia, Pa.	Parkway Bldg.	Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
16 Springfield, Ill.	Carpenter's Hall, 7th and Adams	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	Vbl.
17 Bellaire, Ohio	I. O. O. F. Temple	1-3-5 Thr.	8	4.20	Yes	Yes
18 Hamilton, Ont., Can.	22½ John St. South	1-3-5 Tues.	8	3.20		
19 Detroit, Mich.	124 Cass Ave.	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	No
20 Camden, N. J.	Broadway and Washington Sts.	Friday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
21 Chicago, Ill.	1344-46 Oregon St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
22 San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	No
23 Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	4.16	Yes	Yes
24 Batavia, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	2.50		
25 Toledo, Ohio	314 Cherry St.	Wed.	8	4.00		
26 Syracuse, N. Y.	501 Bastable Block	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
27 Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	3.60	Yes	No
28 Missoula, Mont.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.00	No	No
29 New York, N. Y.						
30 New London, Conn.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	3.84	Yes	Yes
31 Trenton, N. J.	34 S. Broad St.	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	No
33 Boston, Mass.						
35 San Rafael, Cal.	Building Trades Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	No
36 Oakland, Cal.	763 12th St.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
37 Shamokin, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Bldg.	Thurs.	9	3.33		
38 St. Catherines, Ont., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	3.44		
39 Cleveland, Ohio	Broadway and Mead Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
41 Nashville, Tenn.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	3.20		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
					3.00		
42	San Francisco, Cal.	202-218 Guerrero	Tuesday	8	to 5.00	No	Vbl.
43	Hartford, Conn.	Socialist Hall	Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	No
44	Champaign and Urbana, Ill.	37 Main St., Champaign	Monday	8	4.40		
45	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Friday	8	5.00		
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.						
47	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Saturday	8	5.00		
49	Lowell, Mass.	Runels Bldg.	Tuesday	8	3.60		
50	New York, N. Y.						
51	Millinocket, Me.	McAvey Hall	Monday	9	3.00		
52	Charleston, S. Car.						
53	White Plains, N. Y.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
54	Chicago, Ill.	26th St. and Springfield Ave.	1-3 Sun.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	No
57	Irvington, N. J.	Drakes Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00		
58	Chicago, Ill.	Lincoln Turner Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
59	Lancaster, Pa.	22 S. Queen St.	Friday	9	3.24	Yes	No
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	Columbia Hall	Saturday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
61	Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	No
62	Englewood, Ill.	6414 S. Halsted St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
63	Bloomington, Ill.	204 W. Front St.	Friday	8	4.00	No	No
64	Louisville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	3.60	Yes	No
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	31 Smith St.	2-4 Monday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	8 W. Third St.	Friday	8	3.50	No	Yes
67	Roxbury, Mass.	184 Dudley St.	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
68	Menominee, Wis.	Cor. Main and Broadway	2-last Sat.	9	3.60	No	No
69	Columbia, S. C.	Presbyterian Church	2-4 Wed.	9		No	No
70	Brighton Park, Ill.	38th Place and Calif. Ave.	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
71	Fort Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	4.00		
72	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	Monday	8	4.25	Yes	Yes
73	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Cor. 8th and Cherry Sts.	Thursday	8	3.20	No	No
75	Indianapolis, Ind.	Cosmos Castle	Thursday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
76	Brooklyn, N. Y.	288-290 Court St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
77	Port Chester, N. Y.						
78	Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-last Mon.	8	4.00		
79	New Haven, Conn.	117½ Court St.	Monday	8	4.00		
80	Moreland, Ill.	4039 W. Madison St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
81	Erie, Pa.	14th and State St., C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	4 Mo.	Yes
82	Haverhill, Mass.	No. 2. Gilman Place	Tuesday	8	3.84		
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.						
84	Akron, Ohio	32 North Main St.	Wed.	8	4.40	No	Part
85	Red Wing, Minn.	Scandinavian Hall	4th Mon.	9	3.60	No	No
86	St. Louis, Mo.	7800 S. Broadway	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00		
87	St. Paul, Minn.	309 Wabasha St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
88	Anaconda, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	5.50	No	Part
89	Mobile, Ala.						
90	Evansville, Ind.	Cor. 5th and Main	Monday	8	4.00	3 Mo.	Yes
91	Racine, Wis.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	4.40	Yes	No
92	Mobile, Ala.	St. Louis, between Cedar and Lawrence	1st Tues.	9	3.50		
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.						
94	Providence, R. I.	152 Weybossett St.	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
95	San Francisco, Cal.						
96	Springfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall, 19 Sanford St.	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
97	New Britain, Conn.	34 Church St.	Wed.	8	3.60	Yes	No
98	Spokane, Wash.	9 Madison St.	Friday	8	4.50	Yes	No
99	Cohoes, N. Y.	Ramson St., No. 60 Rear	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
100	Muskegon, Mich.						
101	Baltimore, Md.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	No
102	Boston, Mass.	724 Washington St.	4th Wed.	10	2.65 to 2.90	No	No
103	Birmingham, Ala.	216½ N. 20th St.	Monday	8	3.60	No	Part
104	Dayton, Ohio	30 S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	Part
105	Cleveland, Ohio	72d & St. Clair Sts.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
106	Des Moines, Iowa	106 6th Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
107	Pensacola, Fla.	Gregory and Coyle Sts.	2-4 Mon.	9	2.00		
108	St. Hyancinthe, Que., Can.	173 Girouard St.	Monday	10	2.25		
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	6th and Francis Sts.	Wed.	8	4.00		
111	Lawrence, Mass.	Franco-American Hall	Tuesday	8	3.82		
112	Butte, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	4.50 to 7.00	Yes	Yes
113	Chesterton, Ind.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
114	Sulphur Springs, Texas	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	3.20		
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	133 Fairfield Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.25	Yes	No
116	Bay City, Mich.	Central Trades Hall	Monday	8	3.60		
117	Albany, N. Y.	Beaver Block	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00		
118	Jersey City, N. J.	642 Newark Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	9	2.75		
119	Newark, N. J.	28-30 E. Park St.	Monday	8	4.00		
120	Newark, N. J.						
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	3 S. Laurel St.	Monday	8	3.00	No	No
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	4416 Germantown Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
123	San Francisco, Cal.	113 Steward St.	1st Fri.	8	4.00		
124	Bradford, Pa.	Labor Hall, Main St.	Thursday	8	3.60	No	Yes
125	Utica, N. Y.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
127	Derby, Conn.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.55		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
129	Hazelton, Pa.	Union Hall	Friday	8	3.42	No	Yes
130	Teague, Texas	K. of P. Hall	1st Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
131	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.50	Yes	No
132	Washington, D. C.	425 G St., N. W.	Friday	8	4.40		
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	621½ Wabash Ave.	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
134	Montreal, Que., Can.	417 Ontario, East	Monday	9	4 05		
135	Allentown, Pa.	714 Hamilton St.	Monday	9	3.15	Yes	Yes
136	Newark, Ohio	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	252 Main St.	Monday	8	3.44		
139	Jersey City, N. J.	582 West Side Ave.	Thursday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
140	O'Fallon, Ill	Reil's Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	4.00		
141	Chicago, Ill.	71st St. and South Chicago Ave.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	628 Penn. Ave.	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
143	Canton, Ohio	Market and 2nd Sts., S. E.	Monday	8			
144	Macon, Ga.	Union Hall	Thursday	9	3.00		
145	Sayre, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.00		
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	269 State St.	Monday	8	4.00		
148	Newark, N. J.	704 S. 14th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.50		
149	Irvington, N. Y.	Gilligan's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	
150	Plymouth, Pa.	Zakalum Hall	Friday	8	3.40		
151	Long Branch, N. J.	Castle Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	3.00	No	No
152	Memphis, Tenn.	Masonic Hall	Wed.	8	4.00		
153	Helena, Mont.	Cruse Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.00	No	Part
154	Kewanee, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mond.	8	4.00	No	Yes
155	Plainfield, N. J.	224 W. Front St.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
156	Staunton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.40		
157	Jersey City, N. J.	642 Newark Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50		
158	Los Angeles, Cal.	540 Maple Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
159	Charleston, S. C.	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	9	3.00		
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	3 N. 39th St.	Tuesday	8	4.40		
161	Kenosha, Wis.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	No
162	San Mateo, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	No
163	Peekskill, N. Y.	Cor. Div. and Main	2-4 Tues.	8	3.60		
164	Pittsburgh, Pa.						
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Geyer's Hall, E. E.	Monday	8	5.00		
166	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	2-3 Tues.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
167	Elizabeth, N. J.	709 Elizabeth Ave.	Monday	8	4.50		
168	Kansas City, Kan.	741 Minnesota Ave.	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	No
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Part
170	Bridgeport, Ohio	Heinlein's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	3.75 and 4.00		
171	Youngstown, Ohio	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	4.00		
173	Munising, Mich.	Caskanetts Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	3.60		
174	Joliet, Ill.	Connor's Hall	Tuesday	8	4.80		
176	Newport, R. I.	185 Thames St.	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
177	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St., C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
178	Montreal, Que., Can.						
179	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	Alternate Wed.	8	4.25	Yes	Yes
180	Vallejo, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	5.00		
181	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North Ave.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
182	Cleveland, Ohio	2358 Ontario St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80		
183	Peoria, Ill.	109-11 S. Adams	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	No
184	Salt Lake City, Utah	151 S. Second East	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	No
185	Falls Creek, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60		
186	Steubenville, Ohio	Maccabee Hall	Monday	8	4.40	No	Yes
187	Geneva, N. Y.	Rigby Hall	Wed.	8	3.50	No	No
188	New York, N. Y.						
189	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00	No	Yes
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.	Women's Library Club Room	1st Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
191	York, Pa.	114 S. George St.	Monday	9	2.52	Yes	No
192	Syracuse, N. Y.	Armbrusters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00		
193	North Adams, Mass.	Room 210, Dowlin Blk.	Wed.	8	3.82	Yes	
194	Alameda, Cal.	Park St. and Alameda Ave.	1-3-5 Fri.	8	5.00	Yes	No
195	Peru, Ill.	Cor. 4th and Pike Sts.	2-4 Sat.	8	4.00	No	Yes
196	Greenwich, Conn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	4.24		
197	Sherman, Texas	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.00		
198	Dallas, Texas	Young and Evergreen Sts.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
199	Chicago, Ill.	3101 E. 92nd St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
200	Columbus, Ohio	34 E. Rich St.	Thursday	8	4.20		
201	Wichita, Kan.	121 N. Market St.	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
202	Pittsburgh, Pa.	120 Sheridan St. E. E.	Thursday	8	5.00		
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	255 Main St., Labor Hall.	Tuesday	8	3.82	Yes	No
204	Coffeen, Ill.						
205	Boyne City, Mich.	Club Rooms	2-4 Mon.	9	3.60		
206	New Castle, Pa.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	4.00		
207	Chester, Pa.	Sixth and Wall Sts.	Friday	8	4 00	Yes	No
208	Fort Worth, Texas	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	5.00		
209	Cincinnati, Ohio	1228 Walnut St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
210	Stamford, Conn.	Weeds Hall	Thursday	8	4.50	Yes	
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	107 Federal St., N. S.	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
212	Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	G. A. R. Hall	1st Sat.	9	3.60		
213	Houston, Texas	206½ Main St.	Friday	8	4.50	Yes	No
215	Lafayette, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	No
216	Torrington, Conn.						
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman Hall, High St.	1-3 Wed.	8	3.82	Yes	Yes
218	East Boston, Mass.	18 Central Square	Tuesday	8	4.80		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
220	Wallace, Ida.	Cor. 6th and Cedar Sts.	Tuesday	8	5.00		
221	Naperville, Ill.	Becker's Hall	2nd Mon.	9	4.50		
222	Westfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.60 to 4.00	Yes	No
223	Fall River, Mass.	Talbot Block	Wed.	8	3.84	Yes	Yes
224	Jacksonville, Fla.	North and Cedar Sts.	Monday	8	3.00	No	No
225	Knoxville, Tenn.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	9	2.70	No	No
226	Portland, Ore.	162½ Second St.	Tuesday	8	4.00		
227	Rock Island, Ill.						
228	Pottsville, Pa.	110 N. Center St.	Thursday	9	3.33	Yes	Yes
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	Jacobson Hall	Thursday	8	3.60	No	No
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	80 South 12th St.	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
231	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	Tuesday	8	3.25	No	Yes
232	Fort Wayne, Ind.	219 E. Berry St.	Thursday	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
233	West Chicago, Ill.	Woodmen's Hall	2nd Tues.	8–9	3.33 to 4.80	Part	Yes
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	Emmett Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	3.65	Yes	No
235	Riverside, Cal.						
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Irwin Hall	Saturday	9	3.25		
237	Pittsburg, N. S., Pa.	Spring Garden Ave. and Chestnut St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
238	Philadelphia, Pa.	Labor Lyceum	Friday	8	4.40		
239	Easton, Pa. †	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.68	Yes	Yes
240	East Rochester, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00		
241	Moline, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.40		
242	Chicago, Ill.	Cor. South Ashland Ave. and 52nd St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
243	Tiffin, Ohio	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	3.15		
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	No
245	Cambridge, Ohio	Union Labor Hall	Thursday	8	3.44	No	No
246	New Brighton, Pa.	G. E. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00		
248	St. Clairsville, Ohio			8	4.00		
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.						
250	Lake Forest, Ill.	Blackler Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
251	Kingston, N. Y.	635 Broadway	1-3 Friday	8	3.40		
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	3.60		
253	Atlanta, Ga.	112 Trinity Ave.	Saturday	9	3.60		
254	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.00		
255	McKees Rocks, Pa.	Christian Hall	1-3 Friday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
256	Savannah, Ga.						
257	St. Louis, Mo.	3204 Lucas Ave.	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	No
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Friday	9	3.00		
260	Waterbury, Conn.	Painters' Hall	Tuesday	8	3.52		
261	Scranton, Pa.	123 Penn. Ave.	Friday	8	4.00		
262	San Jose, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	3.25 to 5.00	No	Yes
263	Berwick, Pa.	Women's Relief Corps Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	3.24	No	Yes
264	Milwaukee, Wis.	6th and Chestnut Sts.	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	Part
265	Hackensack, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
266	Stockton, Cal.	508 E. Channell	Tuesday	8	4.40	Yes	No
267	Westbrook, Me.	Foresters' Hall	Tuesday	8	2.25		
268	Sharon, Pa.	Flowers Bldg.	Tuesday	8	4.00		
269	Danville, Ill.	119½ E. Main St.	Wed.	8	4.00		
270	Rock Island, Ill.						
271	Chicago, Ill.	9442 Cottage Grove Ave.	1-3 Tues.	9	3.87	Yes	Yes
272	Chicago Heights, Ill.	Trades and Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
273	Yonkers, N. Y.	25 N. Broadway	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
274	Vincennes, Ind.	Hoffman Hall	Friday	8	3.60		
275	Newton, Mass.	251 Washington St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	
276	Oklahoma, Okla.	114½ W. Grand	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	2054 Ridge Ave.	Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
278	Watertown, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	Monday	8	3.60		
279	South Omaha, Neb.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	4.20	Yes	Yes
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	4th Friday	8	4.40	No	No
281	Binghamton, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall, 77 State St.	Thursday	8	3.60	No	Yes
282	Jersey City, N. J.	Kleis Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.50		
283	Augusta, Ga.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	3.00		
285	Trail, B. C., Can.	Miners' Hall	Wed.	8–9	4.40 to 4.50	No	No
286	Great Falls, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	5.00		
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	221 Market St	Thursday	9	3.60	Yes	No
288	Homestead, Pa.						
289	Lockport, N. Y.	79 Main St.	Tuesday	8	3.60	No	No
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	Yes
292	Shawnee, Okla.	Whittaker Bldg.	Tuesday	8	4.00		
293	Canton, Ill.	Cigarmakers' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
294	East Palestine, Ohio						
295	Collinsville, Ill.	Eagles' Hall	2-last Fri.	8	4.80		
296	Ensley, Ala.	Cor. Ave. I and 18th St.	Friday	8	3.60		
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Trades Council Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	3.15	No	No
298	Commerce, Texas	B. of L. E. Hall	Tuesday	8			
299	West Hoboken, N. J.	Spring and Monastery Sts.	Tuesday	8	4.50		
300	Austin, Texas	Trades Council Hall	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	124 Broadway	Monday	8	3.44	No	No
302	Huntington, W. Va.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	3.60		
303	Detroit, Mich.	Schiller Hall	1-3-5 Fri.	8	4.00		
304	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Monday	8	5.00		
305	Millville, N. J.	Opera House Block	Tuesday	8	3.28	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
306	Newark, N. J.	838 Broad St.	Wed.	8	4.50		
307	Winona, Minn.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	3.60		
308	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Ben Hur Hall	Monday	8	4.40	No	No
310	Norwich, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	3.20	No	No
311	Joplin, Mo.	112-114 W. 6th St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
312	Peetzburg, N. J.						
313	Pullman, Wash.						
314	Madison, Wis.	21 W. Main St.	2-4 Wed.	8	3.60		
315	Boone, Iowa	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00		
316	San Jose, Cal.	72-78 N. Second St.	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	No
317	Raleigh, Ill.	Dr. Glasscock's office	1-3 Wed.	8	3.60		
318	Baltimore, Md.	1620 E. Pratt St.	Friday	9	3.50	No	No
319	Roanoke, Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	9	2.50		
320	Westfield, N. J.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00		
321	Connellsville, Pa.	Munson's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.60	No	No
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2207 Main St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	3 Mo.	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y.						
325	Paterson, N. J.	359 Van Houten St.	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
328	East Liverpool, Ohio	Fowlers Bldg.	Thursday	8	4.50	No	Yes
329	New York, N. Y.						
330	Roselle, N. J.	McDevlets Hall	1-3-5 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	No
331	Norfolk, Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	3.50	No	No
332	Waxahachie, Texas	Woodmen's Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
333	New Kensington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	4.50		
334	Saginaw, Mich.	Federation Hall	Monday	8	3.60 to 4.00	Yes	No
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	7 Oak St. S. W.	Wed.	8	3.60	No	No
336	La Salle, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.40		
337	Whitesboro, N. Y.						
338	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	9	3.25		
339	Clark Summit, Pa.	Malta Hall	Wed.	8	3.20	No	Yes
340	Hagerstown, Md.	Moose Hall	Monday	9	2.50	No	No
341	Chicago, Ill.	1434-40 Emma St.	Thursday	9	3.87	No	No
342	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
343	Winnipeg, Man. Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	9	4.95	Yes	Yes
344	Waukesha, Wis.	Brewery Workers' Hall	Friday				
345	Memphis, Tenn.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.00		
346	Dayton, Ohio	Henry and Xenia Ave.	2nd Wed.	9	3.60	Yes	No
347	Mattoon, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Monday	9	4.05	No	Yes
348	Waterville, Me.	Burleigh Hall	Friday	8	3.25	No	No
349	Orange, N. J.	249 Main St.	Thursday	8	4.00		
350	New Rochelle, N. Y.	18 Lawton St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
351	Northampton, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
352	Anderson, Ind.	738 Main St.	Tuesday	8	3.60	Yes	No
354	Gilroy, Cal.	Johnsons' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00		
355	Buffalo, N. Y.	1237 Genesee St.	Tuesday	8	4.00		
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall, Front St.	Tuesday	8	4.00		
357	Islip, L. I., N. Y.		1-3 Sat.	8	3.50		
358	Tipton, Ind.	City Bldg.	Wed.	9	3.82½	No	Yes
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	1108 Arch St.	Wed.	8	3.20	Yes	Yes
360	Galesburg, Ill.	347 E. Main St.	Tuesday	8	4.40	No	Yes
361	Duluth, Minn.	Eagles Hall	Tuesday	8	4.40		
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.40		
363	Elgin, Ill.	Trades Council Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	No	No
364	Council Bluffs, Iowa	Danish Hall	Thursday	8	4.40		
365	Marion, Ind.	Trades Council Hall	Tuesday	8	3.20		
366	Sand Point, Idaho						
367	Centralia, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00		
368	Shinglehouse, Pa.						
369	North Tonawanda, N. Y.	88 Webster St.	Wed.	8	3.60	No	No
370	Lenox, Mass.	Town Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.56		
371	Denison, Texas	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	4.00		
372	Lima, Ohio	S. W. Cor. Public Square	Thursday	9	3.37½	No	No
373	Fort Madison, Iowa	Trades Assembly Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	3.60		
374	Buffalo, N. Y.	Hampshire and West Ave.	Friday	8	4.00	3 Mo.	No
376	New York, N. Y.						
377	Alton, Ill.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.40		
378	Edwardsville, Ill.	Bohemian Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	No
379	Texarkana, Texas						
380	Herkimer, N. Y.	Van Alstine Block	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
382	Middleport, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	3.00	Yes	No
383	Bayonne, N. J.	21st St. & Ave. C.	Monday	8	4.50		
384	Asheville, N. C.	19½ Baltimore Ave.	Wed.	8	3.20	No	Vbl.
385	Wollaston, Mass.	Poland Hall, Norfolk Downs	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00		
386	Dorchester, Mass.	204 Adams St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
388	Richmond, Va.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8½	3.00	Yes	No
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.	Sloatsburg, N. Y.	Monday	8	4.00		
390	Holyoke, Mass.	Monument Nat'l Hall	Thursday	8	4 00	Yes	Yes
391	Hoboken, N. J.	501 Washington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	No
392	Orange, Tex.						
394	Boston, Mass.	1208 Tremont St.	2-4 Mon.	8¾	3.00		
395	Adams, Mass.	Herman Hall	Monday	8	3.50	Yes	No
396	Newport News, Va.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	3.50	3 Mo.	No
397	Hillsboro, Texas	W. O. W. Hall	Wed.	8	3.60		
398	Lewiston, Ida.	Adams Block	Friday	8	4.50	No	No
399	Phillipsburg, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	3.60		
400	Hudson, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.28	No	No
401	Pittston, Pa.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	3.60	No	Yes
402	Pittsburgh, Pa.	80 S. 12th St., S. S.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
403	Alexandria, La.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
404	Painesville, Ohio	A. O. H. Hall	2-last Wed.	9	3.60		
405	Wellsville, Ohio	Cor. 9th and Main Sts.	1-3 Frid.	8	4.00		
406	Bethlehem, Pa.	1st Nat'l Bank Bldg.	2-4 Friday	9	2.70 to 3.37½	Part	Yes
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wed.	8	3.50		
408	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	4.16	Yes	Yes
409	New Canaan, Conn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.50		
410	Selma, Ala.	Dr. Moore's Hall	2nd Fri.	9	2.50		
411	San Angelo, Texas	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	3.60	No	No
412	Sayville, L. I., N. Y.						
413	South Bend, Ind.	126 N. Main St.	Tuesday	9	4.05		
414	Nanticoke, Pa.	Lupcho's Hall	Friday	8	3.40		
415	Cincinnati, Ohio	1228 Walnut St.	2-4 Wed.	9	3.15	Yes	Yes
416	Chicago, Ill.	2431 W. 12th St.	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
417	Colorado City, Colo.	National Hotel	Wed.	8	4.80		
418	Greeley, Colo.	Eagles' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
419	Chicago, Ill.	1502 Sedgwick St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
420	Memphis, Tenn.	95 S. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	No
421	Ellwood City, Pa.	Dambach Hall	Thursday	8	4.00		
422	Athens, Texas	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00		
423	Barberton, Ohio	Davis Block	Friday	9	4.05		
424	Hingham, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-last Tues.	8	4.00		
425	El Paso, Texas	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	5.00		
426	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	4.00		
427	Omaha, Neb.	19th and Farnum Sts.	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
428	Fairmount, W. Va.	Willard Hall	Friday	9	3.75		
429	Montclair, N. J.	347 Bloomfield Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
430	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	Carroll Bldg.	Monday	8	5.00		
431	Brazil, Ind.	11½ W. Main St.	Tuesday	8	3.40		
432	Atlantic, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
433	Belleville, Ill.	Beyers Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
434	Chicago, Ill.	115th St. and Michigan Ave.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
435	Chester, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50	No	Yes
436	New Albany, Ind.	227 State St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.00		
437	Portsmouth, Ohio	Carr Building	Thursday	8	3.50		
438	Brookline, Mass.	178 Washington St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
439	Glen Park, N. Y.	Village Hall	Thursday	9	2.88	No	No
440	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cor. Jefferson and Eaton Sts.	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
441	Cambridge, Mass.	631 Mass. Ave.	Wed.	8	4.80	8 Mo.	No
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.						
443	Chelsea, Mass.						
444	Pittsfield, Mass.	235½ North St.	Tuesday	8	3.82	Yes	No
445	Palmer, Mass.	Opera House		8	3.28		
446	Trenton, N. J.	1065 S. Broad St.			2.00		
447	Ossining, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.16	Yes	No
448	Waukegan, Ill.	220 Washington St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
449	San Francisco, Cal.	68 Folsom St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.00	No	No
450	Ogden, Utah	2416 Washington Ave.	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
452	Carrier Mills, Ill.	Fite Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.60		
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	8	3.60		
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	142 N. 11th St.	Tuesday	9	3.50	Yes	Yes
455	Somerville, N. J.	Stryker's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	No
456	Media, Pa.	Borough Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	3.60		
458	Lawrence, Kan.						
459	Bar Harbor, Me.						
460	Wausau, Wis.						
461	Highland Park, Ill.	Wittens Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	4.05	No	No
463	Hinsdale, Ill.	Neidig's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
465	Ardmore, Pa.	Marion Title Hall	Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	
466	Dunkirk, N. Y.						
467	Hoboken, N. J.	125 Washington St.	1-3 Tues.				
468	Smithville, Texas						
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.						
470	Tacoma, Wash.	949 S. Market St.	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	No
472	Ashland, Ky.	15th St. and Greenup Ave.	Monday	8	3.20		
473	New York, N. Y.						
474	Nyack, N. Y.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
475	Walsenburg, Colo.	U. M. W. of A. Hdqtrs.	Monday	8	4.00		
477	Wilmington, N. C.	213 Princess St.	Thursday	9	3.00		
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	3.60		
480	Freeburg, Ill.	City Hall Bldg.	2nd Sat.	8	3.20	No	No
481	Barre, Vt.	Nichols Block	Monday	8	3.50		
482	Jersey City, N. J.	642 Newark Ave.	Monday	8	4.50	Yes	No
483	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
484	Dinuba, Cal.	Central Block	2-4 Fri.	8	4.50		
485	Staten Island, N. Y.	117 Sharp Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	3.75		
486	Bayonne, N. J.	31st St. and Broadway	Thursday	8	4.50	Yes	No
487	Linton, Ind.	Hilgedick Hall	Friday	8	3.60	No	No
490	Passaic, N. J.	Cor. Monroe St. and Hamilton Ave.	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8-9	2.72 to 3.15	No	No
492	Reading, Pa.	Cor. 8th and Penn. Sts.	Thursday	8	3.44		
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	51 South 4th Ave.	Monday	8	4.75		
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	30 Pitt St.	1-3 Wed.	9	4.05	Yes	No
495	Streator, Ill.	West Schlitz Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.40		
496	Kankakee, Ill.	Court St.	Thursday	8	4.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.						
499	Leavenworth, Kan.	Labor Headquarters	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
500	Butler, Pa.	Younkin's Bldg.	Friday	8	4|00	No	Yes
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Millers Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	3.45	Part	Yes
502	Canandaigua, N. Y.	Mutschlers Hall	Tuesday	8	3.50		
503	Lancaster and Depue, N. Y.	Wendel's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	3.60		
504	Chicago, Ill.	1638 S. Taylor St.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Merchants' Rooms	2-4 Fri.	8	4.00	No	No
506	Gainesville, Texas	F. U. of A. Hall	Thursday	8	3.60	No	No
508	Marion, Ill.						
509	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	3.60	No	No
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.00		
511	Roswell, N. Mex.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Trades Council Hall	Thursday	9	4.05	No	Yes
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	9. S. Franklin St.	Tuesday	8	3.60	4 Mo.	Yes
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	No
516	Lindenhurst, N. Y.	Firemen's Hall	1st Sat.	8	3.00	No	No
517	Portland, Me.	439 Congress St.	Monday	8	3.00		
518	Charleston, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
519	East Rutherford, N. J.	Concordia Hall	1-3 Thurs	8	3.60		
520	Akron, O.	32 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	4.40		
521	Chicago, Ill.	73 W. Randolph St.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
523	Keokuk, Iowa	700 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	3.60		
524	Nelson, B. C., Can.						
525	Coshocton, Ohio	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.60		
526	Galveston, Texas	2216½ Ave. E.	Tuesday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
527	Brunswick, Ga.						
528	Okeechobee, Fla.	Drew Wood Shop	Friday	8	3.00	No	No
529	Greenwood, B. C., Can.	Miller Block	Saturday	9	4.50		
530	Georgetown, Wash.	Rainier Hall	Tuesday	8	4.50	Yes	No
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Fraternity Hall	Monday	8	3.60		
532	Elmira, N. Y.	202 E. Water St.	Saturday	8	3.25		
533	Jeffersonville, Ind.						
534	Burlington, Iowa	Labor Hall	Monday	8	3.60	No	Yes
535	Cadillac, Mich.	Labor Hall	Monday	9	3.60		
536	Baker City, Ore.	Lyndale Bldg.	Tuesday	8	4.00		
537	Rahway, N. J.	16 Cherry St.	1-3 Sat.	8	3.50		
538	Concord, N. H.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	2.37	No	No
540	Waltham, Mass.	Cor. Moody and Crescent Sts.	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
541	Washington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Temple	Monday	8	4.00		
542	Salem, N. J.	I. O. M. Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	3.00	No	No
543	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Boyd's Hall	2-4-5 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	No
544	Somerville, Mass.						
545	Kane, Pa.						
546	Olean, N. Y.	Council Hall	Thursday	8	3.60		
547	Cripple Creek, Colo.	Texas Block	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
548	Minneapolis, Minn.						
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Commonwealth Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.25	Yes	No
550	Oakland, Cal.	761 12th St.	Friday	8	4.50		
551	Lawrence, Mass.	Franco-American Hall	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	No
552	Clarksville, Tenn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	2.70		
553	Berlin, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	10	3.50	No	No
554	San Francisco, Cal.	113 Stewart St.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	No	No
555	Temple, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	4.00		
556	Meadville, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	3.60	No	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	Union Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.50		
558	Elmhurst, Ill.	Mahler's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.80		
559	Paducah, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kan.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
562	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	4.50		
563	Glendale, Cal.						
564	Jersey City Heights, N. J.	473 Central Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.50		
565	Elkhart, Ind.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday		2.70		
566	Charleston, Mo.	Kenrick Hall	Saturday	9	2.50 to 3.50	No	Yes
568	Lincoln, Ill.	Weitkamper's Hall	Tuesday	8	3.60	No	Yes
569	New York, N. Y.						
570	Gardner, Mass.	Ryan's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.28		
571	Carnegie, Pa.	Malta Hall	Wed.	8	5.00		
572	Georgetown, Texas	Dimmitt Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
573	Rye, N. Y.	Halsted Bldg., Boston Post Road	Monday	8	4.25		
574	Middletown, N. Y.	Times Press Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	4.00		
577	Charleston, S. C.	140 Smith St.	Tuesday	9	3.00		
578	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Thursday	8		Yes	No
579	Dubuque, Iowa	Carpenters' Hall	2d Thurs.				
580	Du Bois, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.60		
581	Herrin, Ill.	A. F. of L. Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
583	Portland, Ore.	Arbor Lodge Sta.	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	No
584	Emporium, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	3.15		
586	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	No
587	Coatesville, Pa.	3rd and Main Sts.	Tuesday	9	3.24		
588	Carterville, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	3.50		
589	Indianapolis, Ind.	Room 30, Cosmos Castle	2-4 Thurs.		3.00		
590	Rutland, Vt.	Apollo Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	to 3.50	No	No
591	Little Falls, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
592	Muncie, Ind.	Cor. Walnut and Seymour Sts.	Friday	9	3.05 3.05	Yes Yes	No No
594	Dover, N. J.	9 N. Sussex St.	1-3 Fri.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
595	Lynn, Mass.	62 Monroe St.	Thursday	8	4.40	Yes	
596	Taylor, Texas	Grau Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	No	Yes
597	Centerville, Iowa	Woodmen's Hall	Saturday	9	3.60	No	No
598	Wabash, Ind.	1st Nat'l Bank Block	Friday	9	4.05	Yes	Yes
599	Hammond, Ind.	Weis Hall	Wed.	8	5.20 3.00	Yes	No
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	25 Broadway	Thursday	9	to 3.50	No	No
602	St. Louis, Mo.	3631 Salina St.	Friday	8	5.00		
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	Deming Hall	Wed.	8	3.60		
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	Yes
605	Portsmouth, Va.						
607	Hannibal, Mo.						
609	Idaho Falls, Idaho	I. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	4.50		
610	Port Arthur, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00		
611	New Haven, Conn.	Music Hall Bldg.	2-4 Wed.				
612	Union Hill, N. J.	205 Bergenline Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	No
614	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	O'Briens Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	3 60		
615	Brownsville, Pa.	Nat. Deposit Bank Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4 00		
616	San Francisco, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.50	Yes	No
617	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8			
618	Hurst, Ill.	City Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	3.60		
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	Elks' Hall	4th Fri.	9	5.00	No	No
620	Vineland, N. J.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.28		
621	Bangor, Maine	Eureka Hall	Thursday	8	2.75		
622	Waco, Texas	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. John's Hall	1st Mon.	8	3.00	No	Yes
624	Brockton, Mass.	28 Main St.	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
625	Malden, Mass.	56 Pleasant St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	
626	Wilmington, Del.	604 Market St.	Wed.	8	3.60		
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	46½ W. Bay St.	Thursday	8	3.00		
628	Cincinnati, Ohio	Knowltons Cor. K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
630	Neenah and Menasha, Wis.	Armory Bldg.	1-3 Mon.				
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	Wallwins' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4 40		
632	Providence, R. I.	152 Weybosset St.	Monday	8	4.00		
633	Granite City, Ill.	19th and State Sts.	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	No
635	Boise, Ida.	Sonna Bldg.	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
637	Hamilton, Ohio	Cor. Second and Court Sts.	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
638	Morristown, N. J.	Painters' Hall	Wed.	8	3.60		
641	Fort Dodge, Iowa	24½ S. 6th St.	Tuesday	8	4.20	No	Yes
642	E. Yard, Richmond, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	4.50 4.20		
643	Chicago, Ill.	542 N. Wells St.	2-4 Tues.	8	to 5.20	Yes	Yes
644	Pekin, Ill.	309 Court St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
645	East Las Vegas, N. Mex.	702 Lincoln Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60		
646	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	No
647	Fairfield, Conn.	Saum's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	3.60	Yes	No
648	Pana, Ill.	S. E. Cor. Locust and 2nd Sts.	2-4 Fri.	8	3.60	No	No
649	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.50	Yes	No
650	Pomeroy, Ohio	Skinners' Hall	Saturday	8	3.00	No	No
651	Jackson, Mich.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	3 60	No	Yes
652	Elwood, Ind.	Clyde Block	1-2 Tues.	8	3.20		
653	Chickasha, Okla.	Union Labor Hall	Monday	8	4.00		
654	Rhinelander, Wis.	Eagles' Hall	3rd Tues.	9	3.60		
655	Key West, Fla.	Cor. Elizabeth and Caroline	Wed.	8	3.50		
656	Holyoke, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.00		
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	Labor Union Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.80	Yes	Yes
659	Rawlins, Wyo.						
660	Springfield, Ohio	Labor Temple	Thursday	9	4.05	Yes	No
661	Ottawa, Ill.						
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.						
663	Brunswick, N. Dak.	Farmers Union Hall	1-3 Fri.	10	4.50		
664	Cincinnati, Ohio	Carpenters' Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
665	Amarillo, Texas						
667	Cincinnati, Ohio	Peebles Cor.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
668	Palo Alto, Cal.	Ostrander Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	No
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00	No	Yes
670	Evansville, Ind.	307½ Sycamore St.	Wed.	9	2.92½	No	No
672	Peterboro, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2nd Mon.	9	2.75		
673	Fort Edward, N. Y.						
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	315 Front St.	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.15	No	Yes
675	Alhambra, Cal.	1314 W. Main St.	Tuesday	8		No	No
676	Cincinnati, Ohio	Turner Hall, North Side	1-3 Mon.	8	4.80 2.70	Yes	Yes
677	Lebanon, Pa.	Sons of America Hall	Wed.	9-10	to 3.20	Yes	Part
678	Dubuque, Iowa	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	3.60		
679	Montpelier, Vt.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	3.50	No	No
680	Newton Centre, Mass.	Circuit Hall	Tuesday	8	4.40		
681	Loveland, Colo.						
682	Franklin, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Wed.	8	4.00	No	Yes
683	Burlington, Vt.	Buntt Block	Thursday	8	3 52	Yes	No
684	Latrobe, Pa.	Drum's Shop	2-4 Tues.	9	3.60	No	No
685	Chicopee, Mass.	35½ Center St.	Wed.	8	4.40		
686	Blackwell, Okla.	City Hall	Friday	8	3.60	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
687	Elizabeth, N. J.	454 1st Ave.	1-3 Sat.	9	4.50	Yes	Part
688	Santa Ana, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	3.50		
689	La Crosse, Wis.	Musicians' Hall	1st Wed.	8	2.40	No	Yes
690	Little Rock, Ark.	714½ Main St.	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	No
691	Williamsport, Pa.	327 Market St.	Mon.	9	3.15		
692	Cincinnati, Ohio	N. W. Cor. Beckman and Knox Sts.	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
693	Needham, Mass.	Above Chronicle Office	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	No
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	8	3.00		
695	Sterling, Ill.						
696	Tampa, Fla.						
698	Newport, Ky.	6th & Columbia Sts.	Wed.	8	4.40		
699	Sewickley, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
700	Corning, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	3.60	No	Vbl.
701	Fresno, Cal.	1139 Eye St.	Tuesday	8	5.00		
702	Grafton, W. Va.	Over Co-Operative Store	1-3 Thurs.				
703	Lockland, Ohio	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
704	Quanah, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	3.40	No	No
705	Lorain, Ohio	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.00	No	Yes
706	Sullivan, Ind.	Woodmen's Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	3.60		
708	West Newton, Mass.	A. O. U. W. Hall	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
709	Shenandoah, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	9	3.33	Yes	Part
710	Long Beach, Cal.	Steward's Hall	Monday	8	3.50		
711	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	F. O. R. L. & B. Hall	Tuesday	9	3.33	No	Yes
712	Covington, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Temple	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
713	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.	Cor. Main and Lundy Lane Lane	Wed.	8	3.60		
715	Des Moines, Iowa						
716	Zanesville, Ohio	Central Trades Hall	Friday	8	3.70	No	No
717	Bristol, R. I.	165 Hope St.	3-4 Mon.	8	3.28		
718	Havre, Mont.						
719	Freeport, Ill.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00		
720	Worcester, Mass.						
721	Raleigh, N. C.	Union Rooms	Tuesday	10	2.50 to 3.50	No	No
722	De Pue, Ill.	Fowler's Hall	1st Tues.	8	4.00		
723	Newark, N. J.	240 Springfield Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
725	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	9	3.60		
726	Providence, R. I.	24 Westminster St.	1-3 Mon.	10	2.90		
727	Petersburg, Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	10	2.00 to 3.25		
728	Pontiac, Ill.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	4.50		
729	Thurber, Texas	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	4.50		
730	Quebec, Que., Can.						
731	Corsicana, Texas	K. of P. Hall	Saturday	8	4.00		
732	Stockton, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Tues.	8	4.00		
733	Percy, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Tues.	8	3.20		
734	Kokomo, Ind.	Trades Council Hall	Tuesday	9	4.05	No	Yes
735	Mansfield, Ohio	Cummings' Block	1-3 Wed.	9	3.50		
736	Philadelphia, Pa.						
737	Carlinsville, Ill.	Federation Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60		
738	Wellston, Mo.	Wellston Hall	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
739	College Hill, Ohio	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall, Hamilton Ave., Cincinnati, O.	Thursday	8	4.45		
740	New York, N. Y.	253 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
741	Beardstown, Ill.	State Bank Bldg.	Wed.	9	3.82		
742	Decatur, Ill.	142 Merchant St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
743	Bakersfield, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	5.00	No	Yes
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Waverly Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50		
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Gazette Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	City Savings Bank Bldg.	Mon.	8	3.50		
748	Taylorville, Ill.	W. E. Sandle's Office	2-4 Mon.	8	4.10		
749	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	710 E. High St.	1st Tues	9	3.00		
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	224 Main St.	1-3 Sat.	8	4.00	No	No
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	Trembley Hall	Friday	8	4.50	Yes	No
752	Hackensack, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60		
753	Beaumont, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	No
754	Fulton, N. Y.						
755	Superior, Wis.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
756	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	4.00		
757	South Manchester, Conn.	Ferris Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.28		
758	Bayonne, N. J.	Broadway and 22d St.	2-4 Tues.	8	3 25 to 3.75		
759	San Francisco, Cal.	70 Folsom St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00 and 5 00	No	No
760	Melrose, Mass.	Fraternity Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00		
761	Sorel, Que., Can.						
762	Quincy, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	Mon.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
763	Enid, Okla.	Trades Council Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00		
764	Shreveport, La.	Saenger's Labor Temple	Mon.	8	4.40	Yes	No
765	Mascoutah, Ill.	Mascoutah House	Last Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
766	San Francisco, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	5.00		
767	Ottumwa, Iowa	Labor Hall	Mon.	8	3.60		
768	Forty Fort, Pa.	Stroh's Hall	Wed.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
769	Pasadena, Cal.	201 N. Raymond Ave.	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
770	North Yakima, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	4.00		
771	Watsonville, Cal.	Friermuth's Front Hall	Mon.	8	4.50	No	No
772	Clinton, Iowa	Wallahalla Lodge Rooms.	1-3 Tues.	8	3.60	No	No
773	Braddock, Pa.	Maccabees' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
774	Lexington, Mo.						
775	Hoquiam, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
776	Marshall, Texas						
777	Medford, Mass.	38 High St.	Tuesday	8	4.80		
778	Fitchburg, Mass.						
779	Waycross, Ga.	Hitch Bldg.	Saturday	8	3.20	No	No
780	Everett, Mass.	Forresters' Hall	Wed.	8	4.56		
781	Princeton, N. J.	124 Nassau St.	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	No
782	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	9	3.60	No	No
783	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	10	4.00		
784	North Easton, Mass.						
785	Covington, Ky.	122 Pike St.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
786	Skowhegan, Me.	City Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	2.75		
789	Marissa, Ill.	Borders' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	4.00		
790	Dixon, Ill.	Rickard's Hall	Tuesday	9	4.50		
792	Rockford, Ilil.	414 E. State St.	Mon.	8	4.40		
793	Rittman, O.	Maccabee Hall	Monday				
794	Leominster, Mass.	36 Monument Square	1-3 Tues.	8	3.50 2.25		
795	St. Louis, Mo.	10th and Carr Sts.	2-4 Fri.	9	to 3.15		
796	Seguin, Tex.	Koch Hall	Monday				
797	Charlevoix, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	3.60	No	No
798	Salem, Ills.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.20	No	Yes
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.	Cor. King and John Sts.	1-3 Thurs.	9	3.15		
800	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Sat.	9	3.00		
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.28		
802	Hyde Park, Mass.	Lyric Hall	Wed.	8	4.57		
803	Metropolis, Ill.	Dryer's Hall	Monday	9	2 50		
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
805	Fall River, Mass.	16 Pleasant St.	2-3 Fri.	8	3.84	Yes	Yes
806	Pacific Grove, Cal.	Robinson Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	No
807	Toluca, Ill.	Carpenter Shop	1st Mon.	9	3.00		
809	Charleston, S. Car.	Smith and Calhoun Sts.	Tuesday	9	2.50		
810	San Diego, Cal.	621 6th St.	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
811	Atlantic Highlands, N. J.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	3.50		
812	Cairo, Ill.	712½ Commercial Ave.	Thursday	9	3.60		
813	Carbondale, Pa.	Labor Temple	Saturday	8	3.60 3.00	No	Yes
815	Haywards, Cal.	880 B St.	Last Night in Month	8	to 4.00		
817	Bessemer, Ala.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9			
818	Putnam, Conn.	Owls Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.00	No	No
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Masonic Hall	Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
820	Grand Rapids, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	3.00	No	No
821	Winthrop, Mass.	Wadsworth Bldg.	Tuesday	8	4.80		
822	Findlay, Ohio	Cor. Main and E. Main Cross Sts.	Monday	9	3.15	No	No
824	Muskegon, Mich.	Mason Block	Tuesday	9	2.15		
825	Willimantic, Conn.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	3.28	Yes	Yes
826	Sycamore, Ill.	Mystic Workers' Hall	1-3 Thurs	9	4.05		
827	Closter, N. J.	Werner's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	No
828	Menlo Park, Cal.						
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Mon.	8	4.00		
830	Oil City, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.75	No	No
831	Arlington, Mass.	Crescent Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.40		
833	Berwyn, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	A. O. of C. F. Hall	1st Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Flannigans' Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	2.70	No	No
836	Janesville, Wis.	Union Labor Hall	Friday	9	3.60		
837	Seattle, Wash.						
838	Sunbury, Pa.	Cor. Cadawasa and Market Sts.	1-3 Wed.				
839	Odin, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1st Tues.	8	3.20	No	No
840	Olney, Ill.	17 S. Kitchel Ave.	Tuesday	9	2.70	No	No
841	Carbondale, Ill.	Lowden Hall	Friday	8	3.50		
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	Redmen's Hall	Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
843	Jenkintown, Pa.	Trust Co. Bldg.	Thursday	8	4.00		
844	Los Gatos, Cal.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00		
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	Saee Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	
846	Revere, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	
847	Natick, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	Mon.	8	4.40		
848	San Bruno, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Mon.	8	5.00		
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	Vogelsang Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	3.20	No	No
850	Leadville, Colo.	Miners' Hall	1st Fri.	8	4.00		
851	Enid, Okla.						
852	Verona, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	American Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	No
854	Madisonville, Ohio	Wetzel Ave. and Madison Road	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.40		
855	Coalinga, Cal.	134 W. D St.	Tuesday	8	5.00		
856	Greenville, Texas	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	3.00	No	No
857	Tucson, Ariz.	40 W. Congress St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	No
858	Clinton, Mass.						
859	Providence, R. I.	1929 Westminster St.	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
860	Framingham, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00		
861	Southbridge, Mass.	Main St.	Wed.	8	3.20	No	

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
862	Wakefield, Mass.	Albion St. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00		
863	Conneaut, Ohio						
864	St. Augustine, Fla.						
865	Brunswick, Ga.	New Castle St.	2-4 Tues.	8	2.50 to 3.50		
866	Norwood, Mass.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.90		
867	Milford, Mass.						
868	Cheviot, Ohio	Cor. Harrison and North Bend Road	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.40 4.80	Yes	Yes
869	St. Johnsville, N. Y.						
870	Granville, Ill.	Moores' Lumber Co. Office	1st Mon.	8	4.00	No	Yes
871	Battle Creek, Mich.						
873	Willisville, Ill.						
874	Galveston, Texas	22d St. and Ave. E.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
875	Oakland, Cal.	761 12th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00 and 5.00	No	No
876	Hamilton and Wenham, Mass.	Jones Block	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
877	Worcester, Mass.	20 Madison St.	1-3 Fri.	9	3.00		
878	Beverly, Mass.	Atlantic Hall	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	No
879	Elmira, N. Y.	200 E. Water St.	2-4 Wed.	8	2.56		
880	Bernardsville, N. J.	Congregational Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
881	Massillon, Ohio	Trades Assembly Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	3.50		
882	Columbia, Pa.	Brewery Hall, S. 4th St.	1st Thurs.	9	2.97	Yes	No
883	Aberdeen, Wash.	Building Trades Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
884	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	9	2.12½		
885	Woburn, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	4.00		
886	Dalhart, Texas						
887	Hampton, Va.	Redmen's Hall	Thursday	8	3.50		
888	Salem, Mass.	71 Washington St.	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
889	Allston, Mass.	Woods Hall, Brighton, Mass.	Friday	8	4.56		
890	Hazelwood, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	307½ Pleasant St.	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
892	Deadham, Mass.	Tafley's Hall	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No
893	Wellsburg, W. Va.	Walk's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00		
894	Cobalt, Ont., Can.						
895	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Good Templar Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50	Yes	No
896	Jackson, Miss.	C. L. U. Hall	Wed.	10	3.00		
897	Norristown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	3.60 to 3.82½		
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	561½ 7th St.	Wed.	8	3.60		
900	Altoona, Pa.	906 Green Ave.	1-3 Wed.	10	1.50 to 3.50	No	No
902	Auburn, R. I.	Vasa Music Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00		
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
905	Freeland, Pa.	Geopert's Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	3.24	No	Yes
906	Brookville, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	3.60		
907	Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.						
908	Ramsey, N. J.	Fire House Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	3.60		
909	Clarksdale, Ariz.	Old School House	2-4 Fri.	8	4.75		
910	Gloucester, Mass.	Mansfield Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	4.00		
911	Kalispell, Mont.	O'Connell Hall	Friday	8	5.00		
912	Richmond, Ind.	626 Main St.	Tuesday	9	3.60		
913	Balboa, Canal Zone	Balboa Lodge Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20		
914	Augusta, Me.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	3.60	No	Yes
915	Horton, Kan.	Francis Hall	1-3 Wed.	10	3.50		
916	Aurora, Ill.	Dillenburg Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
917	Astoria, Oregon	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
918	Manhattan, Kan.						
919	St. John, N. B., Can.						
920	Meriden, Conn.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.60		
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.50		
922	Maysville, Ky.	Cox Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	9	3.15	No	No
923	Cleburne, Texas	11½ E. Henderson St.	Monday	8	3.60	No	No
924	Manchester, Mass.	Slade Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	No
925	Salinas, Cal.	N. S. G. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00		
926	Beloit, Wis.	Trades Council Hall	Thursday	9	3.60		
927	Danbury, Conn.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.20		
928	Danville, Pa.	Friendship Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	3.15		
929	Grinnell, Iowa	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	4.05		
930	St. Cloud, Minn.						
931	Manchester, N. H.	1017 Elm St.	Thursday	8	3.52	Yes	No
932	Peru, Ind.	Trades Council Hall	1-2 Thurs.	9	3.60		
933	L'Ange Gardien Que., Can.	Fortier Hall	Last Sun.	9	2.70		
934	Marshall, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.60		
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	9	3.60		
936	Wilmerding, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
937	Chelsea, Mass.	108 Park St.	Tuesday	8	4.56		
938	West Roxbury, Mass.	Fairview Hall, Roslindale.	Friday	8	4.56		
989	Lovell, Wyo.	School House	1-3 Wed.	9	5.00		
940	Sandusky, Ohio	Trades Assembly Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	3.60		
941	East Orange, N. J.	No. 8 15th St.	Friday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
942	Fort Scott, Kan.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	9			
943	Tulsa, Okla.	Friend & Jones Bldg.	Tuesday	8	4.50	No	No
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	369 E St.	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
946	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	10	1.60		
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	3.25	No	Vbl.
948	Sioux City, Iowa	Labor Temple	Friday	8	4.40	No	No
949	Columbia, S. C.	Carpenter's Hall	Monday	9	3.75		
951	Brainard, Minn.	Labor Temple	1st Thurs.	10	4.00	No	No
952	Bristol, Conn.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00		
954	Boston, Mass.	15 Leverett St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
955	Appleton, Wis.	Trades Council Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	3.60		
956	Olympia, Wash.	Lincoln Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00		
957	Stillwater, Minn.	Beslile Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.60	No	No
958	Marquette, Mich.			9	4.05		
959	Mattapan, Mass.	M. C. A. Hall	Monday	8	4.80		
960	Nebraska City, Neb.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60		
961	Summit, N. J.	Summit Ave. Masons' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
962	Marblehead, Mass.	43 Pleasant St.	Monday	8	4.00		
964	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	10			
965	De Kalb, Ill.	Jarboe's Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	4.00		
966	Sharon, Mass.						
967	Bay City, Mich.	Central Trades Hall	2-4 Tues.	10	2.50		
969	Welland, Ont., Can.						
970	Riverside, N. J.	No. 11 Scott St.	1-3 Wed.	8	3.00	Yes	No
971	Reno, Nev.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	142 N. 11th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.40		
973	Texas City, Texas	I. L. A. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50	No	No
974	Portland, Maine	Fairington Block	Thursday	8	3.12	Yes	Yes
975	Benton, Ill.	Foulks' Hall	2-L. Tues.	9	3.60		
976	Tampa, Fla.	1110½ Franklin St.	Tuesday	8	3.60	No	No
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Perkins-Snyder Bldg.	Wed.	8	4.00	No	Yes
978	Springfield, Mo.	Campbell and College Sts.	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
979	Williamstown, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.82	Yes	No
980	Rochester, Minn.	A. O. U. W. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	4.05		
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	4.00 and 4.50	Yes	No
983	Freeport, L. I., N. Y.						
984	Adrian, Mich.	Maccabee Hall	2nd Tues.	9	2.70	No	No
985	Gary, Ind.	560 Broadway	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	No
986	McAlester, Okla.	Armory Hall	Wed.	8	4.00		
987	Gilmer, Texas	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	3.50	No	No
988	Marlboro, Mass.	200 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	3.80	Yes	Yes
989	Newburyport, Mass.	12½ State St.	Thursday	8	3.50		
991	Winchester, Mass.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	
992	Corry, Pa.						
993	Miami, Fla.	1404½ Ave. D	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	No
994	Bennington, Vt.	Hawkes' Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.00		
995	Branford, Conn.						
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	S. O. V. Rooms	1-3 Fri.	9	2.50		
997	Pottstown, Pa.	Cor. High and Wash. St.	1-3 Fri.	9	3.60	Yes	
998	Dugger, Ind.	Thompson Bldg.	Wed.	8	3.20		
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	1009½ Main St.	2-4 Mon.	9	3.15		
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Packard Block	Monday	8	3.28		
1001	Gardner, Mass.						
1002	Arlington, N. J.	Roche Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00		
1003	West Newton, Pa.	Sterner's House	2-4 Wed.	9–10	3.00	No	No
1004	Washington, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	9	3.15		
1005	New Milford, Conn.	Evitts Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.00	No	No
1006	Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison	Thursday	8	4.16	Yes	Yes
1007	Sheffield, Ala.						
1009	Delhi, Ohio	Saylor Park, Cincinnati, O.	2-4 Sat.	8	4.40		
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday	8	3.60		
1011	St. Louis, Mo.	7801 S. Broadway	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	No
1013	Bridgeport, Conn.	1119 Broad St.	2-4 Fri.	8	3.75		
1014	Warren, Pa.	P. H. C. Hall	Monday	8	3.50	No	No
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Town Hall	Friday	8	3.60		
1016	Rome, N. Y.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.60	Yes	No
1017	Minonk, Ill.						
1018	Whitman, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00		
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	Assembly Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	3.25		
1020	Portland, Ore.	243 Ash St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00 to 5.00	No	No
1021	New Bedford, Mass.	384 Acushnet Ave.	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1022	Parsons, Kan.	Engineers' Hall	Thursday	8	3.60	No	No
1023	Alliance, Ohio						
1024	Cumberland, Md.	Third National Bank Bldg.	Monday	9	3.15	No	No
1025	Martinez, Cal.	Danish Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.00		
1027	Sandy Hill, N. Y.						
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00		
1029	Johnson City, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.50		
1030	Globe, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	5.00		
1031	Dover, N. H.						
1032	Pontiac, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	10	3.50		
1033	Monaca, Pa.	Bank Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00		
1034	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1035	Taunton, Mass.	Room 7, Jones Block	Monday	8	3.28	Yes	No
1036	California, Pa.		Tuesday				
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	286 Main St.	1-3 Tues.	9	4.05		
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Glee Club Rooms	1-3 Tues.	8	3.60		
1039	Cedar Rapids, Iowa						
1040	Eureka, Cal.	Union Labor Hall	Friday	8	4.00	No	No
1041	Otisville, N. Y.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Union Headquarters	Monday	8	3.25	No	No
1043	Hanford, Cal.						
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	Bank Building	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
1045	Great Barrington, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.82	Yes	No
1046	Bridgewater, Mass.	Bowman Block	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	Soles Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Berryman Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	3.20	No	No
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	Columbus Hall	1st Fri.	9–10	3.00		
1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	1314-16 Ridge Ave.	1-3 Sat.	9	3.30	Yes	Yes
1052	Portland, Ore.	Ash St., between 2nd and 3rd Sts.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00 to 5.00		
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	Brisbane Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	3.24		
1054	Addison, N. Y.	C. M. B. A. Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	3.15	No	No
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	4.40	No	No
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	Miners' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	3.60		
1057	New York, N. Y.						
1058	Madison, N. J.	St. Patrick's Alliance Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1059	Athol, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.00		
1060	Norman, Okla.	108 E. Main St.	Friday	8	4.00		
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	Fithian Building	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
1063	Stoughton, Mass.						
1064	New Smyrna, Fla.	Pellet's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	3.00		
1065	Salem, Ore.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	3.50		
1066	Rockland, Me.	Jones Hall	Thursday	8	3.00	No	Yes
1067	Belleville, N. J.	Bank Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8		Yes	Yes
1069	Muscatine, Iowa	Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.50		
1070	Hoquiam, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50		
1071	Wenatchee, Wash.						
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	112½ N. Main St.	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.						
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	2.70 to 3.60	No	No
1075	Hudson, N. Y.	Lenox Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	3.00		
1076	Washington, Ind.	422 E. Main St.	Thursday	9	3.60	No	No
1077	Owosso, Mich.	110 N. Wash. St.	Monday	9	3.15		
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.	Owens Building	Monday	9	3.00		
1079	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Westview Hose Co. No. 3.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1080	South Haven, Mich.	Williams Block	Tuesday	9	3.60	No	No
1081	Carlyle, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	3.60		
1082	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Tuesday	8	5.00		
1083	St. Charles, Ill.	Pierson's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.40		
1084	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	Friday	9	3.00	No	No
1085	Livingston, Mont.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.00		
1086	Argenta, Ark.						
1088	Punxsutawney, Pa.	McQuory Bldg.	Tuesday	9	3.60		
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	238 E. Washington St.	Wed.	8	4.50		
1090	Utuado, P. R.			10	1.50		
1091	Ridgewood, N. J.	Ryerson's Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1092	Lawrence, Mass.	184 Broadway	1-3 Tues.				
1093	Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Pembroke Hall	Monday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
1094	Mahanoy City, Pa.	134 E. Center St.	1-3 Mon.	9	3.33	Yes	Yes
1096	Boston, Mass.	784 Washington St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1097	Longview, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	3.60	No	No
1098	Greybull, Wyo.	Town Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00		
1099	Downingtown, Pa.	Improvement Co. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	9		Yes	Yes
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Rickel & Brooks Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.50	No	No
1101	Eldorado, Ark.	Wilson Bldg.	Monday	8	3.60	No	No
1102	Detroit, Mich.						
1103	Paragould, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	4.05		
1104	Tyler, Tex.	Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00		
1105	Springfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1-2 Wed.	8 2-3		Yes	No
1106	Portland, Ore.	Myrtle Park Hall	Thursday	8	4.00		
1107	Gloversville, N. Y.	15 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	3.36	No	No
1108	Cleveland, O.	3930 Lorain Ave.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1109	South San Francisco, Cal.	City Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00		
1110	East Chicago, Ind.	Weiland's Hall	Monday				
1111	Ironton, O.	3rd and Chestnut Sts.	Friday	9	3.60	Yes	Yes
1112	Marshalltown, Iowa	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	9	4.50	No	No
1113	Springfield, N. J.	Public School No. 1	2-4 Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1114	Indianapolis, Ind.	Cosmos Castle	1-3 Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
1115	Pleasantville, N. Y.	Mechanics' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	4.00		
1116	Twin Falls, Idaho	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
1117	Oilton, Okla.						
1118	Malone, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	3.00	No	No
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.84	No	Yes
1120	Portland, Ore.						
1121	Richwood, W. Va.	Baso Bldg.	Friday	9	2.75	No	Vbl.
1122	Bloomfield, N. J.	Center Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00		
1124	Newton, N. J.						
1125	Central Falls, R. I.	7 Ledge St.	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1126	Annapolis, Md.						
1127	Montreal, Que., Can.	276 Amherst St.	Monday	10	2.50	Yes	Yes
1128	La Grange, Ill.	4 Burlington Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1129	Kittanning, Pa.						
1130	Titusville, Pa.	Union Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	3.00		
1131	Waycross, Ga.	Cor. D and Parell Sts.	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.40	No	No
1132	Alpena, Mich.	Pamerlean Hall	2 last Thurs.	9	3.15	No	No
1133	Newton, Iowa	Trades Assembly Hall	2-4 Sun.	10	3.50		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1134	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.						
1135	Port Jefferson, N. Y.	Good Templars Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	3.50	No	No
1136	Donora, Pa.	Goodwin Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00		
1137	Pratt, Kan.	Red Men's Hall	Wed.	9	3.15		
1138	Stuart, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	3.50	No	Vbl.
1139	Hollister, Cal.						
1140	San Pedro, Cal.	128½ 6th St.	Thursday	8	4.00		
1141	Warwick, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	3.00		
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	206 S. 4th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	3.60	No	Yes
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.						
1146	Green Bay, Wis.						
1147	Baton Rouge, La.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	3.20	No	No
1148	New York, N. Y.						
1149	Cocoanut Grove, Fla.						
1150	Atoka, Okla.	Over J. Gernett's	Saturday	8	3.60	No	No
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	3.25		
1152	Port Washington, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.50	Yes	No
1153	Crooksville, O.	K. O. T. M. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60	No	No
1154	Westchester, Pa.						
1155	Columbus, Ind.	K. and L. of H. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	2.25 to 2.70		
1156	San Francisco, Cal.	177 Capp St.	1-3 Tues.	9	2.00 to 3.50		
1157	Passaic, N. J.	126 Madison St.	Thursday	8	3.60		
1158	Berkeley, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Building	Saturday	8	5.00	Yes	No
1159	Ipswich, Mass.						
1160	St. Jean, Que., Can.	196 St. John's St.	Sunday	10			
1161	Morris, Ill.	Painters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	4.05		
1162	Suffern, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8	3.60		
1163	Virden, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.60		
1164	Durham, N. C.						
1165	Sacramento, Cal.						
1166	Fremont O.	Shomo Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	3.37½	No	No
1167	Smithtown, N. Y.	St. James, N. Y.	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60	No	No
1168	Port Colborne, Ont., Can.	Temperance Hall, Humberstone, Ont., Can.	1-3 Mon.	9	3.60	No	No
1169,	Hull, Que., Can.						
1171	Marion, Iowa			9	4.05		
1172	Billings, Mont.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	304 Church St.	Monday	8	4.40		
1174	Willoughby, O.	9 Sherman Block	2-L. Thurs.	8	4.00		
1175	Oatman, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00		
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Oakes Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	4.05	No	No
1177	Marceline, Mo.	Bigger's Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	3.20		
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
1179	Cliffside, N. J.	Rowan's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.50	Yes	No
1180	Cleveland, O.						
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.	Bice's Hall	Wed.	9	2.75	No	No
1182	Panama, Ill.						
1183	Parsons, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	2.44	No	Yes
1184	Seattle, Wash.	Columbia St.	1-3 Tues.				
1185	Moorestown, N. J.						
1186	Homewood, Pa	Homewood and Hamilton Aves.	Friday	8	5.00		
1187	Oakland, Cal.	1020 Broadway	2-4 Fri.	9	3.00		
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	Lennerts Hall	Monday	9	3.60	No	Yes
1189	Dayton, Ky.	7th and Clay Sts.	2-4 Mon.	8	3.35		
1190	Bellefonte, Pa.						
1191	Detroit, Mich.	Hastings, Cor. Napoleon Sts.	Monday	8	4.00		
1192	Oglesby, Ill.	Lorenzetta's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.60	No	Yes
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	3.20		
1194	Taylor, Pa.	Thomas Hall, Union St.	1-3 Fri.	8	3.00		
1195	Ponce, P. R.						
1197	Saugus, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	4.00		
1198	Independence, Kan.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	3.60		
1201	Kaukauna, Wis						
1202	Merced, Cal.	Shaffer Bldg.	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1203	Mart, Tex.						
1204	Jasonville, Ind.						
1205	Barceloneta, P. R.						
1206	Norwood, O.	2112 E. Sherman Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	Cor. Capitol and State	Friday	8	3.60		
1208	St. Louis, Mo.	Cor. 15th and Carr Sts.	Thursday	8	5.00		
1209	Newark, N. J.	48 Williams St.	1-3 Tues.	8-9	3.00 and 4.60		
1210	Salem, Mass.	71 Washington St.	Wed.	8	4.60		
1211	Syracuse, N. Y.						
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.00	4 Mo.	No
1213	Mystic, Iowa	Carpenters' Hall	1st Sat.	8	3.20		
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	4.50	No	No
1215	Methuen, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1216	Galt, Ont., Can.						
1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.	Hand's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00 to 4.20	Yes	Yes
1218	Ludlow, Ky.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.40		
1219	Christopher, Ill.	Gill's Hall			3.60		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1221	Massena, N. Y.		Tuesday	8			
1222	Hoboken, N. J.	Imperial Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1224	Emporia, Kan.	327 Commercial St.	Monday	8	3.60		
1225	Sunnyvale, Cal.						
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	2.70	No	No
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	Layers Bldg.	Wed.	10	3.00	No	No
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.						
1230	Franklin, Mass.	Redmen's Hall	1st Mon.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1231	Canon City, Colo.						
1232	New Glasgow, N. S., Can.	Carmichael Hall	Thursday	9			
1233	Detroit, Mich.	Cor. Sylvester and Gratiot Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.00		
1234	Girard, Ill.	Woodmen's Hall	Last Mon.	8	3.60		
1236	Michigan City, Ind.	Burkhart Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1239	Fitchburg, Mass.	19 Clarendon Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.50	No	No
1240	Jermyn, Pa.	Edmunds Hall	Friday	8	3.60	No	Yes
1242	Cleveland, O.	Cor. W. 3rd and Superior Sts.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1243	Oneida, N. Y.	Garvin Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.35	No	Yes
1244	Montreal, Que., Can.	417 Ontario St. East	Saturday	9	3.60	6 Mo.	Yes
1245	Newport, R. I.	185 Thames St.	Thursday	8	4.32		
1246	Marinette, Wis.	Steffen's Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	2.75		
1248	Batavia, Ill.	St. George's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.40		
1249	Moncton, N. B., Can.						
1250	Homestead, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	3.50	No	No
1251	Chicago Junction, O.						
1252	Beltzhoover, Pa.	Friedel's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1253	Gladstone, N. J.						
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.	Backus Hall	Wed.	9	4.05		
1255	Chillicothe, O.	Cor. Second and Paint Sts.	2-4 Tues.	9	2.75	No	Yes
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.						
1257	Silverton, Colo.	Wyman's Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	5.00		
1258	Pocatello, Idaho	Eagles' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.50	Yes	No
1259	Monett, Mo.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.60		
1260	Sioux City, Ia.	209½ E. College St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.60	No	No
1261	Ilion, N. Y.	Polishers Hall	Friday	8	3.60		
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.	706½ Jackson St.	1-3 Wed.	8	3.20		
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.						
1264	Clifton, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	Part
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
1266	Fajardo, P. R.	Federation of Labor	1st Sun.	9	1.75		
1267	Worden, Ill.	Honerkamp Hall	1st Fri.	8	3.20	No	No
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.	Forresters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.36	No	No
1269	Warren, R. I.						
1270	Montreal, Que., Can.	Prince Arthur Hall	Saturday				
1271	Middleboro, Mass.	Robinson's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1272	Seattle, Wash.	64 Columbia St.	2nd Sun.	8	5.00		
1273	Coraopolis, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00		
1274	Plainfield, Ill.	G. A. R. Hall	2nd Mon.	9	3.60		
1275	Clearwater Harbor, Fla.		1-2 Wed.	8	3.30		
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	3.50	Yes	No
1277	Bend, Ore.	Commercial Club Rooms	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
1278	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
1280	Mountain View, Cal.						
1281	Abilene, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1282	Salem, O.		Thursday	8	3.60		
1283	Cagnas, P. R.			9	1.50		
1284	Duluth, Minn.	Columbia Hall	Wed.	10	2.75	No	No
1285	Allentown, Pa.	819 Hamilton St.	Tuesday	9	2.25 to 3.00		
1286	El Centro, Cal.	Cor. 6th and Broadway	Monday	8	4.00		
1287	New Bedford, Mass.	384 Acushnet Ave.	Tuesday	8	3.60		
1288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	3.00		
1289	West Seattle, Wash.	West Side Hall	Monday	8	4.50	Yes	No
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.	Trades Council Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	4.00		
1291	Poteau, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	3.60		
1292	Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1293	Michigan City, Ind.	Burkhart's Hall	2d Thurs.	9	3.15	No	Yes
1294	Fall River, Mass.	127 Mulberry St.	1-3 Tues.	8	3.52		
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	Over Swingel's Store	Tuesday	8	3.60	No	No
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	George and Church Sts.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00		
1301	San Lorenzo, P. R.						
1302	Rockwell Springs, N. Y.	Peersalls Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00		
1303	Port Angeles, Wash.	1st St. near Peabody St.	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1305	Fall River, Mass.	14 Market St.	Wed.	8	3.84	Yes	Yes
1306	Barre, Vt.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Tues.	8	3.00		
1307	Evanston, Ill.	621 Davis St.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60		
1308	Lake Worth, Fla.	Cabinet Works Bldg.	Thursday	8	3.50		
1309	French Lick, Ind.	Bank Bldg.	Monday	9	3.60	No	No
1310	Rochester, N. Y.						
1311	Buckner, Ill.						
1312	New Orleans, La.	111 Burgandy	Tuesday	9	3.50		
1313	Mason City, Iowa	Labor Temple	Tuesday	9	4.50	No	No
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	Royal Arcanum Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	4.05		
1315	Riverbank, Cal.	Wilson's Shop	1st Mon.	8	4.00		
1316	Demopolis, Ala.	Carter's House	1-3 Fri.	9	2.50		
1317	Indiana Harbor, Ind.	Union Hall	Monday	8	5.20		
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	4.50	No	No
1320	Tacoma, Wash.	949 Market St.	Monday	8	4.00		
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	3.25		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1323	Midland, Mich.						
1324	Nahant, Mass.	Old Town Hall	2-L. Wed.	8	4.00		
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Machinists' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00		
1326	Ely, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1327	Belmar, N. J.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1328	DeLand, Fla.						
1329	Kirkwood, Mo.	Maplewood, Mo.	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.						
1331	Brattleboro, Vt.						
1333	Warrensburg, Mo.						
1334	Pauls Valley, Okla.						
1335	Seattle, Wash.	Green Lake Hall	Monday	8	4.50	Yes	No
1337	Douglas, Ariz.						
1338	Jonquieres, Que., Can.	Perron Building	Saturday	10	2.50		
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	Maccabee Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	3.25		
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.	234 W. Mountain Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00		
1341	Billings, Mont.						
1342	Augusta, Ga.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	9½	1.50 to 3.00		
1343	Redlands, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1344	Portage, Wis.						
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.	Abbott Road and Triangle	Tuesday	8	4.50		
1346	Witt, Ill.						
1348	Cincinnati, O.	1313 Walnut St.	1-3 Thurs.	9	2.25		
1349	Rockport, Mass.	Engineers' Hall	1st Mon.	8	3.64		
1350	Holyoke, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	3.50	Yes	No
1351	Menominee, Mich.						
1352	Grand Rapids, Mich.	No. 7 Oakes St.	Thursday	9	2.50	No	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	3.00		
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Elston's Nat. Bank	2-4 Fri.	9	3.15	No	No
1356	Decatur, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	9	3.15	No	Yes
1357	Clinton, N. Y.						
1359	Kissimmee, Fla.	Mackenson Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.00	No	No
1360	Montreal, Que., Can.						
1361	McKinney, Tex.						
1362	Chester, Ill.	Shroeder Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	3.60	No	No
1363	Brownwood, Tex.						
1364	American Falls, Idaho						
1365	Cleveland, O.	Arch Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	3.37½		
1366	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	9	2.70		
1367	Chicago, Ill.	Division St. and Ashland Ave.	Thursday	9	3.75		
1369	Grand Rapids, Mich.	D. C. Hall	Thursday	9	2.35	3 Mo.	No
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah	Smith's Hall	Wed.	8	5.00		
1371	Rockdale, Tex.	Woodmen's Hall	1st Mon.	8	3.00	No	No
1372	East Hampton, Mass.	German Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1373	Flint, Mich.						
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Keough Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.75		
1375	Dominion Park, L. Q., Can.						
1376	Oroville, Cal.	Firemen's Hall		8	4.00		
1377	North Buffalo, N. Y.	Niagara and Hamilton Sts.	Tuesday	8	4.00	2 Mo.	No
1378	Tullahoma, Tenn.						
1380	Bedford, Ind.	Reath Hall	Friday	9	3.60	No	No
1381	Woodland, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	4.00		
1382	Sharpsburg, Pa.	S. of V. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1383	Sarasota, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	3.20		
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	4.80		
1386	Grand Island, Neb.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	10	4.00		
1387	Girardville, Pa.	Foy's Hall	Thursday	9	3.33		
1389	Santurce, San Juan, P. R.						
1390	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	9	4.50		
1391	Reading, Mass.	Labor Lyceum	2-4 Tues.	8	4.40	Yes	No
1392	Sayreville, N. J.	People's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1393	East Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Berryhill Hall	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1395	Fremont, Neb.	Frahm Block	Monday	9	3.60		
1396	Golden, Colo.						
1397	Akron, O.	32 N. Main St.	Monday	8	4.40		
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	4.00		
1400	Santa Monica, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	3.50		
1401	Buffalo, N. Y.	351 Broadway	Thursday	8–10	2.00 and 3.50	No	Part
1402	Merritton, Ont., Can.						
1403	Watertown, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.40	No	No
1404	Birmingham, Ala.	Hood Building	Thursday	8	3.60		
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	Broad and Wallace Sts.	Saturday	8	3.50		
1406	Terrell, Tex.	Walton Hall	Saturday	8	4.00		
1407	Perry, N. Y.	Stanton Block	Friday	9	2.50		
1408	Redwood City, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.00		
1409	Logan, Utah						
1410	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Monday				
1411	Strawn, Tex.						
1412	Drumright, Okla.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1413	Paducah, Ky.						
1414	Bergenfield, N. J.						
1415	Ada, Okla.	Over Postoffice	Wed.	8	3.60		
1416	Prescott, Ariz.						
1417	Tonopah, Nev.	Butler Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00		
1418	Maynard, Mass.	P. O. Block	Friday	8	3.00		
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	9	3.25	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1420	Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.	Protection Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.50	Yes	No
1421	Denver, Colo.	West Colfax and Morrison Road	1-3 Sat.	8	4.80		
1422	Aquadilla, P. R.						
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1424	Elmhurst, Cal.	8434 E. 14th St.	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	No
1426	Elyria, O.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
1427	Lee, Mass.	Forresters' Block	2-4 Wed.	8	3.50		
1428	Titusville, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	3.20		
1430	Tarentum, Pa.	K. O. T. M. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	No	Yes
1431	El Reno, Okla.	212 Bickford St.	Monday	8	3.60	No	No
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	Knadlers Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1433	Fairbury, Neb.	Conrad Block	Wed.	8	3.00	No	No
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullin Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.	K. O. T. M. Hall	1st Tues.	9	3.15	No	No
1436	Bangor, Pa.	Mazza & Horock Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	3.24		
1437	Portsmouth, Va.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	3.28		
1439	McAdoo, Pa.	Borough Building	Monday	9	3.33		
1440	Lead, S. D.						
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	Central Ave. Hall	Monday	9	4.05		
1442	Augusta, Ga.						
1443	Englewood, N. J.	Ruch's Hall	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1444	Phoenixville, Pa.						
1445	Topeka, Kan.	418 Kansas Ave.	Tuesday	8	3.60	No	No
1446	Albany, N. Y.						
1449	Lansing, Mich.	Trades and Labor Hall	Wed.	9	4.05	No	No
1450	San Juan, P. R.						
1451	Monterey, Cal.						
1452	Amesburg, Mass.			8			
1453	Jersey City, N. J.	180 Newark Ave.	2nd Sat.	10	3.00	No	No
1454	Charlottesville, Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	2.50		
1455	Cabo Rojo, P. R.	Federation Libre		10	1.75		
1456	New York, N. Y.						
1458	Tarpon Springs, Fla.						
1459	Westboro, Mass.						
1460	Lares, P. R.	Carpenters' Hall	L. n. in Mo.	10	1.25		
1461	Orion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	10	3.25 to 4.50	No	No
1462	Bristol, Pa.	Washington Hall	4th Wed.	8	3.60	Yes	No
1463	Stoneham, Mass.	U. S. W. V. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.40	Yes	No
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	3.60	No	No
1466	Buffalo, N. Y.	293 Sycamore St.	2-4 Fri.	9	2.70		
1467	Webb City	K. of P. Hall	Saturday	8	4.00	No	No
1468	Lowell, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8 2-3		Yes	No
1469	Northfield, Vt.	Bacon Block	1-3 Wed.	8	2.50	No	No
1471	Camden, Me.	Engine Hall	Friday	9	2.50		
1472	Rockville, Conn.	Fitch Block	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60	Yes	No
1473	Fruitdale, Cal.	Fruitvale Ave. and 12th St.	Saturday	8	5.00		
1474	Brewster, N. Y.	Fire Engine House		9	3.00		
1476	Abilene, Kan.						
1477	Middletown, O.	Trades Council Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	3.15		
1478	Dolgeville, N. Y.						
1479	Walpole, Mass.						
1480	South Jacksonville, Fla.						
1481	Colusa, Cal.						
1482	Winnemucca, Nev.	Levers Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	No	No
1483	Patchogue, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	3.50		
1484	Visalia, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	4.51	No	No
1485	La Porte, Ind.	Sonneborn Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	9	4.05		
1486	Portage, Pa.	Miners' Hall	Friday	9	3.25		
1487	Taunton, Mass.	St. Jean Baptist Hall	Friday	8	3.28		
1489	Burlington, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	3.00		
1490	Alexandria, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	9	2.25 to 2.75		
1491	Spring City, Pa.						
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	1-4 Sat.	9	2.25	Yes	No
1493	Pompton Lakes, N. J.	Midvale N. J.	1st Mon.	9	3.00		
1494	Baton Rouge, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	3.20		
1495	Yoakum, Tex.	K. of P. Building	Monday	8	3.60	No	No
1496	Fresno, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8			
1497	East Greenwich, R. I.	Carpenters' Hall	4th Wed.	8	3.28		
1498	Fort William, Ont., Can.						
1499	Kent, O.	Bechtel's Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	3.60	No	No
1501	Marion, Mass.	Ball's Residence	Friday	8	3.60		
1502	Cloverport, Ky.	Bank Building	3rd Sat.	9	2.00		
1503	Amherst, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	3.60	Yes	Vbl.
1504	Jeannette, Pa.	Baughman Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	3.25		
1505	Berlin, N. H.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	3.00		
1506	Portland, Me.	439 Congress St.	2-4 Mon.	10	3.00		
1507	Drummondville, Que., Can.	Union Hall	Monday	9	3.60	Yes	No
1508	Antigo, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	9	3.15	No	No
1509	Checotah, Okla.	Cooper's Office					
1510	Sumter, S. C.	Manning Ave.	1-3 Tues.	10	2.50	No	No
1511	Southampton, L. I., N. Y.	Forresters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	3.50		
1512	Middletown, Conn.	C. L. U. Hall	2d Thurs.	8	3.25	No	No
1513	Schenectady, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	3rd Wed.	9½	3.80	Yes	No
1514	Niles, O.						
1515	Caldwell, N. J.	Hasler's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.80		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1516	Salem, Mass.	71 Washington St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.50		
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	Wed.	9	2.25		
1520	Bridgeport, Conn.	1119 Broad St.	Tuesday	9			
1521	Dewar, Okla.	Union Hall	Monday	8	4.00		
1522	Cullman, Ala.	Catholic School Building	1-3 Fri.	9	2.52		
1523	Rockford, Ill.	405 7th St.	1-3 Wed.	10			
1524	Miles, Mont.	Weibaux Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00		
1525	Princeton, Ill.	Mystic Workers Hall	1st Thurs.	9	4.00		
1526	Denton, Tex.	Wright Building	Thursday	8	3.60	No	No
1527	Wheaton, Ill.	115 Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.80		
1528	Wheeling, W. Va.	1506 Market St.	2-4 Fri.	8	3.76		
1529	Kansas City, Kan.	741 Minnesota Ave.	Thursday	8	5.20		
1531	Rockland, Mass.	Union St.	Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
1532	Camden, N. J.	Mozart Hall	Wed.	8	4.50		
1533	Higbee, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	3.00	No	No
1534	Dayton, Wash.	Barber Shop	Wed.	8	3.50		
1535	Arlington, Wash.						
1536	Hamilton, Mont.	County Bank Building	1-3 Mon.	9	5.00		
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Miners' Hall	Saturday	8	5.00		
1539	San Marcos, Tex.						
1540	Lebanon, N. H.	Redmen's Hall	1st Mon.	9	3.50		
1541	Palestine, Tex.						
1542	Copperhill, Tenn.						
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.	694 Washington St., Boston, Mass.	2d Thurs.	8	3.00		
1544	Coal City, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	9	4.50		
1545	Fraserville, Que., Can.	Foresters' Hall	1st Sat.	10	2.00		
1547	Ludington, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	3.75	No	No
1548	New York, N. Y.						
1549	Safety Harbor, Fla.	Jackson House	Monday	8	3.00	No	No
1550	Braintree, Mass.						
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	K. O. T. M. Hall	Thursday	9	3.00		
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	2.75		
1554	Mulberry, Kan.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00	No	No
1555	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2006 Main St.	Wed.	9	3.75		
1556	Jerseyville, Ill.	Woodmen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	2.52		
1557	Medina, N. Y.	Woodmen's Hall	1-3 Fri.	9			
1558	Tetreaultville, Que., Can.						
1559	New Athens, Ill.	Union Hall	3rd Sat.	8	3.20		
1561	Portland, Me.	Fairington Block	Thursday	9	3.00	Yes	Yes
1562	North Wales, Pa.	Weingardner's Hall	2 last Tuesdays	9¼	3.17	Yes	Yes
1563	Monessen, Pa.	Cor. 2nd and Shoemaker Sts.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
1564	Casper, Wyo.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	4.80		
1566	Lawrence, Mass.						
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Shreve-Harvey Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.20 2.00	Yes	Yes
1568	Minneapolis, Minn.	104 Wash. Ave., South	1-3 Tues.	9–10	and 3.00		
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	Labor Headquarters	4th Sat.	8	2.92		
1570	Marysville, Cal.	Building Trades Hall	Monday	8	4.50	No	No
1571	Ionia, Mich.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	10			
1572	McGill, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	5.50	No	No
1573	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1574	Florence, S. C.	Temperance Hall	2-4 Fri.	10	2.00 to 2.50		
1575	Three Forks, Mont.						
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.						
1579	Wareham, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	Last Mon.	8	3.60	3 Mo.	No
1580	Milford, Conn.						
1581	Arcadia, Fla.	Lence's Residence	1-3 Mon.	8	3.28		
1582	Cincinnati, O.	I. O. O. F. Temple	Tuesday	8	4.80 2.00	Yes	Yes
1583	Chatham, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	10	and 3.00		
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	Hotel Villa	Last Mon.	9	2.70	No	No
1585	Lawton, Okla.	324½ D St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	307⅛ N. Main St.	Friday	8	3.60	No	Yes
1588	Sidney, N. S., Can.						
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	Federation Libre		8	1.50		
1590	Norris City, Ill.	Heck Hall	Saturday	9	2.25		
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1593	Concord, Mass.	Urquhart Hall	Wed.	8	4.00		
1594	Silver Springs, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Thurs.	10	2.50		
1595	Conshohocken, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Wed.	8	4.00		
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	2228 Olive St.	Saturday	8	2-3 3.05	Yes	No
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	Thursday	8	4.50	Yes	No
1599	Cushing, Okla.	407 S. Central St.	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1600	Newton, Mass.	251 Washington St.	1-3 Thurs.	8			
1601	Providence, R. I.	35 Westminster St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00		
1602	Cincinnati, O.	McPherson Ave. and Warsaw, Price Hill	2-4 Sat.	8	4.40		
1604	McMechen, W. Va.	Old School House, 7th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00		
1605	Moscow, Ida.	Hardware Bldg., 3rd Floor	1-3 Sat.	8	4.00	No	No
1606	Portland, Me.	I. O. G. T. Hall	Tuesday	10½			
1607	Orillia, Ont., Can.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	3.15	No	No
1608	Scottsbluff, Neb.						
1609	Hibbing, Minn.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1610	Lowell, Mass.	Runel's Building	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1612	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1613	Newark, N. J.	201 Bruce St.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00		
1614	Brevard, N. C.	Fraternity Bldg.	Thurs.	9	2.25	No	No
1615	Cleveland, O.	3629 Sackett Ave., S. W.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1616	Nashua, N. H.	St. John Baptist Hall	Friday	8	2.75		
1617	Augusta, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	3.00		
1618	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	4.00		
1619	Atlantic City, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	2.75		
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.						
1621	Lonsdale, R. I.	Whipple Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.60		
1623	Slater, Mo.						
1624	Chariton, Iowa	A. O. U. W. Hall	Tuesday	9	4.05	No	No
1625	Webster City, Iowa	Freeman Tribune Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	10	4.50	No	No
1626	Wallingford, Conn.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1627	Mena, Ark.	Gores Shop	Saturday	8	2.80		
1628	Paris, Ark.	Elskin Hall	Wed.	9	2.70		
1629	Hartshorn and Haileyville, Okla.	City Hall, Haileyville	Thursday	8	4.00		
1630	Ware, Mass.	68 Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.28	Yes	No
1631	Benson, Neb.	I. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8			
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Mission Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	3.50		
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	Federation Hall	Monday	9	1.50	No	No
1634	Big Spring, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	4.00	No	No
1635	Kansas City, Mo.	14th and Woodlands Sts.	Wed.	8	5.20		
1636	Whiting, Ind.	119th St. and Lincoln Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.20		
1637	La Junta, Colo.	K. of P. Hall		8	4.00	No	No
1638	Elkhart, Ind.	Kaiserhof Hotel	2-4 Mon.	10	2.10 to 3.50	Yes	No
1641	Lodi, Cal.						
1642	Snohomish, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
1644	Minneapolis, Minn.	255 Marquette Ave.	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1645	Hull, Mass.	Sea View Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00		
1647	New York, N. Y.						
1648	Bisbee, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00		
1649	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Ben Hur Auditorium	2-4 Mon.	9		No	No
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 N. Broadway	Tuesday	9			
1651	San Pedro, Cal.						
1652	Charlotte, N. C.						
1653	North Cambridge, Mass.	2107 Mass. Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.56		
1654	Mansfield, Mass.	Wilson's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.28		
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	13 W. Dewey Ave.	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	Vbl.
1658	Grove City, Pa.	State Armory	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	315 S. Johnston Ave.	Friday	8	4.00		
1661	Beaumont, Tex.	Sons of Herman Hall	Wed.	9	3.15		
1663	Bath, Me.	112 Front St.	1st Wed.	8	2.75		
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	10	3.00 to 3.50		
1665	Alexandria, Va.	Cor. King and Royal Sts.	Thursday	8	3.50		
1666	Kingsville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1667	Oakland, Cal.	761 12th St.	Saturday	8	5.00		
1668	Buffalo, N. Y.	Main and Eagle Sts.	Monday	8	4.00		
1670	Ashland, Pa.	925 Center St.	2-4 Mon.	9	3.33		
1671	East Boston, Mass.	19 Border St.	Monday	8	3.75	No	No
1672	Hastings, Neb.	Bricklayers' Hall		10			
1673	Somersworth, N. H.	Carpenters' Hall					
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1676	Caney, Kan.	Owls' Hall	Thursday	8	3.60	No	No
1677	Thorold, Ont., Can.						
1678	Peckville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	3.40		
1679	North Attleboro, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.28		
1680	Allentown, Pa.	819 Hamilton St.	Tuesday	9	3.15	Yes	Yes
1681	Norfolk, Va.						
1682	Anasco, P. R.						
1683	Forest City, Pa.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.20		
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	McKetchnie Hall	2-Last Fri	9	3.25		
1686	Arma, Kan.		2-4 Wed.				
1687	Montgomery, Ala.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	2.50	No	No
1688	Porterville, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00		
1689	W. Berkeley, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Thursday	8	4.50 to 5.00	Yes	
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.						
1692	Covington, Ky.	21st and Russell Sts.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.40		
1693	Chicago, Ill.	73 W. Randolph St.	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1695	Providence, R. I.	98 Weybosset St.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00		
1696	Juncos, P. R.						
1697	Modesta, Cal.						
1698	Savanna, Ill.						
1699	Manchester, N. H.	St. Jean Baptist Hall	Thursday	8	3.20		
1700	Wilton, Conn.	Town Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60	No	No
1701	Stamford, Conn.						
1703	Latonia, Ky.						
1704	Atlantic City, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1705	Nowata, Okla.						
1708	Columbia, S. C.	1615 Main St.	Thursday				
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	3.60	No	No
1710	Mill Valley, Cal.	Grethel's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00		
1711	Van Wert, O.	G. A. R. Hall	3rd Mon.	9	3.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	Winter's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
1713	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Monday	10	2.25 to 3.50	Part	No
1714	Tamaqua, Pa.	Raab's Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	3.33	Yes	Yes
1716	Krebs, Okla.	Fee Building	1-3 Fri.	8	3.25		
1718	Ennis, Tex.						
1720	Athens, O.	Redmen's Hall	Monday	8	3.60	No	Yes
1721	Lansford, Pa.	Hall's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	3.33	Yes	Yes
1723	Ajo, Ariz.	Tipperary Boarding House	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	No	No
1724	Elizabeth, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8		Yes	No
1725	Daytona, Fla.	Union Hall	Monday	8	3.50		
1726	Sandoval, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Tues.	8	4.00		
1727	North Chicago, Ill.	14th St. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1730	Neodesha, Kan.	204 S. 4th St.	Monday	8	3.20		
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00		
1732	Economy, Pa.						
1733	New Bedford, Mass.			8	3.60		
1734	Canyon, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00		
1735	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.						
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Norris Langovin Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	2.00	Yes	No
1737	Hardwick, Vt.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	2.75	No	No
1738	Milton, Mass.	Johnson Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1741	Lake Placid, N. Y.						
1742	New Haven, Conn.	129 George St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00		
1743	Wildwood, N. J.						
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.						
1745	Sesser, Ill.	Cockrum Hall	Monday	8	3.20		
1746	Bradentown, Fla.						
1748	Milwaukee, Wis.	Teutonia and Clark Sts.	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	Part
1749	Webster, Mass.						
1750	Cleveland, O.	East 38th St., Cor. Scoville	Monday	8	4.40		
1751	Sanford, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.60	No	Yes
1753	Lockport, Ill.	906 State St.	Thursday	8	5.00	3 Mo.	Yes
1754	Canton, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1756	Antlers, Okla.						
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.	Dom Polski Hall	Friday	8	4.00	3 Mo.	
1758	Dewey, Okla.						
1759	Chelyan, W. Va.						
1760	Lewiston, Me.	College Block	Monday	8	3.28	No	Yes
1761	Goldfield, Nev.	417 First St.	2-4 Sat.	8	5.00		
1762	Bucyrus, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9		No	No
1764	Aurora, Ill.						
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday			No	No
1766	Fostoria, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	3.15	No	Yes
1767	Lynn, Mass.	62 Monroe St.	2-4 Wed.	8	3.50		
1768	Jacksonville, Tex.	Labor Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	3.60		
1769	Benld, Ill.	Miners Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.40		
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Frenzel Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	3.15	No	No
1771	Eldorado, Ill.						
1772	Taunton, Mass.						
1773	Douglas, Wyo.	Labonte Hotel	Tuesday	9	4.50		
1774	Taft, Cal.						
1775	Shawinigan Falls, Que., Can.	St. Joseph Hall	2-4 Fri.	9–10	2.25 to 2.50		
1777	North Bend, Ore.						
1778	Nederland, Colo.	Red Men's Hall	Thursday	8	4.80		
1779	Calgary, Alberta, Can.	Labor Hall	Alt. Fri.	9	4.50		
1780	Fairbury, Ill.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	3.60		
1781	Oakland, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	2.75		
1782	Newark, N. J.						
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Labor Union Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	No
1784	Chicago, Ill.	1638 N. Halsted St.	Wed.	9	3.87	Yes	Yes
1785	Fort Lee, N. J.	Schlossers Hall	Thursday	8	4.50	Yes	No
1786	Chicago, Ill.	1126 W. 18th St.	Monday	9	3.69		
1787	Cayey, P. R.						
1789	Nome, Alaska						
1791	Sturgis, Mich.	Carpenters' Homes	2-4 Tues.	9	4.05		
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	Labor Temple	Friday	9	3.60		
1793	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	10 Badean St.	2-4 Wed.	10	3.00	No	No
1794	Burlington, Vt.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8–10	1.25 to 3.00		
1795	Mishawaka, Ind.	Over 1st Nat'l Bank	2-4 Fri.	9	3.60		
1796	Montgomery, Ala.						
1797	Lebanon, Ind.	606 E. Elm St.	1-3 Tues.	9	3.50	No	No
1799	Toronto, Ont., Can.						
1800	Albion, N. Y.	Bordwell's Block	Tuesday	9	2.70		
1801	New York, N. Y.						
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	3.60		
1804	Fairfield, Iowa	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	10	3.50	No	No
1805	Detroit, Mich.	140 First St.	Tuesday	8	4.00		
1806	Bowling Green, O.	M. W. of A. Hall	Tuesday	10	4.00		
1807	Freeport, Tex.						
1809	Alamosa, Colo.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	No	Yes
1811	Monroe, La.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	4.00		
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.						
1815	Watseka, Ill.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	3.15		
1816	Durant, Okla.						
1817	Nokomis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.05		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1819	Elma, Wash.				2.88		
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	9	to 3.15	Yes	No
1824	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1825	Vinita, Okla.						
1826	Boonville, Mo.	City Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.00		
1827	Madill, Okla.	City Hall	Monday				
1830	Electra, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	3.60		
1831	Arctic, R. I.	Crawford St.	1-3 Wed.	8	3.28		
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	Decker & Temmer	2-4 Wed.	9	4.05	No	No
1833	Humacao, P. R.	Federation Libre		9	1.50		
1834	Detroit, Mich.	McDougal's Hall	Friday	8	4.00		
1835	Waterloo, Iowa	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	No	No
1836	Russellville, Ark.	Trades Council Hall		8	2.80		
1837	Babylon, N. Y.	Sprague Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	3.50		
1839	East Providence, R. I.	Carpenters' Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	4.00		
1840	Medford, Ore.	Smith's Hall	1st Fri.	8	3.50		
1842	Scituate, Mass.	Town Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	3.50		
1843	Sanger, Cal.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.50		
1844	Concordia, Kan.						
1845	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Burkiewiers Hall	1st Thurs.	9	3.15		
1846	New Orleans, La.	111 Burgandy St.	Monday	9	3.15		
1847	Savannah, Ga.						
1848	Victoria, B. C., Can.						
1850	Bridgeburg, Ont., Can.	Allan's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	3.60		
1851	Royalston, Ill.	Town Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	3.60		
1852	Gardner, Mass.						
1853	Frackville, Pa.	Bradley's Hall	Tuesday	9	3.33	Yes	Yes
1854	Thetford Mines, Que., Can.			10	3.00	No	No
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	3.60	No	No
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	Mutual Hall	2-4 Tues.	9½	3.70	Yes	No
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.						
1858	Tuscaloosa, Ala.						
1859	Waterloo, Iowa	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	2.79		
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	South Buffalo St.	2-4 Wed.	9	3.00		
1862	Cedar Falls, Iowa	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	4.05		
1864	Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	2.96	Yes	Yes
1866	Hartford, Ark.	I. O. O. F. Temple	Friday	8	3.00		
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.						
1868	St. Paul, Minn.	309 Wabasha St.	1-2 Wed.	9	3.15		
1869	Providence, R. I.	152 Weybossett St.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1870	New York, N. Y.						
1871	Sheffield, Pa.	Cedarloff's Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	3.00		
1873	Lawrenceville, Ill.	Huffman's Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	3.60		
1874	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	No
1876	Millerton, N. Y.	Gardman Block	1-3 Sat.	9	3.25	No	No
1877	Pawtucket, R. I.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	2.75		
1878	Mendham, N. J.	Over Beaver's Shed	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1879	Amherst, N. S., Can.	Labor Temple	2nd Mon.	10	2.25		
1880	Carthage, Mo.	Redmen's Hall	Tuesday	8	3.20		
1881	Holyoke, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8 2-3		Yes	No
1882	Strathcona, Alta., Can.						
1883	Macomb, Ill.	Lipe Bldg.	Monday	9	3.15		
1885	Paris, Tex.	Moose Hall	Saturday	8	3.60	No	No
1886	Guthrie, Okla.	102 W. Harrison St.	Tuesday	8	3.20		
1887	Geneseo, Ill.						
1888	New York, N. Y.	165 Lafayette Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	No	No
1889	Downers Grove, Ill.						
1890	Carmel, Cal.						
1891	Brenham, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	3.50		
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	Southeast Corner Main and Broadway	2-4 Sat.	9	3.50		
1893	Savannah, Ga.	Huntington St.	1-3 Mon.	8	2.70		
1894	Perry, Iowa	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	4.05		
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	2.70	No	No
1896	Lawrence, Mass.	Franco-American Hall	2-4 Tues.	8 2-3	2.70	Yes	
1897	Toledo, O.	Swiss Hall	4th Wed.	9	2.55		
1898	Girard, Kan.	Over Bank	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1899	Hobart, Ind.	Town Hall	Friday	8	4.00		
1900	Penns Grove, N. J.	Main St.	Tuesday	9	3.00		
1901	Weir, Kan.						
1902	Cleveland, O.	7208 Broadway	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1903	New Orleans, La.	K. of P. Temple	Tuesday				
1905	Kincaid, Ill.	Village Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00		
1906	Vinton, Iowa	Over Woods' Cigar Store.	Wed.	9	3.60		
1907	Greenville, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	4th Tues.	9	2.50		
1908	Baltimore, Md.	Park Ave. and Fayette St.	Tuesday	10	2.25 to 3.50		
1909	Kingsport, Tenn.	Public School Bldg.	Monday	10	3.00		
1911	Fulton, Mo.	Guthrie's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.60	No	No
1912	Montrose, Colo.		Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1913	Vista Grande, Cal.	Socialist Hall	Monday	8	5.00		
1914	Stratford, Conn.	Bridgeport, Conn.	3rd Wed.	9–10	2.00 to 5 00		
1916	East San Diego, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1919	Stevens Point, Wis.			10	2.25 to 3.50		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1921	Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.	Bank Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00		
1922	Chicago, Ill.						
1923	Henderson, Ky.	318 First St.	Tuesday				
1924	Pasco, Wash.						
1925	Columbia, Mo.	Thilo Building	Friday	8	4.00	No	No
1926	Great Bend, Kan.	M. W. A. Hall	Tuesday	10			
1927	Brooklyn, N. Y.						
1928	Roseville, Cal.		1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	No	No
1929	Cleveland, Ohio	307 Superior	Alt. Sat.	9	4.50	No	Yes
1930	Portsmouth, R. I.	Eureka Hall	1st Fri.	8	4.32		
1931	Childress, Tex.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	3.60	No	Yes
1932	Fort Pierce, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	3.50		
1933	Greenpoint, L. I., N. Y.	Village Hall	Friday	9	3.00 to 3.50		
1934	Kenova, W. Va.	Lovins Hall	Wed.	9	3.15	No	No
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	School Building	1st Thurs.	8	4.00		
1937	Portland, Ore.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	4.00		
1938	Crown Point, Ind.	Over Westermans Store	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50	Yes	No
1939	Calexico, Cal.						
1940	Toledo, O.	Swiss Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	3.00	4 Mo.	No
1941	Gurabo, P. R.						
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	Morgans Building	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1944	Jersey City, N. J.	196 Grand St.	1-3 Wed.	8	3.00	3 Mo.	No
1945	Westport, Conn.	Arion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.44		
1946	London, Ont., Can.						
1948	Ames, Iowa	Bricklayers' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	4.50		
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Union Hall	Monday	8	5.00		
1950	Chicago, Ill.						
1951	Prince George, B. C., Can.	Public Reading Rooms	Friday	8	4.00	No	No
2500	Akron, O.	32 N. Main St.	2-4 Sat.	8	4.40	No	Yes
2501	Boston, Mass.						
2502	Boston, Mass.						
2503	Boston, Mass.	Blue Hill Ave.	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	
2504	Buffalo, N. Y.						
2505	Chicago, Ill.						
2506	Englewood, Ill.	63rd and Halsted Sts.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
2507	Evanston, Ill.	613 Davis St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
2508	Cleveland, O.	737 Prospect Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
2509	Cleveland, O.	93rd St. and Kinsman Rd.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
2510	Cleveland, O.	337 W. Superior St.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
2511	Cleveland, O.	1472 W. 25th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
2513	Detroit, Mich.						
2515	Jersey City, N. J.	642 Newark Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.50	Yes	No
2516	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	4.00		
2518	Harrison, N. J.	Labor Lyceum	Monday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
2519	Newark, N. J.	18 Williams St.	Wed.	8	4.50	Yes	No
2522	New Rochelle, N. Y.						
2532	Berkeley, Cal.						
2533	Oakland, Cal.						
2535	Paterson, N. J.	259 Van Horton St.	2-4 Mon.	8	3.80		
2537	Philadelphia, Pa.	19 N. 11th St.	Monday	8	4.40		
2539	Philadelphia, Pa.						
2541	Pittsburgh, Pa.						
2543	Portland, Ore.						
2544	Providence, R. I.	98 Weybossett St.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00		
2546	Reno, Nev.						
2547	Richmond, Va.						
2548	Rochester, N. Y.						
2549	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
2550	St. Louis, Mo.	1022 Olive St.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
2552	Salt Lake City, Utah						
2553	San Diego, Cal.						
2554	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	No
2555	San Francisco, Cal.						
2556	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Monday	8	5.00		
2557	San Francisco, Cal.						
2558	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
2559	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.50		
2560	Stamford, Conn.	Weed's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00		
2562	Tuxedo, N. Y.	Currie's	Monday	8	4.00		
2563	Washington, D. C.						
2564	White Plains, N. Y.						
2565	Yonkers, N. Y.	24 N. Broadway	2nd Wed.	8	4.50		
2566	Bayonne, N. J.	Capitol Hall	Monday	8	4.50		
2600	Belleville, Ont., Can.						
2601	Brandon, Man., Can.						
2602	Brantford, Ont., Can.						
2603	Burlington, Ont., Can.						
2604	Calgary, Alta., Can.						
2605	Central Park, B. C., Can.						
2607	Edmonton, Alta., Can.						
2610	Ft. William, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2611	Guelph, Ont., Can.						
2612	Hamilton, Ont., Can.						
2614	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.						
2615	London, Ont., Can.						
2617	Montreal, Que., Can.	417 Ontario East	1-3 Tues.				
2619	Montreal, Que., Can.						
2624	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.	Lands Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	3.60		
2625	North Bay, Ont., Can.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
2628	Ottawa, Ont., Can.....						
2629	Port Arthur, Ont., Can. ..						
2630	Preston, Ont., Can.						
2632	St. Catharines, Ont., Can..	Masons Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.44		
2633	Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.	Cullis' Hall	1st Mon.	10	4.00		
2639	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	3.60		
2641	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Douglas Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8			
2642	Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.	Friday	8	3.60	Yes	No
2643	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Davenport Road	Monday	8	3.60		
2644	Toronto, Ont., Can.						
2645	N. Vancouver, B. C., Can.						
2646	S. Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Staples Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.25		
2647	Vancouver, B. C., Can. ...	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	4.25		
2651	Victoria, B. C., Can.						
2653	Welland, Ont., Can.						
2654	Whitby, Ont., Can.						
2655	Winnipeg, Man., Can.						
2656	Winnipeg, Man., Can. ..	Labor Temple	Friday	9	4.95		
2657	Winnipeg, Man., Can. ..						
2658	Saskatoon, Sask., Can. ...						
2659	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	De Grew's Hall	Thursday	8	3.40	Yes	Yes

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MEMBERS, OFFICERS, DISTRICT AND STATE COUNCILS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD REGARDING THE NEW YORK SITUATION FROM THE LOYAL LOCAL UNIONS WHO REMEMBERED THEIR OBLIGATION TO THE ORGANIZATION.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We, members of this New York District of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, have been made the victims of a very unfortunate chain of circumstances in connection with the recent trade movement, and it behooves us as sensible men, solicitous for our future standing in the national organization, to consider if the time has come when we should take counsel among ourselves and anticipate any event which would cause us to sacrifice those advantages and privileges, entailing for us great inconvenience and possibly irreparable loss, especially in the the case of the older members, and the latter are particularly deserving of our consideration; they are the patient toilers who, without pretense or arrogance, give their best unselfishly. They are not interested in the political fortunes of those of our members whose ambition, be it worthy or self-seeking, leads them to aspire for office in our organization, but whose natural course in the trade is along craftsmanship lines and who subscribe to the principle wherein efficiency with due regard to humanity shall be recognized as a prime necessity and the equitable distribution of results shall be ascertained no longer by wasteful strife, but by agreement and by arbitration. This they expect to do through the medium of our organization and by it they have acquired the power, if not to dictate, to at least discuss intelligently the value of their services and thereby have enabled themselves whenever just and practicable to increase substantially their wage income. While they do not make their organization a fetich, because history shows that institutionalism sometimes destroys the organic concept of a society, their experience of the last thirty-five years since the United Brotherhood was established in New York proves to them that organization is the vital principle on which reposes the permanent successful existence and protection of people who have common interests.

Nations, governments and armies could not exist without organization; religious, financial, industrial and commercial work could not be carried out without the voluntary co-operation of the people, adopting constitutions, laws and rules necessary to establish justice, provide for the common defense, insure protection of individual liberty and promote general welfare. We applied these principles to our organization and laid down a constitution, which has been amended and improved in succeeding General conventions, and, after being submitted to the vote of the membership, was approved by them and adopted into our organic law, and stands today for our instruction and guidance.

In Section 58, General Strikes and Lockouts, on page 54 of our General Constitution, the last paragraph reads:

"The General President, if he deems it necessary, may deputize some suitable member to proceed at once to the scene of the difficulty and endeavor to adjust the trouble by negotiation or arbitration. Failing in settlement the deputy shall submit by telegraph or letter all facts to the General Secretary, who, if he deems it necessary, shall submit all the facts to a vote of the General Executive Board, who shall send their reply to the General Secretary by telegraph within three days after receipt of said information under penalty of ten dollars fine."

Brother T. M. Guerin, of the General Executive Board, First District, was thoroughly informed of every step taken in our trade movement, to be inaugurated May 1, 1916, and when the second quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board was held on April 10, 1916, all members present, the following was adopted:

(Continued on page 56)

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all Letters and Money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

51

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1916

The March of Progress

One of the outstanding facts in the history of the trade union movement is that its progress has never been swift nor spectacular, but rather plodding and slow. Every advance made, every gain won, has been effected at a great expenditure of energy and strenuous effort in the shape of agitation and education and in that way its onward march has been steady, measured and methodical.

Brilliant "drives" in which much ground is won only to be wrested back at a later date by opposing forces have never characterized the fight the labor movement is making for social justice and the welfare of the wage earners. Tactical successes of that questionable kind have been noticeably conspicuous by their absence.

The great odds against which labor has had to strive, the power and resourcefulness of its enemies and the necessity of guarding against mistakes which would imperil the movement as a whole, have suggested the wisdom of the other course, and thus the recognized policy of American trade unionism has been to proceed cautiously and to firmly consolidate gains won before proceeding to more difficult tasks.

It is not to be wondered at that such a course of action should prove too slow and too irksome for some of those in the ranks who, either through the enthusiasm of youth or the desire to test theories in which they passionately believe, would have us abandon the "slow but sure" methods of the past for a more exciting and spectacular course of action.

These sturdy souls are not, however, alone in the impatience with which they view the apparent slow growth of our movement, for in that they are as one with the great mass of active and intelligent trade unionists everywhere. But the latter temper their enthusiasm with the thought of the great progress that has been made in the past along solid trade union lines and find themselves averse to turning to any policies which would interrupt the continuity of such progress in the future.

Measured by the time and effort expended, the progress of trade unionism does not seem slow, and the tangible, material results obtained are there for all to see. Every gain won has been held to tenaciously and made a stepping stone to greater achievement. And we must remember also that in the great majority of past struggles, the labor forces did not have the advantage of that power and influence which they possess today.

Verily, there is no need for discouragement or gloomy foreboding. In the words of President Gompers, in a recent speech:

> When we realize the result of the struggle that has put light into the life, hope into the hearts, and satisfaction into the minds of the workers, with a grim determination to strive

on and struggle on for a greater part in the world's production of wealth, I say to you there is no cause for discouragement. That which we have accomplished whets our appetite for still greater achievements in the light and life of the workers of America.

"Still greater achievement!" That should be our watchword, and as the success gained in the past is the best criterion of progress in the future, impatience should give way to steady determination and grim resolve to keep up the good fight, day in and day out, until final victory is obtained and the well-being and contentment of the wage earners assured.

* * *

The Fight Against Wood as a Building Material

A matter of great concern to the members of our craft is the unfair propaganda against wood that is being carried on throughout the country by the manufacturers of substitute material.

So pressing has this become that the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association recently sent the following telegram to the Forestry Service at Washington:

The recognized lack of authentic information and the exaggerated statements and publicity relative to the susceptibility of wooden structures to fire, as illustrated in the recent conflagrations in the south, lead the lumbermen represented by this association to suggest that some government department, preferably Forest Service, undertake systematic investigation and census of the national situation concerning the origin and character of fires in buildings and cities, to the end that authentic data may be compiled and published.

There is no doubt that wood has suffered heavily as a result of this unfair and dishonest effort to discredit its use and the members of our organization should be alert at all times to combat such unjust assertions agains the staple material in which they work.

One alarming result of this propaganda is the growth of radical and prejudiced legislation which aims to eliminate lumber as far as possible from all structures, and, in this connection, it is imperative that our members take a firm stand so that injustice may not be done.

A striking instance of this is the case of the anti-shingle legislation which has been coming up in cities and towns of Texas during the past year. This is now being brought before the Insurance Commission of the state, with the idea of making it a statewide proposition.

Most of the radical anti-shingle legislation has met defeat in the different cities of Texas, thanks to the vigilant action of lumbermen and carpenters, but now that it has become a matter of state legislation a more serious problem would seriously affect members of our organization because the elimination of shingles and lumber would take away at least part of the work on which their livelihood depends.

No one is averse to the reasonable revision of building codes which will make for better and safer structures, and both lumbermen and carpenters are as fully interested as any other citizens in the reasonable reduction of fire losses. The charge, however, that wood is a prime contributing factor to the fire losses of the country is unqualifiedly an exploded fallacy which has neither basis in truth nor statistics.

The telegram sent by the lumber manufacturers to the Forestry Department is a step in the right direction, for there is urgent need of getting the public right on the safe and legitimate use and desirability of shingle roofs and wood construction to offset the unfair and untruthful assertions of those who are interested in the production and distribution of substitute materials.

* * *

Regarding Labor Day

The opportunity presents itself if we will but avail of it to make the forthcoming Labor Day gatherings a nation-wide demonstration of labor "preparedness." Upon that day, in every city, town and hamlet, we can muster our forces and show both friends and enemies something of the spirit which animates the labor movement, and furnish them with an object lesson regarding that unity and solidarity of which we speak so much.

Nowhere should the innate significance of Labor's national holiday be allowed to slip away unnoticed, and even in localities in which trade unionism is not making very much headway as good a showing as possible should be made; in the latter case, it is even all the more necessary that the principles of organized labor should be given the widest publicity.

The organized labor movement has no excuse to offer for claiming its rightful place in the nation's life today. That place has been won through self-assertion of its principles and through that ceaseless and unwavering agitation which has brought the claims of labor to the forefront, revealing the labor "problem" as a living and a vital problem, upon the solution of which the well-being and prosperity of the masses depend.

Since last Labor Day there have been no lack of indications to show that trade unionism is keeping its forward stride and making progress with marked precision. Wage increases have been the rule in the great majority of the organized trades, working hours have been reduced and we have even seen the pressure of trade union influence, from the outside, responsible for obtaining wage increases for the employes of the Steel Trust and for the employes of at least one other giant corporaion.

In recent months and at present the great axiom incorporated into the Clayton anti-trust act to the effect that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity nor an article of commerce" is steadily finding a readier acceptance and the outworn doctrine that the employer has a property right in the labor of his employe is being rapidly discarded.

No less a person than President Wilson himself recently furnished striking testimony of this when, in an impressive speech on the occasion of the dedication of the new A. F. of L. building at Washington, D. C., on July 4, he referred to the significance of the labor section of the Clayton bill in the following terms

> I am sorry there were any judges in the United States who had to be told that labor was not a commodity, but a part of a man's life. The declaration that labor is not a commodity is a return to the primer of human liberty. But if there are judges in the country who have to have the primer of liberty, I am willing to open it for them.

Indeed, Labor's standing today as compared with the not too distant past is to say the least remarkable. We have progressed far and have come well within the realization of the dreams of the founders of trade unionism. But, nevertheless, the end is not yet, and we should not lull ourselves into false security. Much is required to be done and the task is arduous. The struggle of organized labor, like the eternal struggle for liberty, is an uphill one; no sooner has one obstacle been surmounted, one reform gained, than we must press on to no less difficult tasks.

On this coming Labor Day, therefore, let us everywhere manifest the union spirit and send forth a message to the unorganized workers to join our ranks in the interest of true unity, true solidarity. Let us reveal ourselves to the general public as tolerant of one another and broad of vision, thus showing friends and enemies alike that trade unionism furnishes an excellent training in citizenship.

Wishing

Do you wish the world were better?
Let me tell you what to do.
Set a watch upon your actions,
Keep them always straight and true.
Rid your mind of selfish motives,
Let your thoughts be clean and high;
You can make a little Eden
Of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser?
Well, suppose you make a start
By accumulating wisdom
In the scrap book of your heart.
Do not waste one page on folly,
Live to learn and learn to live;
If you want to give men knowledge
You must get it ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happy?
Then remember day by day
Just to scatter seeds of kindness
As you pass along the way.
For the pleasures of the many
May be ofttimes traced to one,
As the hand that plants the acorn
Shelters many from the sun.

—Margaret Reedy.

Official Information

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1916

July 10, 1916.

To the Members of the General Executive Board:

Greeting:

The past quarter has been a very busy one in so far as the United Brotherhood has been concerned.

Matters referred to me at the April session of the Board have been given due consideration and will be reported to you in detail at this meeting. Never in the history of the organization has there been such a large number of trade movements, during the same period of time, as those becoming effective during the past three months. A greater part of these movements were successful without the necessity of our members ceasing work. In fact, there were only eleven localities in which strike pay was necessary. I attribute the success of these movements largely to the carrying out of the instructions given the undersigned by you, namely, by sending a representative into the localities in an endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the trouble before the men were removed from the jobs.

In this respect will say that we have received the co-operation and support of all our District Councils and Local Unions where trade movements were in effect except in New York City. General Secretary Duffy notified the former District Council of New York and Vicinity, the same as he notified all other District Councils and Local Unions contemplating trade movements, that in case they were unable to reach a settlement before the date their movement went into effect they were not to remove their men from work until such time as the undersigned had been given an opportunity to endeavor, either personally

(Continued on page 40)

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1916, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the April and July, 1916, meetings of the General Executive Board the following matters were submitted to the Board by correspondence:

May 8, 1916.

Worcester, Mass.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The sum of $300 allowed by the Board, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

May 12, 1916.

New York, N. Y.—The G. P. submitted a communication relative to the refusal of the New York District Council to recognize a settlement of trade movement made with the Employers' Association and non-compliance with the laws of the U. B. The Board authorized the suspension of the District Council and all Local Unions which did not comply with the instructions given.

May 29, 1916.

New York, N. Y.—An appropriation of $5,000 was allowed for organizing purposes in New York and vicinity, to be expended under supervision of the G. P.

June 7, 1916.

Boston, Mass.—On information submitted by the G. P., an appropriation of $4,000 was allowed for millmen locked out in Boston and vicinity.

June 17, 1916.

Birmingham, Ala.—The G. P. submitted to the Board a request for an appropriation for organizing purposes in Birmingham. An appropriation of $400 was allowed, to be expended under supervision of the G. P.

July 10, 1916.

The third quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board for the year 1916 was called to order on the above date by General President Hutcheson.

All members present except Brother Guerin, who was detained in the East on business.

The Board reaffirms its former action relative to trade movements for better conditions, all Local Unions and District Councils are directed not to call their members out on strike unless the General President, either personally or through representative, has an opportunity to endeavor to bring about a settlement.

St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—On a request made by L. U. No. 38 for additional strike pay for members involved in trade movement, the Board decides to allow strike benefits for two more weeks if necessary.

San Francisco, Cal.—Request of the Mari-

time Bay D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a minimum wage of $5.00 per day, to take effect September 4, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Anaconda, Mont. Request of L. U. No. 88 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $5.50 to $6.00 per day, effective August 1, 1916. Official sanction granted as per request.

Utica, N. Y.—Request of L. U. No. 125 of Utica, endorsed by the Mohawk Valley D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50 cents to 55 cents per hour, effective July 1, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, having been notified under date of June 29, 1916, that L. U. No. 125 had accepted an offer from the employers to grant a 2½-cent increase on September 1, 1916, the remaining 2½ cents to be submitted to arbitration before January 1, 1917.

Palmer, Mass.—Request of L. U. No. 445 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 41 cents to 45 cents per hour, effective July 22, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are made to the G. O.

Meadville, Pa.—Request of L. U. No. 556 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 37½ to 45 cents per hour, effective July 1, 1916. The G. S. is instructed to communicate with the Local Union and get latest particulars in regard to the movement, and report back to the Board before adjournment of the July meeting.

Waco, Texas.—Application of L. U. No. 622 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50 cents to 56¼ cents per hour, effective September 1, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the G. O.

Quanah, Texas.—Request of L. U. No. 704 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 42½ to 45 cents per hour, effective July 1, 1916. Official sanction granted as per request.

Charlevoix, Mich.—Request of L. U. No. 797 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40 to 47½ cents per hour, effective September 1, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Request of L. U. No. 835 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 30 to 36 cents per hour, effective July 1, 1916. Sanction granted, with the recommendation that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work-day.

Oshkosh, Wis.—Request of L. U. No. 946 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective June 15, 1916. The Board cannot sanction the movement at this time, the laws of the U. B. not having been complied with, L. U. No. 946 failing to notify the G. S. sixty days in advance of the proposed movement.

Owosso, Mich.—Request of L. U. No. 1077 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 35 to 40 cents per hour, within sixty days from date of notice (May 22). The Board grants the official sanction desired and recommends that the next movement entered into be for a shorter work-day, also that the Local Union appoint a Conference Committee to meet the employers.

Cincinnati, O.—Brother Jos. Herron, representing L. U. No. 1348 and properly credentialed, appeared before the G. E. B. on the question of repairing beer boxes and cases in breweries. The matter was laid over until the committee from the Executive Board of the Brewery Workers waits on the Board during its present session, on the same subject.

Pocatello, Idaho.—Request of L. U. No. 1258 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 62½ to 68¾ cents per hour, effective July 1, 1916. The matter is referred to the G. S., he to procure further information and report back to the Board before adjournment of the present session.

Brownwood, Texas.—Request of L. U. No. 1363 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 37½ to 45 cents per hour, effective September 15, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, the request for financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant, to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

July 11, 1916.

All members present except Brother Guerin.

Bremerton, Wash.—Request of L. U. No. 1597 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day, effective June 15, 1916. The demands having been granted, the papers are filed.

Neodesha, Kans.—Request of L. U. No. 1730 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour, effective August 1, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Sanford, Fla.—Request of L. U. No. 1751 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 37½ to 45 cents per hour, effective August 1,

1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are made to the G. O.

Springfield, Mass.—Application of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50 to 55 cents per hour, effective July 1, 1916. The G. S. is instructed to procure the latest information in regard to this movement and report to the Board before adjournment of the present session.

Houston, Texas.—A communication from the Texas State Council of Carpenters relative to the attitude of the International Steel and Iron Construction Company of Evansville, Ind., towards organized labor was read and referred to the General President.

Albuquerque, N. M.—Amendments to the Ladies' Auxiliary Constitution were read and referred to the next General Convention of the U. B.

Port Arthur, Texas.—Amendments to the Ladies' Auxiliary Constitution endorsed by the Texas State Council were read and referred to the next General Convention.

Lafayette, Ind.—Request of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America for permission to circulate among the Local Unions of the U. B. an appeal for financial assistance to meet expenses incurred in the trial of thirty-three members of said organization indicted by the grand jury of Cook County, Illinois. The request was carefully considered and denied, the Board concurring in the reply of General Secretary Duffy, in which he informed the painters of the enormous expense to which the U. B. had been put in the defense of law suits and injunctions.

The General Treasurer is instructed to withdraw the twenty-five thousand ($25,000.00) dollars from the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago and deposit same in a silent account, drawing interest and covered by surety bond, in the Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis.

Cleveland, Ohio.—A full accounting from the D. C. of moneys appropriated during the past winter for relief of members involved in metal trim strike was received and filed.

Kankakee, Ill.—A full accounting from L. U. No. 496 for moneys appropriated for relief of members involved in strike in support of the Bricklayers was received and filed.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The D. C. rendered a full and complete accounting of moneys appropriated in March and April, 1916, for relief of men involved in metal trim strike. Received and filed.

Joliet, Ill.—A full accounting from the Will County D. C. for moneys appropriated for strike relief in April, May and June, 1916, was received and filed.

Boston, Mass.—Appeal of L. U. No. 33 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John E. Potts vs. L. U. No. 33. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Montclair, N. J.—Appeal of the D. C. of Montclair, Bloomfield, Caldwell and the Oranges, N. J., from the decision of the General President in the case of A. J. Bartruf vs. the Montclair D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Montclair, N. J.—Appeal of the D. C. of Montclair, Bloomfield, Caldwell and the Oranges, N. J., from the decision of the General President in the case of R. Hassler vs. The Montclair D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Peoria, Ill.—Appeal of Mitchell J. Turner from the decision of the General President in the case of Mitchell J. Turner vs. L. U. No. 183, of Peoria. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Appeal of L. U. No. 146 of Schenectady from the decision of the General President in the case of the D. C. of Albany, N. Y., vs. Brothers Charles Gillingham, Claud Perkins and Benjamin Topliff. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Camden, N. J.—The matter of the consolidation of Local Unions No. 20 and 1532 of Camden was submitted to the Board by the G. P., with the recommendation that consolidation be effected. The Board concurs in the recommendation of the G. P.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Request of L. U. No. 899 of Parkersburg for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Rochester, N. Y.—Request of the Monroe County D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board cannot see its way clear to comply with the request at this time, as the funds of the various Local Unions are in such a condition as to enable them to handle the situation.

July 12, 1916.

All members present

Charleston, S. C.—Request of the D. C. of Charleston for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

McKeesport, Pa.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing is referred to the G. P.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Appeal of the D. C. of Montreal from the decision of the General President in the case of R. Lynch vs. the Montreal D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein—namely, that former Business Agent Lynch did not get a trial for the second offense committed—and the appeal is therefore dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of John A. Nelligan from the decision of the General President

in the case of John A. Nelligan vs. L. U. No. 740. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Request of the D. C. of Winnipeg for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $200, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Vancouver, B. C., Can.—Request of L. U. No. 617 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The sum of $200 is allowed by the Board, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Seattle, Wash.—Appeal of L. U. No. 837 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing the claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of William Matson, member of L. U. No. 837. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the brother was not in benefit standing at the time his wife's death occurred. The appeal is therefore dismissed.

Memphis, Tenn.—Appeal of Samuel Hawkins, member of L. U. No. 345 of Memphis, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for disability donation in behalf of said brother. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the evidence does not show that the brother is totally and permanently disabled and debarred from ever again following the trade for a livelihood. The appeal is therefor dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Messrs. Ludwig Sohr, Alex. Kelso and John Brenzy, constituting a committee representing the suspended Local Unions of New York City, appeared before the G. E. B. and desired to take up the question of the suspension of the Local Unions in New York City by the G. P. in May, 1916. They were given the privilege to fully explain the situation in their own way without tying themselves down in any manner by precedents or obstacles of any kind. Each member of the committee spoke at length on the question, after which they were informed that if they had any propositions to make they should do so in writing and present same to the Board as soon as possible.

July 13, 1916.

All members present.

Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.—Request of L. U. No. 913 for permission to go on strike, in conjunction with the Local Unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Council, to resist a reduction in wages. The Board grants the request as made in the letter dated July 3, 1916.

Harrisburg, Pa.—A full accounting from L. U. No. 287 for moneys appropriated for strike relief during May and June, 1916, was submitted to the Board, received and filed.

Cabo Rojo, P. R. A complete accounting from L. U. No. 1455 for moneys appropriated for strike relief in December, 1915, and in January and February, 1916, was received and filed.

Lawrence, Mass.—A complete accounting from L. U. No. 1092 of Lawrence for donations made for strike relief during the month of May, 1916, was received and filed.

Tucson, Ariz.—A full accounting was received from L. U. No. 857 for moneys appropriated for relief of men on strike in that city in May and June, 1916. Filed for future reference.

New York, N. Y.—The New York City situation was taken up by the G. E. B. in all its details and due and careful consideration was given it from all viewpoints. The committee representing the suspended Local Unions again appeared before the Board and submitted the following proposition as a means of settling the New York controversy

Indianapolis, Ind., July 13, 1916.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Secretary,
General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.

Greeting:

The committee representing the carpenters of Greater New York respectfully submit the following proposition for your consideration:

First: That the Executive Board (or subcommittee), with the General President, immediately come to New York to take up with the Employers' Association and committee of the District Council the unfinished trade agreement and the enforcing of the referendum vote regarding the increase of wages as taken by the Locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Greater New York, the same as submitted to the General Office.

Second: That the suspended Locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Greater New York be immediately placed in good standing and that all assistance be given by the General Office to the carpenters on strike, to the end that a speedy settlement will be arrived at.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) ALEX. KELSO,
LUDWIG SOHR,
JOHN BRENZY,
Committee.

Following this the New York situation was discussed with the committee. The Board decided they could not accept the proposition presented by the committee and submitted the following as a solution of the controversy:

Indianapolis, Ind., July 13, 1916.

For the purpose of adjusting the difficulties now existing in New York City, N. Y., the General Executive Board, in session, makes the following proposition:

First: That as the laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America do not provide for the reinstatement of Local Unions, and as the injunction now pending in New York prohibits the chartering of Local Unions, said injunction case must be immediately withdrawn before any charters can be issued.

Second: That the settlement made by General President Hutcheson, First General Vice-President Cosgrove and Board Member Guerin with the employers be accepted by the suspended Local Unions in New York City, said settlement securing for the outside men and all those working in calamine, cabinet and carpenter shops an increase of 25 cents per day on the first of July, 1916, and an additional increase of 25 cents per day on September 1, 1916. Said suspended Local Unions shall then be rechartered under their former numbers in

the U. B. without affecting the standing of their members.

Third: When the settlement made by the aforesaid officers with the employers is accepted and the General Executive Board so notified, a committee of the Board, with General President Hutcheson, will proceed to New York for the purpose of assisting our local officials in drawing up a complete and detailed working agreement.

Fourth: That consolidation of the rechartered Local Unions shall take place under the supervision of the General President as per Paragraph 8 of Section 10 of our Constitution, the number of Unions in New York City not to exceed forty (40).

Fifth: These Unions to become affiliated with the District Council of New York and vicinity, which was organized and chartered during the month of May, 1916.

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY, Secretary,
General Executive Board,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

July 14, 1916.

All members present.

Pocatello, Idaho.—The G. S. submitted to the Board information supplied by Local Union No. 1258 to the effect that the trade movement in Pocatello had been satisfactorily settled.

Boston, Mass.—On information supplied by the D. C. of Boston the Board appropriates the sum of $2,000 for the additional relief of the men affected by the lockout.

Middlesex, Mass.—Information was received from the D. C. to the effect that certain millmen had been locked out in that district since June 1. The Board appropriates the sum of $300 for the relief of these men.

Newton, Mass.—The D. C. of Newton supplied the G. O. with detailed information relative to a lockout now under way in that locality. This information was considered by the Board, after which the sum of $300 was appropriated for the relief of the men involved.

Lewiston, Me.—A report was received from the Joint District Council of Lewiston and vicinity relative to the progress of a strike under way in that city in support of a trade movement for a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour. The Board appropriates the sum of $84 for the relief of the men involved.

(To be continued)

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1916.

(Continued from page 36)

or by representative, to bring about an adjustment of the controversy.

This communication of Secretary Duffy's to the former District Council of New York and Vicinity was ignored, and on the first of May, having failed to reach a settlement with the Building Trades Employers' Association, they removed their men from the jobs. I was notified by Board Member Guerin, who was in New York, and I made arrangements to go as soon as possible. Upon arriving in that city I consulted with the officials of the former District Council to learn what had been done towards bringing about a settlement of their demands.

In the City of New York there are what are termed boroughs, and the demands of our members were for an increase of fifty cents per day in the various boroughs with the exception of Manhattan, where they were requesting an advance of sixty cents per day. The best offer they had been able to procure from the Building Trades Employers' Association was one-half of their demands, to become effective October 1, 1916.

After conferring with the officials of the former District Council I arranged for a meeting with the employers and, in company with Vice-President Cosgrove and Board Member Guerin, met a committee representing the Building Trades Employers' Association and reached a settlement whereby the members of our organization received an advance of 50 cents per day, 25 cents of which was to become effective July 1, 1916, and another 25 cents to become effective September 1, 1916, thereby securing for our members a total increase of 50 cents per day.

Some of the members took exception to this settlement and, through their activities, succeeded in getting the District Council to refuse to abide by same, with the result that you were notified under date of May 12th, as individual members of the Board, of what had transpired, and I recommended that, unless they complied with the laws of the organization, the District Council and Local Unions be suspended.

The suspension became necessary and the District Council and Local Unions which failed to comply with the laws of the Brotherhood were notified under date of May 20th of such suspension. In order to give the individual members of the suspended Local Unions an opportunity to retain their standing and benefits in the United Brotherhood, I sent

them a circular letter notifying them that they could transfer their membership in accordance with the laws of the organization and advising them where to apply for their clearance cards. To my knowledge a condition such as has been created by the revolting members of New York City has never been paralleled in the history of the United Brotherhood, as the suspended District Council saw fit **TO GO INTO THE CIVIL COURTS AND ASK FOR AN INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD FROM ENFORCING THE LAWS OF THE ORGANIZATION THAT WERE MADE BY THE REFERENDUM VOTE OF THE ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP.**

However, prior to the issuance of the injunction papers, we had instituted a new Local Union, which, along with the Local Unions that remained loyal to the United Brotherhood, formed a new District Council. I am pleased to report that, with the support of the other building trades, the United Brotherhood has been making very good progress, notwithstanding the activities of the revolting members and the further fact that there was an injunction against the U. B. restraining us from carrying out the laws of the organization. At this time the situation is improving daily.

I attended the meeting of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., where several matters pertaining to the interests of the building trades came up. The matter of spot grounds, which had been called to our attention by Local Union 427, of Omaha, was given attention and was referred to the two contending organizations to hold a conference in reference to same. The same action was taken relative to Berger metal lumber.

I also appeared before the Executive Council of the American Federation of labor in reference to the appeal taken by President Hynes of the Sheet Metal Workers against the action of the Building Trades Department in annulling their Tampa decision pertaining to metal trim. I am pleased to say that, after due consideration the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. sustained the action of the Building Trades Department taken at San Francisco and dismissed the appeal of the Sheet Metal Workers. This action of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. should assist materially in clearing up any doubt that might be in the mind of anyone as to the justification of the action of the Department last November.

It is my desire at this time to express my appreciation to the members of the Board for their uniform assistance and co-operation during the past three months.

With best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,

General President.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments

L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following amendments to the General Constitution presented by Brother Harry W. Heisler and approved by L. U. No. 122 were ordered submitted to the General Convention at Ft. Worth, Texas:

New law, to be known as the Old Age Pension Donation Fund.

1. When a Brother who has reached the age of 60 years and has been in good standing for 15 years, he shall receive the sum of $10.00 per month from the Pension Donation Fund until he reaches the age of 70 years. And for the balance of his lifetime after reaching the age of 70 years he shall receive the sum of $15.00 per month.

2. Applications for donations from the Pension Fund must be made to the Local of which the Brother is a member, same to be sent to the General Secretary for approval, who shall send a proper blank to be filled out by the Local. And upon approval of the General Treasurer his donations shall commence.

3. It shall be determined by the Executive Board the amount of money required to pay donations.

4. All Local Unions must be notified as to what will be required, and an assessment sufficient to cover all claims for donations each and every year shall be called.

5. All assessments shall be called on all members of Locals for the month of May of each year, same to be collected in the month of July and sent to the General Secretary on or before August 15 of each year. Local Unions not forwarding same shall be fined $2.00, and if not paid within 3 months shall be suspended from all donations until 3 months after all arrearages are paid.

6. The Trustees shall invest all monies received for the Pension Fund in a responsible institution, same to be drawn when required to pay Pension donations to eligible members.

7. These laws if adopted shall go into effect October 1, 1917.

New Law for Local Unions.

When any member of a Local Union has been a member for twenty years or over consecutively in good standing on the books of the Local Union, and is incapacitated from following a remunerative occupation from reasons of old age or otherwise disabled shall, when he reaches the age of 65 years, be entitled to a superannuated benefit equal to his dues and assessments, same to be entered on the books of the Financial Secretary, who at the end of each month shall have an order drawn on the Treasurer to cover same.

S. H. BLIZZARD, R. S.

L. U. 379, Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.

Amend last paragraph of Section 43, General Constitution, to read as follows:

Any member desiring to remain or enter into the contracting business must take out a retiring card, but will be allowed to keep his per capita tax paid and remain in good standing and will be entitled to the regular donations as prescribed in Constitution, provided he pays the union scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but members of the United Brotherhood, and complies with the General Constitution, and does not do any lump work, piece work or subcontract for a carpenter-contractor.

Should he desire to cease contracting and resume journeyman's work, he will be reinstated as an active member upon deposit of his retiring card, provided he has committed no act detrimental to our organization, or any violation of our General Constitution.

To be entitled to donations he will be required to keep his per capita tax paid at least one month in advance through the local Financial Secretary.

This law shall not interfere with journeymen taking work during strikes, lockouts, or those who through no fault of their own are unable to obtain work from regular contractors.

Unanimously adopted by Local Union No. 379, 6-28-16.

Indianapolis, Ind., D. C.

The following new paragraph to Section 46, General Constitution, is offered for approval

"A member of a Local Union taking out a clearance card shall be required to deposit said card in some Local Union prior to its expiration one month from date of issue, or within ten days after the clearance expires must return said card to the Financial Secretary issuing same for renewal under penalty of a fine of five dollars ($5.00). Said fine to be assessed against the member by the Financial Secretary issuing the clearan e Card. Said fine when legally levied must be collected by the Financial Secretary of the local where card is deposited upon request of the Financial Secretary issuing said card and the fine sent to the Local Union issuing said clearance card.

Respectfully submitted,
S. P. MEADOWS.

L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.

Amendment, Section 46, General Constitution:

Insert after the word "once," fourth line, seventh paragraph, "A member having worked continuously at the trade

for five years shall be considered competent and further examination as to his qualifications not necessary, and his clearance card shall be accepted without a vote, except in strikes or lockouts."

ANTON SOMMER, Pres.
B. F. GUENTHER, Rec. Sec.

L. U. 1538, Miami, Ariz.

Moved by Local Union No. 1538, in regular meeting assembled July 1, 1916, that our journal, The Carpenter, be changed from a monthly magazine to a weekly newspaper of six or more pages about 16x20 inches in size, in which shall be printed the reports of Officers, the G. S. and general labor news. The paper to be printed on a paper of a cheaper grade than that used in the printing of our present journal. The G. E. B. to hire an editor who shall hold office at the pleasure of the G. E. B. and who shall hold no other office in the U. B. The editor shall edit the journal and perform such other duties as the G. E. B. may prescribe from time to time. Any local to be entitled to space in proportion to the per capita tax paid, in which it shall have the right to publish any article that would not be considered libelous in nature by the civil or federal authorities.

CORY DAVENPORT, Pres.
C. A. PETERSON, Sec. pro tem.

L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.

Amendment No. 1

Section 31, Paragraph 3. Strike out all of the words of this paragraph after the word "June."

Amendment No. 2.

Section 46. Add to this section in any suitable place the following paragraph:

"A member of the U. B. working in another jurisdiction may retain his full membership in his own Local by presenting his due book paid up to the District Council or the Fin. Sec. of the jurisdiction in which he may be working and paying 50 cents per month for a working card.

ELWOOD BLACK,
R. S., L. U. 426.

Texas State Council

The following resolutions were adopted at the convention of the State Council of Ladies' Auxiliaries, in session at Port Arthur, Tex., and have been approved by the State Council of Carpenters:

Resolution No. 1

Be it resolved, That the General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be, and the same is hereby petitioned to so amend the General Constitution of the Brotherhod as to make provision for the issuance of charters to State Councils of Ladies' Auxiliaries, thereby making them a part of the National Organization.

Resolution No. 2

Be it resolved, That the General Office of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. be requested to furnish all Ladies' Auxiliaries with a general password, same to be issued semi-annually.

Resolution No. 3

Be it resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be requested to permit its members to become social members of the Ladies' Auxiliaries.

L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M.

We herewith submit the following as amendments to the Ladies' Auxiliary Union Constitution:

First: Strike out Section 4 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Section 4. To be eligible to membership a candidate must be a member in good standing of the U. B., or the wife, sister, mother or daughter of a member in good standing of the U. B. of C. & J. of A."

Second: New section:

"Section 20. The General President and General Secretary of the U. B. shall promulgate a cipher key for the purpose of transmitting a semi-annual password, said password to be promulgated and transmitted to all Ladies' Auxiliary Unions in good standing not later than

the last day of June and December of each year by the General President of the U. B. of C. and J. of A."

(Signed) ELECTA A. PHILLIPS,
RUBY M. KARR,
EDNA M. HAMMOND,
Committee.

Endorsed by Local 1319, U. B. of C. & J. of A.

GEO. W. DAVIS, Pres.

Attest:

JAS. J. VOTAW,
Rec. Sec.

L. U. 661, Ottawa, Ill.

The following resolution was passed by L. U. 661 at their last meeting:

Whereas, during dull periods in the building trades it is necessary for a great many members to seek employment within the jurisdiction of other locals than their own, and

Whereas, all such members are now required to take out a clearance card from their local, thus severing their connection with their own local and forfeiting any benefits that might be theirs, and causing a great deal of confusion in keeping a correct record of such members; therefore be it

Resolved by L. U. 661, That we suggest that the following be incorporated in the General Constitution of the U. B.:

"A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his own local to work in the jurisdiction of another local must present his due book to the Financial Secretary and have clearance card properly filled out.

"Or he may, if he so elects, receive a universal working card, which shall be furnished by the Head Office and issued by the Financial Secretary, provided he pays three months' dues in advance.

"He shall, upon entering the jurisdiction of another local and before going to work, deposit this universal working card with the Financial Secretary of the local or D. C. and receive a working permit, for which he shall pay not more than 50 cents per month.

"It shall be compulsory for the Financial Secretary to issue such permit except in case of a strike or lockout, and such member shall comply with all local by-laws and trade rules.

"When he leaves this local he shall apply to the Financial Secretary and receive back his universal working card, providing no fines or charges are pending against him. He shall pay his dues into the local that issued the universal working card.

"No report shall be made to the General Office by locals issuing working permits, but the money collected for such permits shall be used for the benefits of the local."

T. E. THOMPSON, F. S.

L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y.

Believing that Section 57 of the General Constitution can be used to impose injustice on many locals, as we know it does to L. U. 53, we, the members of L. U. 53, do hereby offer the following amendment to Sec. 57 of the G. C., paragraph 5, page 52.

Cut out the words, "more than" on the first line, after the word, "charging," and insert "or more," making the paragraph read, "Any Local Union charging 75 cents or more per month dues, etc."

Hoping the convention may see the benefits to be derived from this change and approve this amendment, we remain

L. U. 53, U. B. of C. & J. of A.
W. N. MABEE, Rec. Sec.

L. U. 847, Natick, Mass.

At a regular meeting of L. U. 847 a proposition was ordered submitted to you to change the Constiution as follows:

Change Section 46, page 42, paragraph 2, to read as follows:

"Any member, except officers of local unions, working," etc. The words "eccept officers of local unions" to be inserted between the words "member" and working," the rest of the paragraph to remain as at present.

Fraternally,
GEO. CLEWS, Pres.
LEON V. ROGERS, Rec. Sec.

L. U. 1507, Drummondville, Que.

Amendment to our General Constitution, Section 54.

Whereas, the difficulties which exist on many jobs where there are some non-union men, who are not willing to join the U. B., and the non-support from the foremen and many times from our own members,

Resolved, By L. U. 1507 of U. B., Drummondville, at the meeting of June 13, 1916, that an addition be made to Section 54 of the General Constitution, as follows:

"Any members working on a job where the union men shall be in majority and who suffer non-union men to work among them shall be liable to a fine of 50 cents per day during the offense."

PIERRE, LEFEVRE,
Sec. L. U. 1507.

L. U. 104, Dayton, O.

Editor The Carpenter:

I read with as much interest, I believe, as anyone, your article in the February issue, and was intending to reply thereto myself, but for some reason neglected to do so and am now glad I did, for it affords me the opportunity of answering Brother Fried's answer at the same time.

Now it appears to me that both Brother Fried and Brother Duffy are, in a measure, both wrong and right.

I do not think that if we were to have an eight-hour law enacted that it would in any way make us "a mutual admiration society" nor would it eliminate the need of labor unions. Nor do I believe with Brother Fried that an eight-hour law would usher in the "millennium" or eliminate the "poisonous food" or "the overworked and underfed."

Nor am I in favor of an adamant eight-hour law. What I am in favor of and what is a crying necessity is a maximum eight-hour day, not as so many of our labor laws now read, that a certain specified number of hours shall constitute a day's work, but that "in no case and in no kind of work shall any one be required to work more than eight hours," which leaves the question open to a reduction whenever and wherever we may desire to do so.

The argument that an eight-hour law would prevent our endeavoring to obtain anything less is just exactly like that of some contractors saying that the minimum wage scale is unjust for, as some men are better mechanics and can do more work, they are consequently worth more money, but that the unions demand that he pay the same wages to the incompetent man as to the competent man, which fallacy everybody is familiar with, for the minimum wage rate simply and only says that the employer shall not pay less than stated. He is at liberty to pay as much more as he may feel disposed. So also with the maximum eight-hour law. One must not work one's employes more than eight hours.

Therefore, I would like to offer the following resolution for the consideration of our next General Convention:

"That the U. B. of C. &. J. of A. stand committed to use every effort toward the establishing of the enactment of laws at once, national, state, provincial, territorial, sectional and municipal, making eight hours the maximum for any one day or shift, on any and all work and for all employes of whatsoever character and wheresoever employed, located within the province of the U. B. of C. & J. of A."

I should like to enter into a discussion of the manner in which the above might be established, but space precludes at this time.

C. J. ALSTON, Rec. Sec.,
126 W. 5th St.

L. U. 914, Augusta, Me.

Amendment to Section 43 of the General Constitution. Add to the last paragraph the following: "Nor shall he have a vote in a movement for an increase of wages, reduction of hours or the enforcement of trade rules," so that said paragraph shall read:

"A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the union scale of

wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but members of the United Brotherhood and complies with the Constitution, and does not do any lump work, piece work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided, that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion. He shall not be eligible as an officer or delegate of his Local Union, nor shall he have a vote in a movement for an increase of wages, reduction of hours or the enforcement of trade rules.

Proposed by L. U. 914, Augusta, Me.

Local Union 492, Reading, Pa.

At the regular meeting under date of June 22, 1916, L. U. 492 unanimously endorsed the article in the June Carpenter of L. U. 55, of Denver, Colo., on page 37, same endorsement to be published in the August issue of The Carpenter.

L. U. 492 also enters protest against the amendment to Constitution proposed by Dayton (O.) District Council and L. U. 104, which appeared on page 36 of the June issue.

G. S. ROBERTS, R. S.

(The amendment published from L. U. 55, Denver, Colo., would empower the G. E. B. to issue one charter to every city and town where one or more unions now exist, so that there may be one big union in every large city. The Dayton D. C. and L. U. 104 amendment would amend Section 13, so as to send the Journal in bulk to the local unions.)

L. U. 398, Lewiston, Idaho

We, the members of Local Union 398, desire the amendment of Section 42 of the General Constitution, to eliminate the age limit of apprentices, or, if found inadvisable to remove the age limit altogether, or at least extend it to thirty years.

We believe the change should be made in view of the following facts:

Men do not establish themselves in their life occupation at as early an age as in the past. A man is often compelled to change his occupation, finding he is unfitted to follow the trade he entered or was forced into in early life. We believe a man capable of learning any time in life, and that a man should be given an opportunity to follow his gifted talent, thus better serving society at large.

Sincerely yours,

IRA S. DOLE, R. S.

L. U. 106 of Des Moines, Ia.

Proposed amendment to the General Constitution in Sec. 31, Paragraph 9. Strike out all of said Paragraph 9, and insert for Paragraph 9 the following:

"The election of officers may take place at a specially called meeting during the week following the second meeting night in June."

(Signed) C. F. ST. JOHN.
F. A. WETZEL,
Rec. Sec., Local 106.

L. U. 104, Dayton, O.

In looking over recent issues of The Carpenter I note with very gratifying interest the commendable stand taken by a number of members from different sections of the country relative to pensioning aged brothers, also the paying of their dues. Now, to show just how fully I am in accord with the proposition, I want to see a change made in our Constitution to that effect. Therefore, I am submitting the following draft of an amendment to Section 57 of our General Constitution:

Amendment No. 1:

Insert after the phrase, "payment of rent," "and the monthly dues of members over 60 years of age, who have been members in good standing for thirty consecutive years and are unable to follow the trade on account thereof." Further that the words in the following sentence, "under no circumstances," be altered to read, either "in no case" or "under no condition," thereby making good grammar.

Amendment No. 2.—Amend Section 48, Paragraph 1, to begin as follows: "All members over 60 years of age, who have been members in good standing for

thirty consecutive years and who are unable to follow the trade on account thereof, shall receive a pension of $1 per day for the remainder of their days, the same to be paid out of the General Treasury." The present paragraph to thereby become the second instead of the first of said section.

I take it that the submission of the foregoing is sufficiently explanatory of my position in this matter, therefore any elaboration would be superfluous, as it is simply and only a debt which we owe our old veterans and it is time the U. B. woke up and paid its just debts.

C. J. ALSTON,
Rec. Sec. No. 104.

Indianapolis, Ind., D. C.

Whereas: Local Union No.106, U. B. of C. & J. of A., Des Moines, Iowa, has adopted a resolution providing for the Headquarters and General Officers of the U. B. to be located at Des Moines, Iowa;

Therefore be it Resolved: that the Headquarters and General Officers of the U. B., be and remain at Indianapolis, Indiana.

(Signed) S. P. MEADOWS
Secretary, Carpenters' District Council

Proposed Amendment to paragraph 7 of Section 46. After the word correct in the fifth line insert the following:

"The Committee shall report favorable and the applicant shall be admitted." The section to read as follows:

"On entering a Local Union a member with a clearance card shall present his due book to the President, who shall appoint a Committee of three to examine the applicant and his due book and report at once. If clearance card and due book are found correct, the committee shall report favorable and the applicant shall be admitted, except in case of strike or lock-out, provided he qualifies in accordance with the District by-laws.

(Signed) S. P. MEADOWS
Secretary Carpenters' District Council

The above resolution and amendment have been endorsed by L. U.'s 60, 75 and 589, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Union 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.

Local Union 44 has endorsed the following amendments to the Constitution and Laws of the U. B., and recommends that the same be published in "The Carpenter" and submitted to the 19th biennial Convention for consideration and action.

Amend Section 10, by striking out the latter clause of the sixth paragraph beginning on line six with the word "any"; as the subject matter is covered in the first clause of the same paragraph.

Amend Section 10 by striking out the entire tenth paragraph.

Amend Section 10 by striking out all of the eleventh paragraph down to and ending with the word "suspension" on the seventh line; as the subject matter is also covered sufficiently in the first clause of the sixth paragraph of the same section.

Amend Section 11 by inserting the following: Beginning on the third line after the word "or" in case of confliction with the Constitution and Laws of the U. B.

Amend Section 58 by inserting after the word "endeavor" on the third line of the eleventh paragraph, the following: "In conjunction with the authorized representatives of the District Council, or Local Union involved."

Fraternally and sincerely submitted,
W. H. WHITE, Rec. Sec.

"Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

The answer to this old question is "Yes." We are not only our brother's keeper, we are his helpers. Many of the older members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters have been our "keepers;" we owe them a great debt, and in this article, I'm asking for your assistance and help to carry out a plan of paying part of that debt which we owe these good brothers.

We are engaged in a great work, that of lessening human suffering and the upbuilding of mankind. In this we should stand together; and, in what I

am about to propose, I am asking for your co-operation in helping to carry out the following suggested amendment (or a better one) to the General Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Strike out Section 51 and substitute therefor the following:

"Any beneficial member in good standing who becomes permanently disabled by accidental injuries received not less than one year after becoming a member and is thereby totally incapacitated from ever again following the trade for a livelihood shall be entitled to a pension as prescribed in these laws.

A permanent disability claim must be filed with the General Treasurer within two years from date of the accident. Failure to do so shall invalidate the claim. Permanent disability shall consist of total blindness, the loss of an arm, leg, or both; the total disability of a limb; the loss of four fingers on one hand; being afflicted with any physical disability; whenever such disease has occurred through actual negligence, or the use of alcoholic drinks on the part of the disabled brother, he shall not be entitled to a pension.

"In all claims for disability pension the claimant shall be carefully and thoroughly examined by at least two competent and reputable physicians selected by the local union, and they shall send a certificate in writing to the local union as to the nature and extent of the disability and their opinion whether the claimant is totally disabled for life within the meaning of the laws of the United Brotherhood. The expense of said examining physicians to be sent to the General Treasurer.

"The disability pension shall be:

One year membership....$5.00 per mo.
Five year membership....10.00 per mo.
Ten year membership.....15.00 per mo.
Fifteen year membership..20.00 per mo.
Twenty year membership..25.00 per mo.
Thirty year membership...30.00 per mo.

To receive the above pension the member must keep himself in good standing as per Section 49.

"Any member on the pension roll will receive his check through the Financial Secretary of the local of which he is a member, as per Section 53.

"The funds from which above pension is to be drawn is the interest derived from an endowment fund accumulated by assessments of all members beneficiary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at the time of the adoption of this section, the sum of twenty-five (25) cents quarterly until $4.00 has been paid by each member. All beneficial applications that are initiated within four years after the adoption of this section must pay $4.00 in addition to the regular initiation fee. The $4.00 to be sent to the General Treasurer to be deposited in the Pension Endowment Fund, and after four years from the adoption of this section, $1.00 additional to each beneficial member initiated to be placed in the Pension Fund as provided above.

One reason why we are urging the adoption of the above section is that the sole purpose of our organization is to do the most good for the most members. With the funds the organization has to work on at the present time, it is unable to give a permanently disabled member much help. For this reason, it seems to me that some steps should be taken to relieve this condition, so that in the future we can provide for our disabled members. I have seen many cases where a brother has been disabled, and who drew his donation as per schedule; in six months, the doctor or grocery man had all the little $300 or $400 and the brother left to live out his remaining days on what the good neighbors bring in, and when he dies the city or county undertaker buries him in the potters field. If the above amendment, or a better one is adopted such conditions will be greatly relieved if not altogether remedied.

I maintain that we can help more of our members with the same amount of money by paying it to them in monthly instalments than by the present method of paying it in a lump sum. Take this instance, for an example: During the last four months of 1915 and the first two months of 1916, the Brotherhood paid disability claims to the amount of $16,300.00 to about forty-four members, who, no doubt are without funds today. The same amount of money would pay 136 members $20.00 per month the same length of time and they would get the full benefit of the donation.

The plan of the endowment is safe if we incorporate and have our officer

under bond and under the proper audit system, and investing our funds only in first class bonds, state, county, municipal and school bonds, or first mortgages on real estate, farm being preferable.

Brother Duffy's 1914 report shows 260,000 members, of whom about 200,000 are beneficial. Four dollars from each of us would make $800,000.00; we initiate about 50,000 members per annum, of whom 40,000 would be beneficial members, thus making 160,000 members at $4.00 each, or $640,000.00; and a grand total of $1,440,000.00, and the forty or fifty thousand new members taken in each year would soon build up our treasury to where we could lower our dues and per capita tax, in place of raising it every few years.

Brothers, consider this plan of a Pension fund, and after you have given it careful thought, I am confident you will vote for it.

H. B. KARR

Member Local Union 1319, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Endorsed by L. U. 1319, U. B. of C. & J. of A.

From Member of Local Union 1062 Santa Barbara, Cal.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am herewith sending you for publication in the journal, material that if properly worded would make a splendid section in our General Constitution. I am asking you, in the name of organized labor, to publish the said roughly drafted section, so that some delegate to the convention may gather an inkling of the idea I have endeavored to express.

I am of the personal opinion that the ethics of such a section would have a tendency to educate the members upon lines, which are desirable and required in the make-up of a good union man. Many of the members set up a loud and mournful wail of betrayal if a fellow-unionist of a different craft employes a non-union carpenter, but say nothing if a fellow unionist of their own craft employs a non-union printer to print his letter heads, a non-union barber to cut his hair, a non-union tobacco worker to make his tobacco, a non-union textile worker to knit his socks, a non-union garment maker to cut, sew and make his suit and so on through the whole list. Such should not be so. We should be ever watchful not only of the carpenter, but of every other craft unionist, and to do so we must first educate our own members, so they can be a shining example of what a real consistent unionist is and what the meaning of "an injury to one is the concern of all," really stands for.

Therefore to start the work of such an education, I offer the following, hoping some good fellow brother who is really a unionist and honored with the position of being a delegate to the Convention will take the seeds of thought expressed and introduce them in an intelligent manner.

Sec.—Any member of the U. B., who has been such for a period of six (6) months and cannot show upon examination five (5) out of a possible thirteen (13) union labels upon or about his person, shall not be eligible to any position or office in any Local of the U. B., provided however, such a Local is situated in cities or towns where two (2) or more union crafts are organized and in existence.

Faithfully yours for the union label.

TOM PHILLIPS, L. U. 1062.

President Central Labor Union of Santa Barbara, Cal.

Want Right of Publicity

Trade unionists of the State of Washington are endeavoring to secure, through the referendum, the repeal of a so-called "anti-picketing" law, passed by the last legislature.

Legislative Agent Hughes of the State Federation of Labor says the law prohibits the use of newspapers by strikers, and that "the very things that this bill says working men cannot do, the national law says the workers may do," under the labor sections of the Clayton law.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING JUNE, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
26718	H. W. Stoddard	36	8	11	Pneumonia	$ 75.00
26719	Clara E. Williams	42	13	4	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	75.00
26720	Appolonia Schroder	91	1	8	Tuberculosis	50.00
26721	Homer W. Williams	98	13	8	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	300.00
26722	M. P. Smith	112	16	2	Hemorrhage of spinal cord	125.00
26723	J. H. Allen	112	9	7	Paresis	300.00
26724	Rose M. Ward	132	10	2	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	75.00
26725	C. Edward Cottom	133	7	6	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	300.00
26726	Levi W. Reiter	143	30	2	Angina Pectoris	300.00
26727	Mollie O. Kolb	146	9	..	Carcenoma of uterus	75.00
26728	Rasmus Knudson	161	16	11	Struck by auto	300.00
26729	Wm. Kravcuk	321	1	3	Acute Appendicitis	200.00
26730	Stalney Nowak	341	7	4	Acute Pericarditis	300.00
26731	F. W. Hurley	257	20	..	Angina Pectoris	300.00
26732	Martin Olsen	499	19	..	Pneumonia	300.00
26733	William Wilson	521	18	1	Internal injuries	230.25
26734	Felix Calmback	616	16	6	Endocarditis	300.00
26735	Gilbert Bouchard	1021	6	6	Paralysis	300.00
26736	Andrew Pusching	1053	3	11	Brain Tumor	200.00
26737	Minnie E. Affolter	1207	3	1	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	75.00
26738	Daisy C. Entrop	1922	10	10	Endocarditis	75.00
26739	J. P. Morgan	286	16	11	Senility	125.00
26740	Clarence Whiteside	523	2	9	Fracture of skull	50.00
26741	William Mack	34	11	2	Chronic Myocarditis	300.00
26742	Henry Williams	109	35	..	Odema of lungs	300.00
26743	Max Polotzky	214	35	..	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
26744	Fred Spittlehouse	247	16	1	Carcinoma of bladder	300.00
26745	Elizabeth Palmert	309	12	6	General Carcinomatious metastasis	75.00
26746	Emma Huber	375	21	5	Cancer of lungs	75.00
26747	Andrew Jorgansen	478	9	8	Erysipelas	300.00
26748	Josef Halblieb (Dis.)	513	19	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
26749	Joseph A. Coutier	1747	30	..	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
26754	John H. Teaters	3	13	5	Pulmonary odema	300.00
26751	Wm. Hindshaw	36	21	6	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
26752	Mathias Schuer	58	10	..	Erysipelas	300.00
26753	Carl J. M. Swanson	58	10	7	Fractured skull	300.00
26754	Joseph Pinkerton	78	3	11	Phthisis	200.00
26755	Catherine M. Brown	81	3	11	Acute nephritis	75.00
26756	Chas. F. Boyer	200	2	8	Pneumonia	200.00
26757	Helen Munsen	218	5	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26758	Antoine A. Lefebre	408	15	..	Tablo Paresis	300.00
26759	Chas. Erickson	483	15	..	Paretic Dementia	300.00
26760	J. E. Callahan	526	3	7	Edema of brain	200.00
26761	W. Chas. Kofoed	613	15	9	Urema	300.00
26762	John H. Mackey	864	14	7	General debility	125.00
26763	George H. Bergfeld	1011	3	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
26764	Clarence M. Hendry	1016	4	9	Carcinoma of gall bladder	50.00
26765	Adelaide Hoffman	13	7	11	Puerperal sepsis	75.00
26766	Chas. Schmidt	1	10	4	Suicide by hanging	300.00
26767	Carrie Arehart	1	13	4	Pneumonia	75.00
26768	Joseph C. French	26	19	7	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
26769	Gertrude Greenberg	45	9	7	Pneumonia	75.00
26770	Philip Bechard	88	2	..	Fall from scaffold	200.00
26771	William Baker	203	28	9	Pneumonia	300.00
26772	Carl Grasing	486	25	8	Nephritis	300.00
26773	E. M. Pease	632	12	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
26774	Ida Nystrom	1824	9	9	Carcinoma of stomach	75.00
26775	Josephine Blaha	54	24	9	Gastritis	75.00
26776	Chas. Wessel	181	13	..	Anemia	300.00
26777	Florence L. Anderson	345	12	7	Peritonitis	75.00
26778	C. W. Steinberger	416	15	2	Pneumonia	300.00
26779	Chas. A. Stemmler	1596	5	8	Phthisis	300.00
26780	Allie Chowning	518	16	1	Cancer	75.00
26781	Alice Umans	954	2	..	Septacemia	50.00
26782	Marie Pepin	21	29	2	Diabetes	75.00
26783	Lee C. Barton	55	13	3	Broken neck result of fall	300.00
26784	Angela Neumann	182	13	3	Hemorrhage	75.00
26785	Wm. Hayward (Dis.)	249	5	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
26786	Mathias Plaisance	408	16	1	Diabetes	300.00
26787	O. F. Hansen (Dis.)	483	14	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
26788	Charles Ekstedt	920	11	7	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
26789	Rose A. Monjeau	1021	9	11	Nephritis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
26790	Edward Airey	48	..	..		12.55
26791	Emelia C. Nelson	97	15	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
26792	Robert Glass	101	12	..	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
26793	Anna M. Coons	117	12	9	Uraemia	75.00
26794	Eric Seaberg	173	6	4	Meningitis anp apoplexy	300.00
26795	Clara M. Dexheimer	286	8	8	Meningitis	75.00
26796	John Cormack	306	16	..	Cellulitis	300.00
26797	W. J. DeGrass	847	11	..	Pneumonia	75.00
26798	W. J. Wakeley	1015	14	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
26799	Olga Johnston	1	11	5	Hemorrhage	75.00
26800	Harvey H. Garrison	10	11	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
26801	Wm. E. Beard	132	16	..	Perforating gastric ulcer	300.00
26802	John A. Gibson	176	15	..	Ataxia paraflegia	300.00
26803	John B. Fonjemie	242	12	1	Pneumonia	300.00
26804	John P. Schmidl	242	11	1	Struck by train	300.00
26805	Maggie B. Reock	306	18	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
26906	Jane Corley	412	10	..	Suicide by carbolic acid	75.00
26807	Chas. B. Howe	483	9	..	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
26808	Laura B. Rufe	515	9	11	Cancer	75.00
26809	Mary Cameron	624	11	8	Goitre	75.00
26810	Emma VanAntwerp	651	14	..	Septaccmia	75.00
26811	George W. Walker	1046	11	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
26812	Kate Balmer	1307	6	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
26813	Michael Walsh	219	17	7	Chronic Myocarditis	300.00
26814	Amando C. Anderson	258	10	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
26815	Christian Theurer	291	19	5	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
26816	Adolf Pfeifer	309	6	1	General Paresis	300.00
26817	Margareth Nordheim	309	6	1	Cancer	75.00
26818	Rudolf Petter	309	13	5	Suicide by drowning	300.00
26819	James McWilliams	606	12	7	Chronic nephritis	125.00
26820	Mary A. Caplinger	75	13	..	Cancer	75.00
26821	Alexander Massey	146	9	2	Bantic disease	300.00
26822	Emery Frost	200	4	..	Fracture of skull	200.00
26823	Esther Goldfarb	954	9	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26824	Daniel J. Gillis	1379	11	..	Carcinoma	125.00
26825	Abraham Longacre	1766	12	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
26826	Patrick F. Hayes	13	8	11	Cardiac dilitation	75.00
26827	Frederica Miller	87	18	9	Pernicious anemia	75.00
26828	Kate L. Boyd	301	18	1	Chronic nephritis	75.00
26829	Lowell K. Green	1505	12	1	Tumor of neck	300.00
26830	Amelia Quick	1548	3	10	Operation for hernia	50.00
26831	Mary E. Morris	1874	6	5	Fracture of spine by fall	75.00
26832	Robert A. Barnes (Dis.)	427	6	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
26833	James T. Gilliat (Dis.)	1115	15	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
26834	Frederick O. Miller	25	11	3	Myocarditis	125.00
26835	Louis Heckmann	45	16	11	Chronic nephritis	125.00
26836	Hattie S. Hunt	61	13	8	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
26837	W. F. Lake	61	16	7	Heart lesion	300.00
26838	Archille Tremblay	134	7	7	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
26839	Isabelle L. Raymond	134	2	11	Pulmonory tuberculosis	50.00
26840	Clara Kuenkel	169	6	9	Apoplexy	75.00
26841	P. F. Gilbert	169	12	7	Cancer	300.00
26842	Andrew Reinhardt	242	28	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
26843	Gerhart Lohmeyer	391	29	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
26844	Oscar Backlund	429	2	10	Hepathic cirrhosis	200.00
26845	Catherine Schaff	402	4	2	Hemorrhage of childbirth	75.00
26846	Wm. Helfenstein	526	6	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26847	Jacob Peters	534	15	8	Dropsy	300.00
26848	Walter B. Freel	755	15	8	Pneumonia	300.00
26849	Catherine Rehrower	1367	7	4	Pneumonia	75.00
26850	F. E. Markwood	1811	2	2	Cerebral meningitis	200.00
26851	William Rehr	10	21	11	Brights disease	125.00
26852	W. H. Stewart	198	16	..	Decomposition of heart	300.00
26853	John B. Croteau (Dis.)	223	16	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
26854	Bertha Rouschenberg	416	17	..	Burns	75.00
26855	Lula S. Price	576	9	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26856	A. R. Connor	920	8	11	Myocarditis	300.00
26857	David Roach	920	8	11	Pneumonia	75.00
26858	Harry E. Nason	993	4	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
26859	Jane Brumagim	1261	17	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
26860	M. L. Knauer	1419	12	11	Chronic nephritis	300.00
26861	George Casper	1514	13	1	Acute dilitation of heart	125.00
26862	John Schwartz	6	17	3	Cancer	300.00
26863	A. W. Carlson	7	2	11	Hemorrhage	200.00
26864	James J. Cleary (Dis.)	10	25	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
26865	Ben Wise (Dis.)	69	17	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
26866	Hulda Peterson	80	8	9	Peritonitis	75 00
26867	Elselina Jensen	181	26	1	Chronic Enteritis	75.00
26868	David W. Southwick	212	8	..	Acute uraemia	75.00
26869	John F. Kenney	453	4	2	Pleurisy	200.00
26870	Alex C. McCone	478	15	3	Heart failure	300.00
26871	Catherine Murry	1785	12	..	Chronic nephritis	75.00
26872	William C. Peterseim	75	13	..	Electric shock	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
26873	John O. Kemper	75	5	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26874	Barbara Blas	264	2	6	Endocarditis	50.00
26875	Ernest Gagne	551	1	11	Electric shock	200.00
26876	Wm. B. Valient	599	15	1	Suicide by cutting throat	125.00
26877	Charles Friedl	859	14	9	Cancer	300.00
26878	George W. Mark	1085	11	9	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
26879	Lovena Thompson	1547	10	10	Apoplexy	75.00
26880	Johanna Schroeder	1	23	2	Mycosis	75.00
26881	Joseph A. Precourt	13	19	5	Carcinoma	300.00
26882	Jacob Young	13	18	10	Uraemia	125.00
26883	Emma C. Gustafson	42	19	3	Cholelithtasis with perforation	75.00
26884	Mary Rybnicek	54	10	2	General peritonitis	75.00
26885	Viviana Kosa	54	16	2	Strangulated hernia	75.00
26886	Hannah Beckett	67	11	6	Uraemia	75.00
26887	C. C. Davis	169	14	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26888	Margaret LaMontague	192	9	5	Brights disease	75.00
26889	John Titus	242	14	2	Myocarditis	300.00
26890	Charles Paeth	242	17	4	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
26891	Wm. C. Chambers	266	7	..	Murdered	152.75
26892	Hulda I. Olson	273	7	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26893	Filip Kaja	341	5	8	Gradual Asthenia	300.00
26894	John Schurr	375	21	5	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
26895	Louis K. Close	375	21	5	Cancer	300.00
26896	Grace G. Keim	734	15	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26897	Joseph Knopp	747	8	10	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
26898	Mary A. Strickland	842	7	3	Uraemia	75.00
26899	W. R. Locag	993	14	10	Motorcycle accident	300.00
26900	John D. Young	1209	10	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26901	Carlo Villicci (Dis.)	1565	5	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
26902	Joseph Reichert	1940	1	11	Drowning	200.00
26903	Mary E. Smith	22	21	..	Chronic nephritis	75.00
26904	Augustus W. Lamar (Dis)	36	8	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
26905	Catherine V. Neiswenter	37	9	1	Peritonitis	75.00
26906	Theresa E. Hoffmeyer	47	9	3	Phthisis pulmonalis	75.00
26907	Stanley Grzyb	54	9	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26908	Ed. S. Kelly	62	20	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
26909	Catherine Legnard	78	15	11	Hemorrhage of brain	75.00
26910	August Jantz	117	25	11	Acute dilitation of heart	300.00
26911	Eugene Guilbault	134	28	5	Syncope cardiac	300.00
26912	John Weibert	214	6	4	Carcinoma	300.00
26913	W. C. Lenderbeck	651	15	8	Endocarditis	300.00
26914	J. P. Hoffman	1033	9	11	Drowning	75.00
26915	Geo. W. Grindle	1214	7	2	Ptomaine poisoning	300.00
26916	Marie A. Gilinas	1699	14	..	Heart trouble	75.00
26917	Bertha E. Engels	7	16	8	Chronic nephritis	75.00
26918	Mary Curtis	7	10	10	Valvular heart disease	75.00
26919	J. Y. Billiard	210	14	4	Pneumonia	125.00
26920	Wm. H. Hult	534	7	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26921	Mary A. Lindy	615	3	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
26922	Emil G. Arndt	723	26	2	Senile Dementia	197.42
26923	William H. Nobles	1039	11	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
26924	John Camp	1173	10	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
						$39,892.97

Full beneficial claims	$27,892.97
Semi-beneficial claims	2,875.00
Wife's claims	5,125.00
Disability claims	4,000.00
Total	$39,892.97

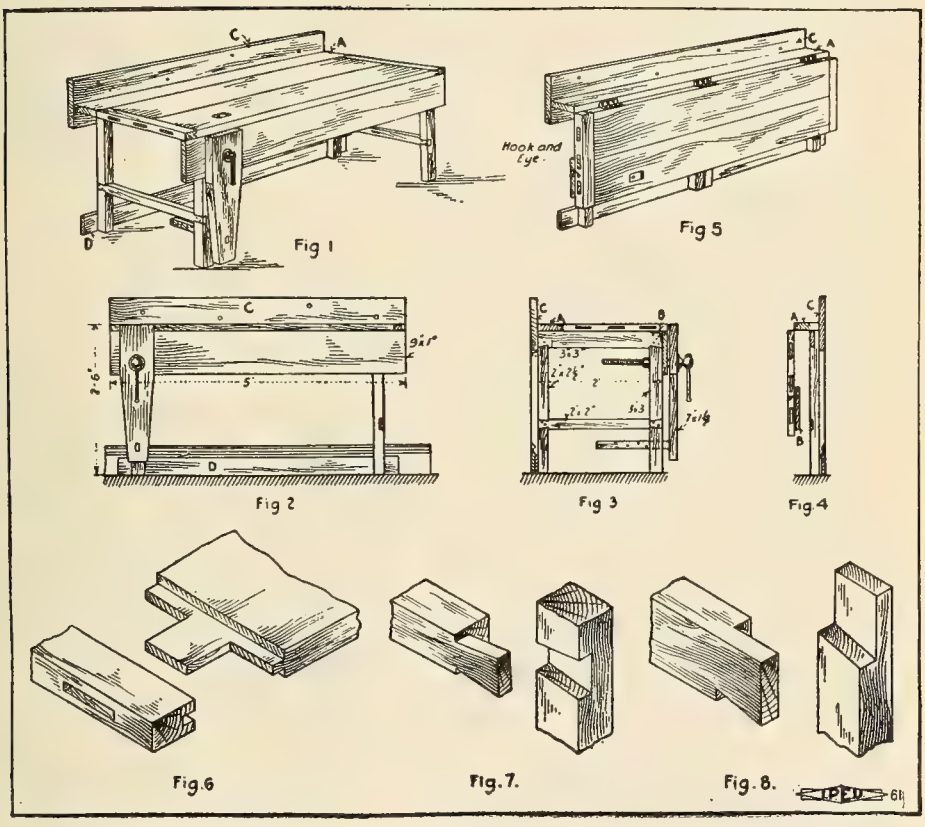
DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR JUNE, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	No. of Local Union	Length of Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
2938	Sam Hawkins	345	11	8	Not totally disabled	$400.00
2939	James F. Vineyard	452	1	2	Three months arrears	400.00
2941	Sophia Hanson	277	..	..	Semi-beneficial	50.00
2942	Lena E. Linebaugh	1571	1	5	Three months arrears	50.00
2943	Emma F. Terwilliger	447	14	..	Semi-beneficial	75.00
2944	Joe Hern	874	2	7	Three months arrears	200.00
2945	Enoch Parker	43	..	..	Not filed within two years	400.00
2946	Emilie H. Bergner	101	15	9	Semi-beneficial	75.00
2947	Anna Dunlap	525	14	2	Three months arrears	75.00
2948	Grace Townsend	234	2	1	Three months arrears	50.00
2949	Mary J. Kinsey	1336	..	..	Semi-beneficial	50.00
2950	William Masterman	157	11	8	Three months arrears	125.00
2951	Robert J. Catley	1555	9	..	Three months arrears	75.00
2952	Urene M. Bowers	716	16	6	Three months arrears	75.00
2953	William Wetherell, Sr.	1725	12	10	Semi-beneficial	125.00

Craft Problems

A PORTABLE COLLAPSIBLE WORK-BENCH

In view of the comments which have recently been appearing in these columns regarding carpenters' workbenches and their method of construction, the accompanying illustrations of what may be termed a collapsible bench contributed by a correspondent to one of our London contemporaries, may contain suggestions for American mechanics. The bench is of a character to meet many requirements where a portable affair is used only occasionally. When the bench is not in use it may be dismantled, so to speak, and made to occupy small space against the wall. A general view of the bench is shown in Fig. 1, a front elevation in Fig. 2, a side elevation in Fig. 3, and the end appearance of the bench when folded against the wall and not in use in Fig. 4. In Fig. 5 is another view of the bench when folded against the wall.



Various Details of a Collapsible Workbench for Building Mechanics

According to the London Building World correspondent, the top should be at least 1½ inches thick, formed of two boards jointed together. In order to keep it true it should be clamped and tenoned, as shown in the enlarged detail,

Fig. 6. The top should be hinged to the rail A, and the side of the bench hinged to the top, as shown at B in Figs. 3 and 4. For this purpose 3-inch butt hinges are used.

The wall piece C, shown in the various sketches, should first be firmly screwed to the rail of the top, A. The legs should be hinged at the top to this piece and also at the bottom to the strip, D, Figs. 1 and 2, each strip to be sufficiently thick to project from the wall the thickness of the wall piece, C. The latter can be attached to the skirting board with a few screws.

The wall piece, C, if against a lath and plaster partition, can be firmly and easily fixed to two or three of the studs of the partition with a half dozen screws. On the other hand, if it is against a brick wall, a few holes should be drilled into the wall and hardwood blocks driven in, or, better still, probe the wall with a long fine bradawl until the joints are found and then with a steel chisel cut a hole about three-fourths inch square and 3 or 4 inches deep. These holes may then be fitted with hardwood blocks, into which screws are inserted through the wall piece.

The leg to which the screw is attached is of a larger size than the others. The side and top of the bench when folded can be kept in position by means of a hook and eye, as shown.

A simple method of jointing the legs and rails is that of lap dovetailing, the details being shown in Figs. 7 and 8. One of the improved iron stops which requires letting in will be found a convenient form of bench stop.

The bench here shown may be made additionally firm by inserting a few screws through the side into the legs and through the top into the rails. When it is desired to remove the bench all that is necessary is to withdraw these screws.—The Building Age.

The betterment of mankind, through improved conditions for the toilers in all lines of industry, is the unswervable aim of trade unionism.

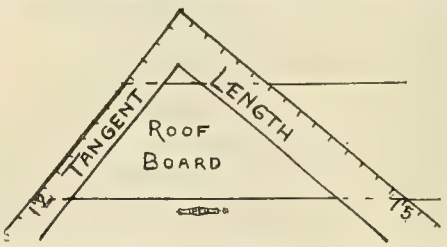
The Steel Square and How to Use It

(By Dwight L. Stoddard)

(Continued from Last Month)

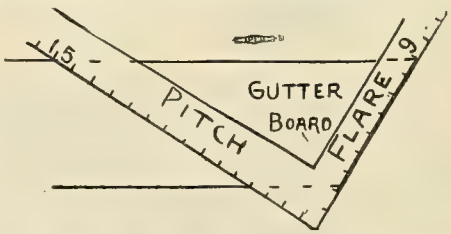
To make this article as plain as I would like it will be necessary to keep the first illustrations well in mind, as it will be necessary to continually refer to some of them in order to fully understand the main thing I want illustrated in this article and that is the comparison of pitches co-pitches, and the comparison of roof cuts with hopper cuts.

Fig. 18 shows the common sheathing board that we put on the roof we have been framing. We found the side cuts of the rafters were tangent and length cut on length. Now, you will note the



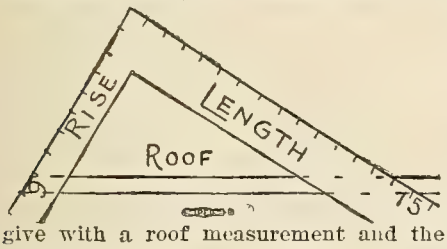
main cut on the roof boards to fit at the hip are length and tangent same as for rafters only, for instead of cutting on length as for rafters we cut on tangent for roof boards.

Fig. 19 shows the gutter board where it is put on square with the roof as illustrated in the first illustration. The main cut is pitch and flare cut on flare. Now the pitch of a 5-inch gutter board is the width of the board of 5 inches, while



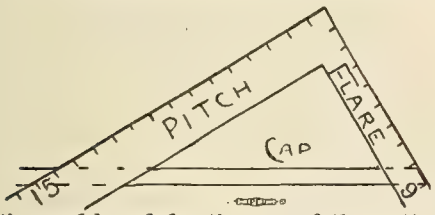
the rise for a roof that rises 9 inches to the foot is 4 inches and the flare is 3 inches, but, as they are proportionally the same as the roof measurements of 9 inches, 12 inches and 15 inches we will give these all with those measurements.

In Fig. 20 the side cut of the roof board is rise and length cut on rise. This is the same cut as the main cut of the gutter board, but the roof board we



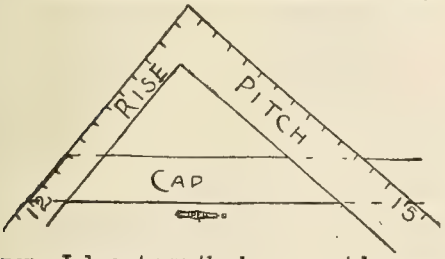
give with a roof measurement and the gutter board we give with a hopper measurement.

Fig. 21 gives the side cut of the cap on top of the gutter board which is flare and pitch cut on flare, which is the same as the main cut of the gutter board. It is also the same cut as the side cut of



the roof board for the cap of the gutter is exactly the same as a roof board as it is parallel above the roof and must be exactly like it. But with the roof board we give the roof measurement while with the gutter cap we give the hopper measurement.

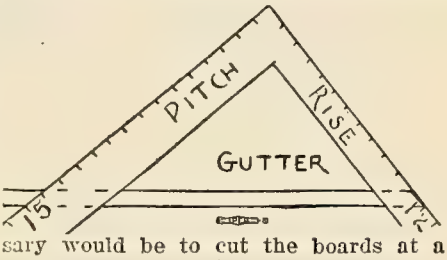
Fig. 22 gives the main cut of the cap which is, of course, the same as the roof, only here, as before, we have used the roof measurement for the roof board and the hopper measurements for the cutting of the gutter, which is practically a hop-



per. I do not use the hopper cut because it is any better than to continue the roof cut; in fact, we would naturally when working on a roof continue to use roof cuts, but I am doing it here to illustrate if possible the hopper cuts in connection with the roof cuts and make it so plain that one that can make roof cuts can just as easily get any hopper cut that he may desire.

Fig. 23 gives the side cut of gutter board, which is pitch of hopper and rise cut on rise.

Now let us think for a moment just what the cut of a roof board is. If the roof was perfectly flat and no pitch at all to it, we all realize all that is neces-



sary would be to cut the boards at a square miter and square off edgeways, as there would be no side cut to it. But just as quickly as the roof begins to rise the roof boards instantly become a bit less than half pitch, just the same as the jack rafter cuts begin to get a bit more than square miter, as we commonly call it.

The higher the roof rises the greater the difference is, and yet the nearer the gutter board and roof boards get together, until you strike half pitch and then they are all 12 and 17 cut on 12. Then as the roof rises higher than half pitch the gutter boards of under half pitch are the same as the roof boards above half pitch.

Hopper Cuts

I hope readers will note that the pitch of a hopper as I have expressed it here is the width of the hopper board, while the rise is the height, the same as the rise of a roof. The flare is naturally what it flares. The cuts are found with pitch and flare cut on flare for main cut and pitch and rise cut on rise for side cut.

Now, my main object in writing these articles so far was not only to make

(Continued on page 60)

An Open Letter to the Members, Officers, District and State Councils of the United Brotherhood Regarding the New York Situation from the Loyal Local Unions Who Remembered Their Obligation to the Organization.

(Continued from page 32.)

"In approving trade movements, the Board rules that in case of failure to reach an agreement with the employers the D. C. or L. U is directed not to call its members out on strike until the General President can send a representative to assist in bringing about a better understanding and settlement."

This notice was sent to all Local Unions and District Councils where trade movements were under way, including the New York D. C. Our New York D. C. received the notice on April 22d. The notice was as follows:

"Indianapolis, April 20, 1916.

Mr. E. H. Neal, Secretary,
New York Carpenters' D. C.,
142 East 59th St., New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At a meeting of our General Executive Board held at this office on April 18th, General President Hutcheson brought to the attention of that body the situation regarding the proposed trade movement for an increase in wages in New York and vicinity. After the most careful consideration of all the facts in the case it was decided that, if an agreement could not be reached before May 1st, our members must not be called on strike until the General President has an opportunity, through a representative, to bring about a settlement.

With best wishes and kindest regards I am,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY, G. S."

This letter was deliberately concealed by Secretary-Treasurer Neal, in direct violation of Section 10 of the D. C. By-Laws, with the knowledge of the D. C. Executive Committee, and was not made known to the District Council or the Local Unions until May 8th, after the strike had been settled by the General President on May 5th.

Has the motive for concealing the letter been attained? And did their deception justify them, when, as a result of keeping this information from the members, they went out on strike, which action they would have reconsidered if the contents of this communication from the General Office had been made known on April 22d?

The crux of the whole situation lies in the contention that the wage agreement made with the Master Builders' Executive Committee by our General Officers was entered into and concluded by them without the knowledge and co-operation and consent of our District Council Executive Committee. The facts are these, and if we are right on the facts the law in the case will take care of itself:

On March 3, 1916, the Executive Committee of our New York D. C. met the representative of the Employers' Association and the best offer by the employers that could be secured was 30 cents increase by October 1, 1916. The D. C Committee proposed that the increase take effect August 1, 1916, but the employers' committee declined to accept the proposition. This conference was barren of any results and a deadlock ensued until our General President, with First Vice-President Cosgrove and Executive Board Member Guerin, went before the Employers' Association on May 5th, and were most fortunate in their efforts on behalf of our membership in negotiating the increases in our wage scale of 25 cents July 1st and 25 cents September 1st, which virtually gives us a 50-cent increase on August 1st. This was the D. C. committee's own counter-proposition, made to the Employers' Association committee on March 31, 1916.

Prior to this conference our national officers were in consultation with the full D. C. Executive Committee and the officers of the D. C. for over two hours, at our own headquarters, on Friday forenoon, May 5th, and the D. C. Executive Committee admitted their inability to protect the jurisdiction of the various branches of our trade claimed by other organizations. They also admitted their helplessness to obtain any further conferences with the Employers' Association committee.

This condition of affairs being apparent to all, it was agreed by the Executive Committee of the D. C. that the national officers should act on our behalf to the very best of their ability at the conference they were to have with the employers on the adjournment of their session with the Executive Committee of the D. C. The General President called a meeting of the members through the officers of the D. C. Executive Committee to personally impart the results of the conferences he had with the Employers' Association.

After the agreement on wages, when we assembled in Cooper Union Hall that Saturday forenoon, May 6th, and heard the General President give his first talk to the members of the New York District, with all our district officers on the platform, who applauded him, it was gratifying to hear the comments of some

of the prominent members of the rank and file from the various Locals. One member said of the General President, "That man is talking sense"; another, "He is the first General President who was big enough and man enough to tell this bunch what they should do and where they fit"; another said, "Our new General President is evidently a man who means what he says and is not afraid to say it," and yet another, "At last we have a man with a constructive policy, a man with a program, and one who knows just what is the matter with trade conditions in the New York District."

In the light of subsequent events since Saturday, May 6th, which show how futile and disastrous were the methods employed, the unnecessary loss in wages to the members, the enormous debt incurred by the New York District Council, which will require a large assessment fund to liquidate, we ask the members to consider if the time has arrived wherein the whole membership would not be much better served by discontinuing this policy of obstruction, this effort on the part of some of our supposed I. W. W. members to spread the gospel of hate and to commend for our support a program of irreconcilable strife and conflict. The supporters and advocates of revolutionary socialism were the cause of the present trouble in the New York District. The activity of its supporters, even to the counsel, Morris Hillquit, engaged in the recent injunction proceedings against the officers of the local and national organizations, make it plain to all observing members as to what element is in the saddle in New York District affairs and who are also reaching out for control of our national organization.

In spite of the fact that the American Federation of Labor, our parent labor organization, has been constantly endeavoring to have labor made exempt by law from the operations of injunctions, which suits have cost us hundreds of thousands of dollars, it is deplorable to think that, rather than obey the laws laid down in our national Constitution, the New York District officials rebelled against the lawful authority of the General President and General Executive Board, and, goaded on by *invisible government*, should have recourse to this hideous weapon to fight against their own local and national officers. Is it any wonder that such action would be resented by officials who honestly tried to do their best in a very complicated situation? This is not a quarrel between the employers and the organization, but between the law-abiding members and a body of disgruntled district officials whose chief attribute is inconsistency.

This element in our organization has for many years shown its lack of executive ability and lack of capacity to administer to the best interests of the members of the New York District. The present demoralized attitude of the membership can be directly blamed upon the gross incompetence of the officials of the District Council. A great organization and little minds go ill together. No constructive ability has been shown, as witness the standing of our trade in an inferior position when by all the counts it should hold first place among all the crafts. Our field of employment is considerably narrowed through lack of aggressive measures and the earning capacity of our members is reduced to less than the standard living wage of $850 per year, according to the findings of the New York State Bureau of Labor.

These conditions exist in a city where the landed and commercial wealth is enormous, yet on the whole upper west side of the city, the Riverside Drive residential section, there are fine modern apartments by the dozen in the course of erection, on which jobs the bona fide carpenter cannot obtain employment, because he is in fierce competition with a "class of carpenters" who are willing to work for any price, from $2.50 per day up. Yet these buildings are traded on the real estate market for hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the inferior quality of workmanship is foisted upon an unsuspecting public who have to pay high rents for a spurious living apartment. This should not be a prevailing condition, but it is absolutely and truthfully the case, and the contractors on many of these jobs are comprised in the list of the independent bosses who signed up on our trade demand for $5.60 per day beginning May 1, 1916. Could anything be more incongruous? The contention would be laughable were it not so serious from the viewpoint of the member walking the streets hopelessly looking for a job, but he has to pass by these places as if they were plague spots, and this may be what they really are, because those who are responsible for these conditions are affected with chronic intellectual infantile paralysis.

The power of our organization should be used to bring pressure on the Building Department to appoint inspectors (carpenters) to see that carpenter construction on all buildings shall be erected according to the best standards of our craft, and, by this obvious and logical remedy, cure an intolerable evil, and at the same time protect the public welfare and serve the best interests of our trade.

In view of a lack of initiative in this particular instance, and there are many other improvements that could be inaugurated to secure a more steady employment for our membership, it is not at all surprising that this same group of district officers should have entirely missed the mark and showed an absolute want of appreciation of the real necessities of our membership when they so lightly repudiated the efforts of our General President and the General Executive Board to improve conditions in the New York District by securing an agreement on the wage scale, five days after the strike was started and which same agreement, after three months of foolish obstruction, they are now willing to accept, simply because time has proved the wisdom of the General President and the General Executive Board as impartial arbitrators acting for the best interests of the members of the organization.

Three months have passed—futile, foolish and fruitless months of useless and unnecessary loss of wages and prestige for the New York carpenter. It is time the light of day was allowed to dawn to drive away the past night of prejudice and misinformation. It is time for us to rehabilitate both our organization and our trade in the New York District. Let us do it with the help and co-operation of our General Office. Let us use the great power of our national organization for our benefit and not place obstructions in the path of our national progress. Let us try to restore the old-time glory of our craft, so let us begin a new era in our organization. The present conditions cry aloud for a change. Let the members go back on their jobs and aid the Local and General Officers to make the New York District a union city, where union men can work under union conditions.

We, the undersigned, represent 5,300 members in good standing of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Fraternally yours,

MATTHEW GILBERT,
Pres. & Bus. Agt. L. U. 1548.
JOHN ORLET, Rec. Sec. L. U. 1548.
DICK RYAN, Pres. L. U. 1456.
TALLAK TALLAKSEN, Sec. L. U. 1456.
JOHN W. TROUP, Pres. L. U. 740.
JAMES P. DELANEY,
Rec. Sec. & Bus. Agt. L. U. 740.
WM. J. S. MACMILLAN,
Pres. & Bus. Agt. L. U. 29.
D. SUTHERLAND, Rec. Sec. L. U. 29.

Departement Francais

C'Est Un Bon Placement de Joindre Une Union Ouvriere

Pourquoi devrait-il nécessaire dans tant de cas pour nos organisateurs et d'autres unionistes d'employer des arguments ou montrer de l'éloquence persuasive afin de convaincre un homme non-unioniste qu'il paye de joindre mains avec ses confrères unionistes et obtenir une augmentation de salaire et d'autres bienfaits? Il n'y a pas un capitaliste ou spéculateur qui n'accepterait pas avec empressement une chanee de recevoir de 200 per cent à 500 per cent ou plus pour leur argent. En vérité, ils se précipiteraient pour voir qui serait là le premier Mais, il n'est pas ainsi avec un homme non-unioniste. Dans plusieurs instances, il faut le cajoler et le traiter avec attention afin qu'il ne tombe où il a commencé. Tous sont prëts à payer $5.00 ou $6.00 pour commencer pourvu que vous les donniez au bout de quelques jours $10.00 ou $20.00 La plupart parmi eux ne veulent risquer dépenser le peu d'argent qu'ils ont, à moins qu'ils ne reçoivent pas de l'évidence écrite et sous sceau que leur argent leur sera rendu avec de grands profits. Dans aucune autre affaire, un homme qui investit son argent n'attend pas recevoir du profit avant un an, et alors, il met sa personnalité et ses efforts derrière le placement.

Si l'ouvrier pourrait suivre l'attitude de l'homme des affaires et s'il pouvait mettre du vigueur et de la force derrière son placement d'argent, il recevrait des profits au délà de ses expectations les plus sanguines. Cependant, il y a plusieurs même qui payent leurs redevances et ils croyent que cela suffit—au détriment de leur cause. Au lieu de travailler et et la cause dans quelques instances se d'avancer leur cause, ils sont indifférents et inactifs et la cause dans quelques instances se traîne au même point.

Les ouvriers ne devraient pas seulement payer leurs redevances et les payer de bon coeur, mais ils devrient annoncer à haute voix leurs produits ouvriers—la seule chose que l'ouvrier a à vendre. Faites en sorte que le monde sache que votre ouvrage vaut quelque chose et qu'il vaut le prix. Si vous faites cela, les places des ouvriers seraient élévés d'une existence. "Vivre au jour le jour" à une place de dignité et de haut respect. Faites en sorte que votre patron réalise que votre pouvoir ouvrier non seulement vaut quelque chose à obtenir, mais il vaut quelque chose à payer, et de plus, montrez votre personnalité et votre bon service.

En conservant les améliorations qui ont été obtenues et en les défendant contre les attaques; en mettant les travailleurs à même de profiter des bénéfices cumulatifs qui ont été obtenus au cours de la marche en avant des années. Elles sont la défense du labeur en temps de besoin et rien ne le démontre avec plus de clarté que quand les roues de l'industrie commencent à tourner lentement et quand les hommes sont sans travail ou quand les hommes sont sans travail ou quand survient la guerre avec son effet paralysant sur l'industrie et les emplois.

Le mouvement des unions de métiers apprend au travailleur à avoir confiance en soi-même en co-opération avec ses camarades; il lui apprend à conserver le respect de soimême et la loyauté envers la cause; il lui apprend la protection mutuelle et la fraternité au lieu de la charité dégradante que jettent en aumône les soi-disant institutions charitables; il lui apprend à résister, épaule contre épaule, dans les temps d'adversité, dans la défaite et dans les insuccès; il lui apprend à considérer l'avenir avec espoir et avec courage.

Labor Day Approaches! Get Your Official Badges Now!

THESE strikingly beautiful and artistic badges, bearing the number and location of your local, should be worn by every member who will take part on ***September 4th,*** in celebrating Labor's National Holiday.

Mr. Secretary: Are all the members of your Local supplied with the official badge of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., for use not only in exercises connected with the forthcoming celebration, but for every occasion on which it is both desirable and fitting that members should display the insignia of their organization?

BEAR in mind that the present time is a very busy one for the manufacturers of these badges, therefore, to insure prompt delivery, order yours now.

PRICES

1 Badge -	$1.50 net	12 and over	.71 each net
2 and over	1.25 each net	25 and over	.66 each net
6 and over	$ .82 each net	50 and over	.65 each net
	100 and over	.62 each net	

SEND MONEY ORDER OR CHECK TO

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street : INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET The Tool that Sets the Saw RIGHT

Your Tool Box is not complete without one. ¶Sold by leading hardware dealers. ¶Send for book, "CARE OF SAWS", free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. CO., 95 Reade Street, New York

For Satisfaction, Order Your Level From

R. SANDS LEVEL CO. 1442 SEMINOLE STREET DETROIT, MICHIGAN

These levels have 2 plumbs and 2 levels, which makes the level work either end or edge up for plumb or level. The bubble glasses are protected by heavy top glasses, keeping same dust and water proof. All glasses set solid. Kindly remit by money order.

We pay shipping charges. 24 and 30 in. long, PRICE $2.00; same level 6 ft. long, PRICE $3.00

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

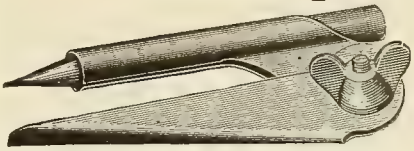
Sweet-Orr

UNION MADE

OVERALLS

THE BEST OVERALLS FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

"The Carpenters Best Friend"



The Improved Gem Scriber and the Gem-Scriber. None genuine without bearing the name Fred Brais & Co.

Fred Brais & Co. Manufacturers and Distributers

1349 East Ninetieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio

The Steel Square and How to Use It

(Continued from page 55)

roof framing as plain as I could possibly make it for the old timers and the rising generation, but I also wanted to make it plain how easy the ordinary hopper cuts are and why and in what manner they are like the roof cuts. If I have succeeded at all along the lines that I have sketched and if the readers are interested and want to help me to go on and explain about more complicated roof framing, uneven pitches, ogee roofs, as well as octagon, hexagon and others, I will gladly continue, taking up the use of the square in many other lines.

Mr. Carpenter:

Satisfaction is Assured When You Use Oak Flooring

Landlords offering houses *for sale* or *for rent recognize* the *value* of *OAK FLOORING* and that is why they *emphasize OAK FLOORING* in their *ads* in *newspapers.* They know that *OAK FLOORING* is sure to *attract a better class* of *tenants* or *buyers.*

Three-eighths inch Clear or *Select Plain OAK FLOORING* makes a very *economical* and *attractive* floor. It is *easy to lay* and will give *complete satisfaction.*

Three-eighths inch OAK FLOORING is very *adaptable* for covering old pine floors in old houses or in new houses over cheap sub-floors. Three-eighths inch OAK FLOORING, when laid, has all the appearance of 13-16 inch.

OAK FLOORING represents the very *best kind of investment* and is always sure to give *lasting satisfaction.*

All reputable lumber dealers sell OAK FLOORING.

Write for booklet—"America's Best Flooring."

The Oak Flooring Bureau

1357 Conway Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

My Magazine **INVESTING FREE FOR PROFIT** For Six Months

Send me your name and address right NOW and I will send you INVESTING FOR PROFIT magazine *absolutely free* for six months. It tells how to get the utmost earnings from your money how to tell good investments—how to pick the most profitable of sound investments. It reveals how capitalists make $1,000 grow to $22,000—in fact gives you the vital investing information that should enable you to *make your money grow proportionately.* I have decided this month to give 500 six-months subscriptions to INVESTING FOR PROFIT *free.* Every copy

WORTH AT LEAST $10.00

to every investor—perhaps a fortune. Send your name and address now, mention this paper and get a *free* introductory subscription. Conditions may prevent repeating this offer. Better take it now. You'll be willing to pay 10c a copy after you have read it six months.

H. L. Barber, Pub., R. 519, 30 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

1917 Model

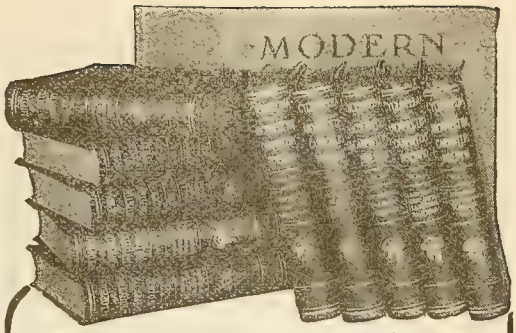
30 Days FREE TRIAL and *freight prepaid* on the new 1917 "RANGER" bicycle. **Write at once** and get our *big catalog* and *special offers* before buying.

Marvelous improvements. Extraordinary values in our 1916 price offers. *You cannot afford to buy* without getting our *latest propositions.* WRITE TODAY.

Boys, be a **"Rider Agent"** and make big money taking orders for bicycles and supplies. Get our *liberal terms* on a sample to introduce the new **"RANGER."**

Tires, equipment, sundries and everything in the bicycle line **half usual prices.** Auto. and Motorcycle Supplies.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. B-229, CHICAGO



MORE MONEY FOR THE CARPENTER!

Don't take our word for it that these books will enormously increase your earning capacity. Get them into your home or shop—**free**—and determine their value for yourself. Send the coupon to-day—**now**—and the entire eleven volumes will come to you at once, express prepaid. If, after a full week's trial, you decide to keep them, you can **buy them at half the regular price and on the easiest of easy payment plans.**

The Cyclopedia of

Architecture, Carpentry and Building

consists of ten volumes, bound in half morocco; 4,760 pages, 7x10 in.; 4,000 illustrations, full page plates, building plans, diagrams, etc.; hundreds of tables and formulas; cross-indexed for quick reference.

This work covers everything in the building professions, from the first rough sketch of the architect to the acceptance of the finished structure. It includes wood, stone, steel, and reinforced concrete construction; estimating and contracting; a study of the Greek and Roman Orders; interior finishing and decorating; and modern house lighting and sanitation.

Partial Table of Contents

Mechanical, Freehand, Perspective and Architectural Drawing, Lettering, Pen and Ink Rendering, The Orders, Superintendence, Strength of Materials, Masonry, Reinforced Concrete, Carpentry, Steel Square, Stair-Building, Hardware, Steel Construction, Roof Trusses, Practical Problems, Estimating, Contracts, Specifications, Building Law, Sanitation, Sheet Metal Work, Electric Wiring and Lighting.

FREE 224-page Plan Book and Year's Consulting Service

We give free with every Cyclopedia a copy of **"Modern American Homes,"** a complete and up-to-date plan book. Contains plans and specifications for 168 structures, including excellent exterior and interior views, detailed estimates, etc. Designed by leading architects, it covers city, suburban, and country homes; bungalows; summer cottages; tent houses and camps; also apartment houses, garages, and public buildings. 224 pages, 9½x12¾ inches, and 426 illustrations. With this plan book in your shop or office you are prepared to figure on any job no matter how large.

In addition we give free with each set a year's consulting membership in the **American Technical Society.** This membership, value $12, entitles you to the advice of a staff of experts for a whole year **free.**

Sent for 7 Days' FREE Examination

Upon receipt of the coupon below we will send you the Cyclopedia and the Plan Book, **express prepaid, for seven days' free examination.** You keep the books a full week—examine them thoroughly at your leisure—and if they don't meet with your expectations they may be returned at our expense. Remember—the complete set, Cyclopedia and Plan Book, are sent **free,** express prepaid.

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

FREE PLAN BOOK COUPON

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, Chicago, U. S. A.

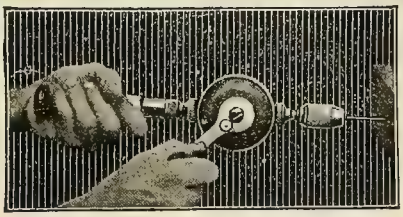
Please send **Free Plan Book,** also Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building for seven days' examination. I will send $2.00 within seven days and $2.00 a month until I have paid $24.80 for Cyclopedia (**Plan Book included free**), or notify you and hold books subject to your order. Title not to pass until fully paid. Carp. 8-16

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

As I have had no previous dealings with you refer you to.....

.....



YOU NEED A RATCHET

for getting into those cramped corners where a hand drill is so often used.

MILLERS FALLS

HAND DRILL No. 306

has a ratchet on crank handle that operates by turning knob to right or left. Detachable hollow handle of convenient shape will hold drills up to 1-4 inch to full capacity of the three jaw star chuck. Length 12 1-2 inches.

You will want this efficient tool when you see it work. Ask your dealer to show you.

Mechanic's Handbook full of valuable information never before published and Pocket Catalog free on request.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY
"Toolmaker to the Master Mechanic"
MILLERS FALLS, MASS.
New York Office, 28 Warren Street

GOODELL PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

Catalog Free to Carpenters

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY
GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

SEDGWICK
HAND-POWER

Dumb Waiters & Elevators

SEDGWICK MACHINE WORKS
86 Carrol Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The James Swan Co., Seymour, Conn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MECHANICS TOOLS

NEW YORK OFFICE, 100 LAFAYETTE STREET

MEPHISTO BITS WITH THE UNION LABEL

Trade Mark
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Special catalogue just printed for Union men. Write us if you desire one and are willing to co-operate with us and create a satisfactory demand for Union label goods.

THE W. A. IVES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Wallingford, Conn.

GREAT UNION CLUB OFFER

THE WONDER TOOL "THE IDEAL SQUARE"

This Movable Bar shifts, giving you all desired angles for Rafter Work, Mitre Work, Many-sided Figure Work Bay Windows, Interior Work, Etc. Simply spring pin into desired hole and tighten thumb screw. Bar is shifted by springing from one hole to another in every scale. Pin loosened only to change scales.

This square is almost universal in adaptability. It gives both 45 inch and 90-inch cuts and either mitre, or all rafter cuts, sheeting, siding, studding, gable work, etc., all at the same time. Does away with bevels and only one tool to handle instead of three. Gives more cuts than a mitre box and can be laid on the work to do it. Superior to the steel square for rafter work. All foot, wall, notch, plate and ridge cuts made on a single, simple adjustment. One second swings bar for the top or backing cut on "shorts," hips, etc. So simple a child can use it. An 8-inch try bar on all cuts. NO GUESS WORK.

Can be carried in a pocket all over the job—both hands free.

Has no equal for SIMPLICITY, SPEED, ACCURACY and CONVENIENCE.

The **Ideal Rafter Tables** give **full length of** rafter with a run of 1 inch to 20 feet by one simple addition, framing made easy. Instruction book and Rafter Tables free with every Square. Usual retail price: Steel, $2.00; Nickel, $2.25. Union Club price: Steel, $1.25; Nickel, $1.50, postage paid. Remit by express or post office money order.

Union No. 971, Reno, Nevada, was the first to receive our great Club offer. Read what they say, printed in *Nevada Federationist,* June 21, 1916.

Reno, Nevada, June 12, 1916.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

We have thoroughly tested the Ideal Square and Rafter Tables made by the Ideal Tool Works of Middletown, N. Y., and found them to be all the makers claim for them. This Square is almost universal in its adaptability. As a try Square it has a far wider range than the ordinary tool—being especially valuable for its 45 degree cuts. It gives cuts which the Mitre Box will not give, and on rafter work for speed, convenience and accuracy it is far superior to the steel square. We can recommend them to our fellow workmen and believe every brother should take advantage of their Union Club offer.

Having reason to believe this firm is in full sympathy with Union ideals, be it therefore

RESOLVED that we hereby express our appreciation for their Union Club offer and authorize them to use our statement in bringing it before other Unions.

Indorsed by Union No. 971, June 12, 1916.

SEAL C. W. FARRINGTON, Rec. Sec. C. D. RICHARDS

THE IDEAL TOOL WORKS

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

I hereby Certify I am a member of Union No....., and enclose $.....

for.....Ideal Square with booklet and Rafter Tables.

NAME..... ..... STREET.....

CITY..... STATE.....

DEALER'S ADDRESS .....

Write for descriptive circular—Club offer expires January 1, 1917.

Look!

- 19 Ruby and Sapphire Jewels—
- Adjusted to the second—
- Adjusted to temperature—
- Adjusted to isochronism—
- Adjusted to positions—
- 25-year gold strata case—
- Genuine Montgomery Railroad Dial—
- New Ideas in Thin Cases.

Only $2.50 A Month

Carpenters Emblem Engraved on Your Burlington FREE

To Carpenters

And all of this for $2.50—only $2.50 per month for Carpenters—a great reduction in watch prices—*direct to members of the Order*—positively the exact prices the wholesale dealer would have to pay. We do not care to quote these prices here, but write—write before you buy. Think of the high-grade, guaranteed watch we offer here at such a remarkable price. Indeed the days of exorbitant watch prices have passed. Write today for particulars.

Carpenters--See it First

Carpenters, don't pay a cent to anybody until you see watch. We don't let you buy a Burlington watch without seeing it. Look at the splendid beauty of the watch itself. Thin model, handsomely shaped—aristocratic in every line. *Then look at the works.* There you see the pinnacle of watchmaking. You understand how this wonder timepiece is adjusted to the very second. *You have your choice of cases, too.* All the latest designs. Write for catalog and see the handsome Carpenters' Emblem that you can have on your Burlington FREE. Send the coupon.

Every fighting Vessel in the U. S. Navy has the Burlington Watch aboard. This Includes Every Topedo Boat—Every Submarine as well as the Big Dreadnaughts.

Burlington Watch Co.
19th Street and Marshall Boulevard
Department C-173 Chicago, Illinois

Please send me, without obligation (and prepaid), your free book on watches, with full explanation of your cash or $2.50 a month offer on the Burlington Watch, special to Carpenters.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Send Your Name on This Free Coupon!

Get the Burlington Watch Book by sending this coupon now. You will know more about watch buying when you read it. You will be able to "steer clear" of the double priced watches which are no better. Send the coupon today—now—for watch book and special offer to Carpenters.

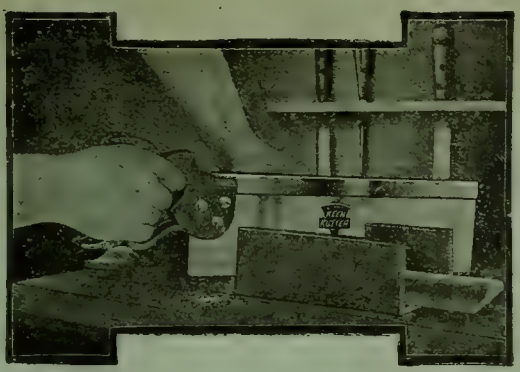
Burlington Watch Co. Dept 1735--19th Street and Marshall Blvd --Chicago, Ill.

Back Saw No. K44/14
Price $1.75

Cutting Pliers No. K955
Price $1.75

Nail Set No. K200
Price $0.15

Hammer No. KP110½
Price $1.00



You'll Take Pride in these Tools

There's no doubt about that, sir. You'll get to love them for the fine work you can make your hands do with them. You'll get *response* from them —the answer of quality that never fails. The stuff in them, wood or steel, is the pick of materials and they have the life that first-class workmanship puts into all

KEEN KUTTER

tools and cutlery. Then, there's the inspection before they leave the factory that makes assurance of quality doubly sure. There's fine temper, sir, and fine finish, good looks and the top notch of performance in any piece that bears the Keen Kutter trade mark. If any Keen Kutter tool fails to give you complete satisfaction, the dealer is authorized to return the money.

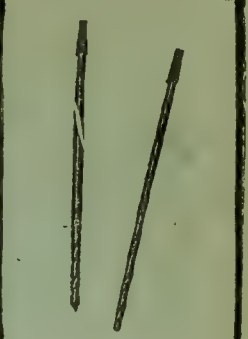
"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."

Trade Mark Registered. —E. C. SIMMONS.

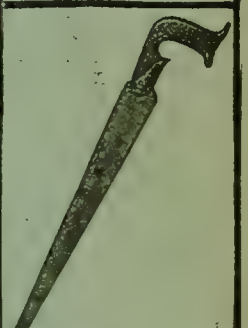
If not at your dealer's, write us.

Simmons Hardware Company

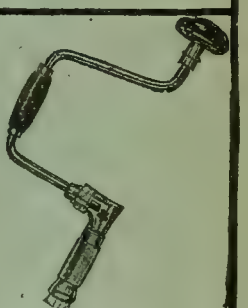
St. Louis New York Philadelphia Toledo
Minneapolis Sioux City Wichita



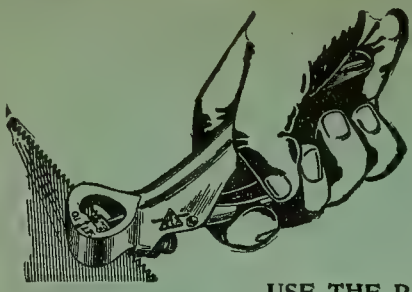
Electrician's Bit No KE10
Price $1.00
Bell Hanger's Bit No. KBH10
Price $0.75



Compass Saw No. K95
Price $0.60



Ratchet Brace No. KR8
Price $2.50



Morrill Sawsets

are designed to set saws according to standard saw practice, and if properly used will set them exactly the same as when they leave the manufacturer. The "Special" is for hand saws used on the average run of woods, but on wet, green or very soft woods, or where a very large set is required, a No. 1 Sawset should be used.

USE THE RIGHT SAW SET

as a large, powerful sawset will break the teeth of a thin hand saw; and a large, thick saw will break the parts of a small sawset.

"Special" for Hand saws not over 16 gauge.....Price,	$1.00
No. 1 for Hand saws not over 16 gauge.....	1.00
No. 3 for Cross-cut and Circular saws 14 to 20 gauge.....	1.50
No. 4 for Champion and M tooth saws 14 to 20 gauge.....	1.50
No. 5 for Timber and Board saws 6 to 14 gauge.....	2.00

The "Special," Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Sawsets are packed one each in a paper carton having full directions, uses and warrant printed thereon. If your dealer does not carry the sawset you wish, and cannot get it for you, we will be glad to send you one postpaid upon receipt of price. We also manufacture BENCH STOPS, PUNCHES, NAIL PULLERS, etc.

Our name and trade mark "Apex" are stamped upon every tool of our manufacture. Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

TRADE APEX MARK

Send Five cents for a copy of "SAW POINTS" which shows how to joint, set and file saws correctly.

Chas. Morrill **93 Walker St. New York**

Don't "stand in your own light." Here is a chance to save un-necessary labor—to make your work day shorter and happier. Use these Famous SAWS that are guaranteed to run easier, cut faster and hold their edge longer than any other brand in the world.

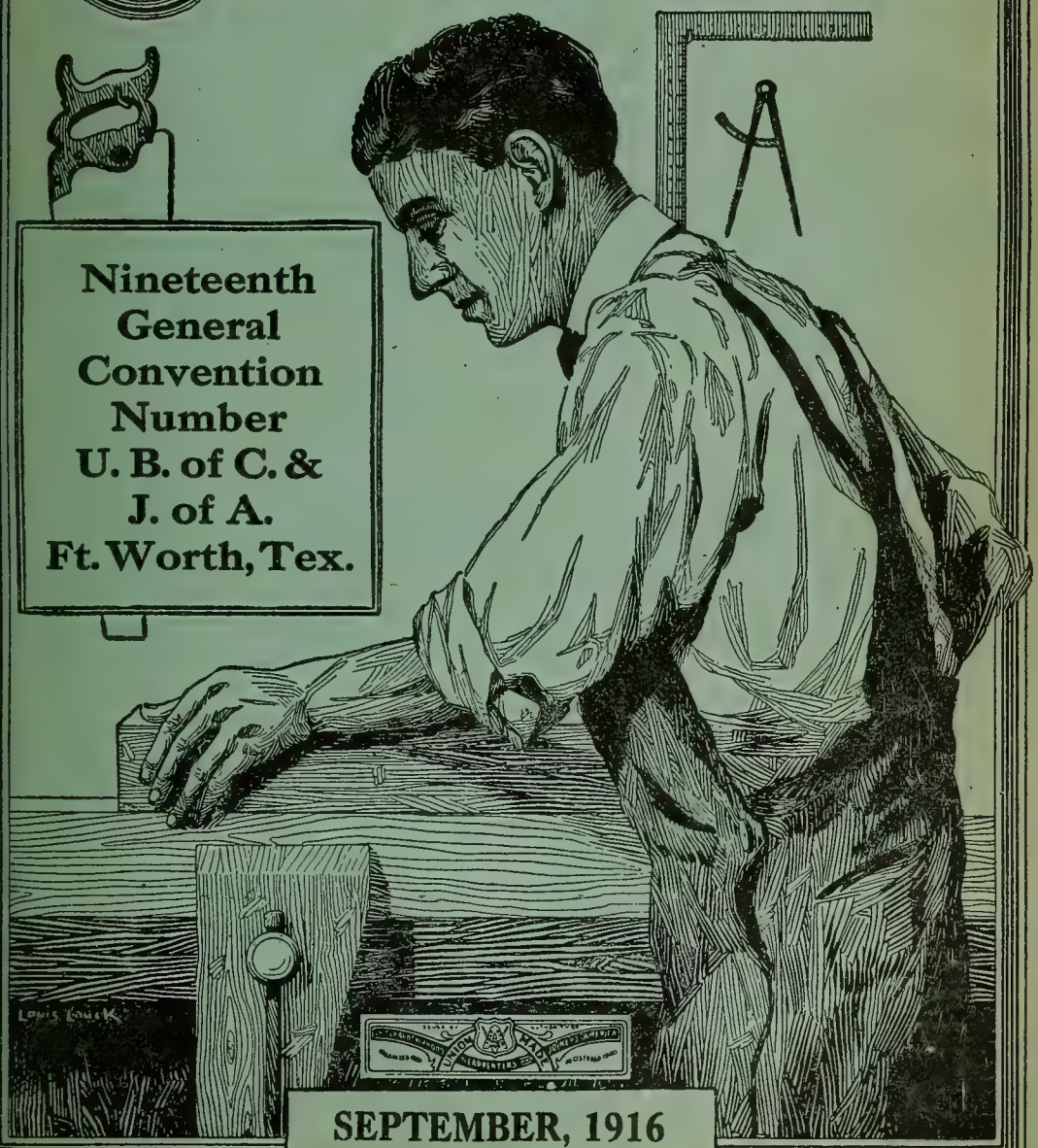
DEMAND ATKINS at your dealers. Look for our name on the blade. None other are genuine. If your dealer won't supply you, write us and give us his name.

We still have a few gold plated Hand Saw Watch Charms for our good friends. Send us ten cents and get yours with a copy of our Saw Sense and Time Book free.

E. C. Atkins & Company, Inc.

Indianapolis, Indiana

The Carpenter



Nineteenth General Convention Number U. B. of C. & J. of A. Ft. Worth, Tex.

SEPTEMBER, 1916

CYPRESS "THE WOOD ETERNAL"

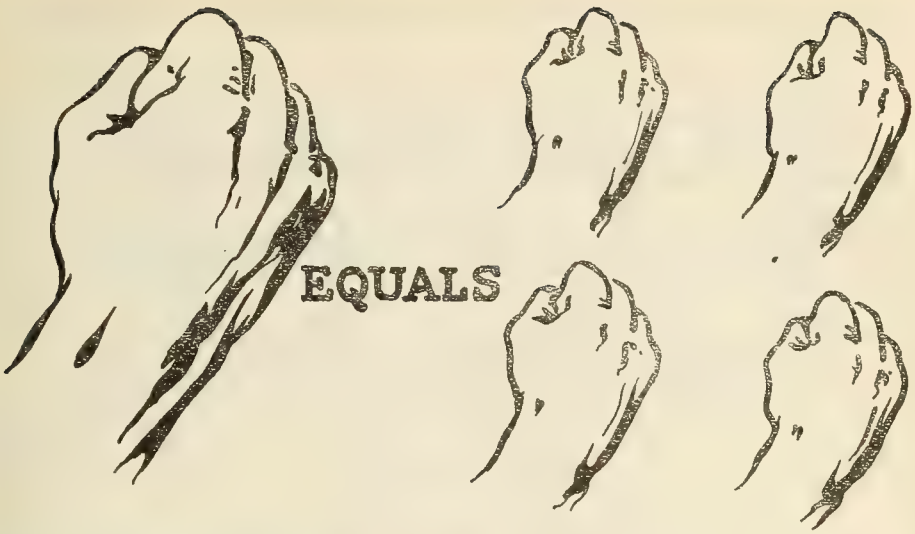
is undoubtedly the best material from which to make stable or garage floors, or for planking in the cellar, or sills for the barn. This is so because moisture has practically no effect on this remarkably enduring wood. Heart Cypress is almost "ROT-PROOF" and it is universally conceded that CYPRESS shrinks and swells ("comes and goes") as little as any wood that ever grew. Paint it or not—as you wish. It lasts and lasts and lasts—anyhow.

Let our "CARPENTERS' DEPARTMENT" help YOU. Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable Counsel. We invite Correspondence with a serious purpose in it.

Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Ass'n

1252 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, Louisiana
1252 Heard Nat'l Bank Building, Jacksonville, Florida

INSIST ON CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL LUMBER DEALER'S. IF HE HASN'T IT, LET US KNOW IMMEDIATELY



ONE hand does the work of four hands when you roof with Flex-A-Tile Style 4 Asphalt Slabs.

One workman lays four shingles with one motion instead of four shingles with four motions.

No time is wasted in chalk-lining as when single shingles are used. Flex-A-Tile Style 4 Asphalt Slabs automatically space and gauge themselves. When laid they give the appearance of rectangular-shaped single shingles.

FLEX-A-TILE Style 4 Slab

Flex-A-Tiles in slab form are recognized as the roofing industry's most important improvement in a decade. We make them in Diamond Point Style, as well as the Style 4, here pictured.

It's simply a matter of individual preference which style is used. Get samples of both styles.

Supplied in the two regular Flex-A-Tile natural stone colors of red and green.

WE WANT GOOD AGENTS

in every section of the country to handle the Flex-A-Tile sales. Perhaps your locality has no Flex-A-Tile agent. Write and ask for our proposition. Write today.

THE HEPPES COMPANY

Department I, 1049 Kilbourne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingles ***Utility Board No-Tar Asphalt Paint*** ***Other Guaranteed Heppes Products***

A Good Mechanic Can do a Job with *Any* Tool, *But*——

—not so well
—not so quickly
—not so easily
as he can with a *good* tool

DISSTON SAWS

are the Saws for a good mechanic because a skilled artisan takes a pride in his work and in his tools. It's a satisfaction to own and work with a

DISSTON SAW

Booklet on Sharpening Instructions Free

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

All communications regarding advertising space in The Carpenter should be addressed to John Morrison, advertising manager, 25 Third Avenue, New York City.

Volume XXXVI—No. 9 Established in 1881 | INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1916 | One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

The Convention Delegate

He is not a scion of wealth, oh, no! but a toiler of today,
Who lays aside his tools of trade and hurriedly hies away
To a city or town of some fame or renown, and, at a nearby date,
You find him high in the public eye as a "CONVENTION DELEGATE."

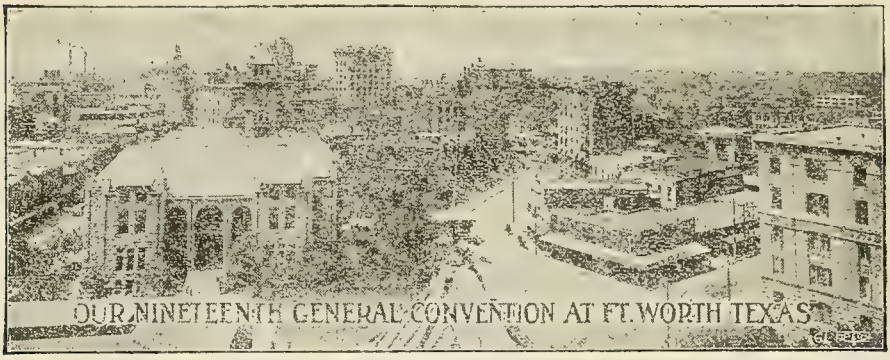
You'd think that he hadn't a care in life as he sits in a hotel chair,
Talking about conditions back home or the kind of feel in the air;
Then a jovial "old boy-o" is Smith from Ohio or Johnson from Millinocket,
Lolling at ease, with the "city's keys" and credentials in his pocket.

It's kind of pleasant and strange and new, and a change from the usual grind
Of the work-a-day world of toil and sweat that the delegate leaves behind;
Still it isn't all fun, for there's work to be done, as every delegate knows;
Much more than a round of pleasures and "smokers" and "movie picture" shows.

He toils hard upon committees, without any chance of rest,
And upon the busy convention floor he's a mixer with the best;
He's here and there and everywhere, and as for his surplus leisure,
It's utilized, too, so it wouldn't be true to say that he's "out for pleasure."

For he's THERE at the call of DUTY, representing the home town boys,
And he's ready to serve them nobly, and as far as in him lies,
Give his best to the Cause of Labor, in muscle and brawn and brain,
To hasten the fruits of VICTORY and what follows in her train.

—P. J. Doyle.



(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary.)

IN the many months which have elapsed since the Mexican situation seemed important enough to cause Uncle Sam to send his boys in khaki to the Border Zone, and beyond it, the great State of Texas has loomed large in the public mind—in fact, larger than that State would be entitled to under normal conditions.

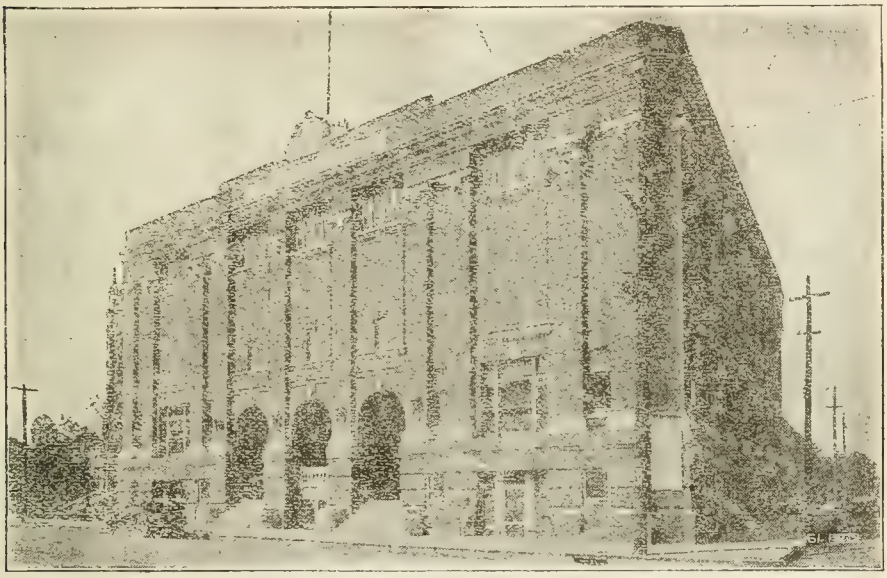
And so it is that the phrase "somewhere in Texas" has come to mean to a large proportion of people far removed from the Southland something more than fertile steer-feeding prairies, roamed by picturesque cowboys and stalwart Texas rangers, or cities whose names are filled with the spirit of old-time Spanish and Mexican romance. Today many fathers and mothers, sisters and sweethearts know these Texas towns by heart, for they have traced their loved ones' progress through them on military duty for Uncle Sam.

Already another invasion of the Em-

Tarrant County Courthouse.

pire State of the Southwest is imminent, but of a very different character, for the U. B. delegates, on peaceful mission bent, are at the "Gateway of Texas" in compliance with the call for the Nineteenth General Convention of our organization, sent out in June of this year.

Needless to say the "somewhere in Texas," which will be the center of interest for the organized members of the woodworking crafts on the North American continent during the present



Chamber of Commerce Auditorium, Convention Hall.

month, is the progressive metropolitan city of Fort Worth.

And despite war or rumors of war this youthful city, which is the offspring of the great agricultural activity of that region of Texas in recent years, has promised a warm and fitting welcome to the delegates and their friends, and we are given to understand that little will be left undone to make their experience of Texan hospitality something which they will long remember.

We have remarked that Fort Worth is youthful and progressive, and as it is showing unmistakable evidence that it intends to "keep agrowin'," there is a warm bond of sympathy and fraternal feeling between the Fort Worth citizens and the members of our organization. The sound of the carpenter's hammer is music to their ears; they are used to it, and it symbolizes or bodies forth for them that industrial expansion which bountiful nature and active and enterprising citizenship deserve.

In this connection it is pleasant to state that ideal harmony prevails between the employing interests of the city and the members of our organization, and, in fact, of organized labor in general, which many other cities of the country would do well to follow.

Industrial discord has played little or no part in the history of Fort Worth; unionism has been accorded its rights without duress, and consequently has shown very markedly what an ally it is of real industrial efficiency and skilled craftsmanship.

Environment, we are told, molds and influences our lives to a remarkable degree, and proper environment means a great deal to a convention delegate. It means either happiness or misery or a drab-colored existence, during which he counts the hours until he can get back home "to God's country." But the Fort Worth delegate need have no misgivings

on the score of misery or ennui. Apart from the serious work of the convention he will find opportunities for enjoyment and recreation without limit and a citizenship, for the most part, attuned to the ideals and aspirations of labor which he champions.

As a city which has had a phenomenal growth, Fort Worth holds much of interest for the visiting delegate. There he will find the progressive industrialism of the North blending with the langorous softness of the Southwest and giving zest and life to the quaint ideals and traditions that long held sway in that romantic region. And even this is reflected in the architectural beauty of the city, which seems to have caught the spirit of the present without entirely forgetting the quiet beauty of the past.

Metropolitan Hotel—Convention Headquarters.

According to the 1910 census Fort Worth had a population of 73,312, a gain of 175 per cent. over that of 1900, while the population last year had swelled to 99,528. It is the largest railroad center in the Southwest and is the county seat of Tarrant county. One of its notable public buildings is the county courthouse, of which the city may well be proud. Fort Worth is one hour's ride from Dallas and a few hours from Austin, the State Capitol, where resides that splendid advocate of organized labor, Governor Ferguson. The Governor, be it said, is now a member of our organization, and the Texas brothers are justly proud of that fact.

The Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce auditorium, where the Nineteenth General Convention will be held, is a strikingly handsome building and is regarded as the best equipped convention hall in Texas. It is spacious and comfortable, and being in the heart of the hotel and business district, is easily accessible. It contains a number of large and comfortable committee rooms, all of which, in addition to the assembly hall, are well ventilated and well lighted.

At the convention many matters of vital importance to our members will be discussed and acted upon. In fact, from present indications the convention promises to be one of the most important gatherings ever held by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. We are well aware of the fact that questions of special importance and grave concern will be brought to the attention of the delegates; in fact, we know that the following matters will be carefully dealt with:

A Home for the Aged.
Old Age Insurance.
The Apprenticeship System.
Life insurance.

A revision of our Constitution and laws.

The question of organization.

Working agreements.

Our claims of jurisdiction.

Affiliation and co-operation with other organizations.

The work accomplished since our last convention and the internal affairs of our organization.

Within walking distance of the auditorium is the Metropolitan Hotel, which has been chosen as the convention headquarters. This is one of the best-known and most popular hostelries in the city, and the delegates who will stay there are sure to be well catered for. There are many other hotels in Fort Worth which, in the matter of price, cuisine and comfort, are suitable to every taste. One of the finest is the new Westbrook Hotel, an eight-story, $1,000,000 building, which critical architects say is one of the largest and most beautiful in the State.

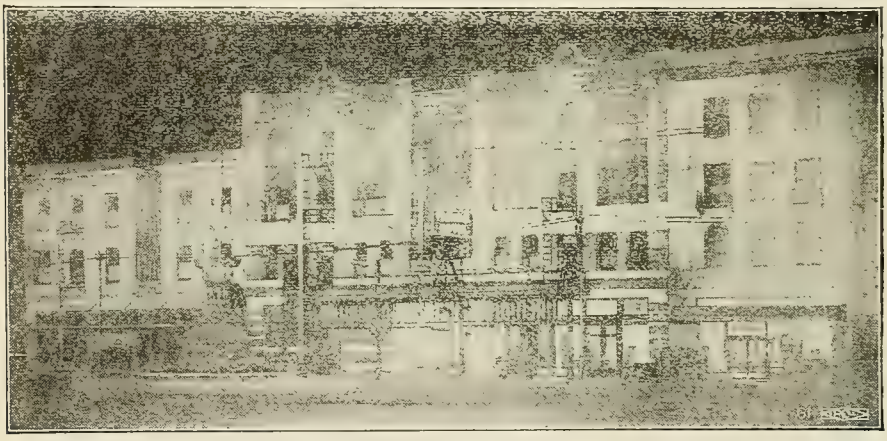
The Westbrook Hotel.

In the interim between business and the various amusements provided by the Fort Worth brothers and citizens many delegates will no doubt find time to inspect the staple industries of the city, and in this connection the famous stockyards, which have contributed so much to its prosperity, should not be overlooked. Fort Worth is the second live-stock and packing house center of the United States. Also as the market of the whole central West Texas region, with its farms and ranches, orchards and gardens, and, more intimately, with the packing houses and manufactories that have grown up in it, Fort Worth is an important banking center. It has many national and State banks and trust companies.

We may also remark, in passing, that Fort Worth is one of the most healthful cities in America, with a bracing climate, which is at its best during the month of September. It is of lofty elevation and beautifully laid out, with several fine parks and a residence district surpassing many larger cities. Many of these

Fort Worth homes are beautiful specimens of the builders' art and will doubtless be viewed with interest by observing delegates.

In keeping with the varied tastes and activities of the citizens, Fort Worth is an educational, civic and art center of no small merit. It has numerous churches, schools, colleges, a university and a public school system up-to-date in every particular. Our sophisticated delegates from the effete East, the blasé New Englander or the literary Hoosier from "Old Indianny," when they get to Fort Worth will not find themselves back in prehistoric times among



The Terminal Hotel.

a race of mound builders or adobe hut dwellers, but among a bluff and hearty set of people, proud of the achievements of their city and State and with a keen sense of how best to entertain visitors.

"All work and no play" never was nor never will be a popular slogan among convention delegates. A little of both, keeping well in mind the old Latin maxim, "ne quid nimis" (nothing too much), is the golden mean, and that, rest assured, will be the experience of our delegates at Fort Worth. Practically all of the incidental amusements of the average city, from the "movies" to the legitimate theater, together with other forms of entertainment racy of the soil and known only to the initiated, dyed-in-the-wool Texans, will be on hand to satisfy the delegate whose search for pleasure carries him beyond the formal program prepared by the entertainment committee.

We have no misgivings that any of the delegates will get very far from Fort Worth during the progress of the Nineteenth General Convention. Stress of business and the insistence of their Fort Worth entertainers won't let them. Nevertheless, we do not wish to deprecate the lure of Texas and the many things to be seen from the Riviera of the gulf coast section to the Rio Grande. Even a handbook of Texas Facts, which we have perused with interest, tells us that "somewhere in Texas" there is a frog ranch, a snake hatchery and a polecat farm. Truly, Texas is the wonderful State! If you don't believe the writer, ask your delegate or delegates on their return from Fort Worth.

And now a word as to the convention proper: Since we last met in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., two years ago, much good has been accomplished and great strides and advances have been made in many ways, as the reports of our officers will show. We have gained in power and prestige in almost every part of the country. Wages have been increased and working hours reduced; obstacles have been overcome and diffi-

culties surmounted; the work of organization has been pushed forward with gratifying results. In fact, the trend of our organization has been onward and upward.

All of this is very pleasing to us on the eve of our Nineteenth General Convention, but we must remember much yet remains to be done before the U. B. will have fulfilled its mission and numbered within its folds every man working at the trade or some of its branches.

We expect great results from this convention. We hope conflictions in our laws will be eliminated, so that our members may know exactly what they mean and stand for. If we are to be successful we must work harmoniously together, or, in other words, we must be united in our undertakings. Division in the ranks is the road that leads to ruin. The history of the past thirty-five years should be our stepping stone to greater things in the future. We hope the work of the convention will redound to the glory and the credit of all who take part in its deliberations. To that end the efforts of all delegates should be directed.

Main Street, Looking North.

Headquarters of the U. B. of C. & J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE SOLUTION OF THE LABOR QUESTION.

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)

IN the wide range of labor literature there is no end so fervently sought and none so full of agitation as the solution of the labor question.

I write under two general heads: First, "What Is the Solution?" Second, "How Is the Solution to Be Attained?"

In a general way the labor question has two solutions: one the ideal, the other the practical. The ideal is alluring, but difficult and distant, lying beyond the walls of paradise, a city of light for the race to dream of, aspire to and

> In it find the end of living
> And the anchor of belief.

But the practical solution is attainable by us and for us.

Both are founded on the idea of justice, which is the effort to overcome by human energy the inequality which results from nature and selfishness.

From nature, boldly, because if nature is at times beneficent she is also at times cruel and unjust.

To refer to the ideal solution as difficult and distant as a solution for the social dreamer is not to be understood as saying that such solution is unattainable and such dreaming foolish. It is noble and wise to dream of an Utopia, to speculate about, plan and work for the ideal. We cannot pretend, however, to be able to forecast the ultimate solution of the problem of social justice or pretend to say to just what extent such solution will be socialistic. Nor is it wise to dogmatize about it.

> Heaven from all creatures
> Hides the book of fate,
> All but the page prescribes,
> Our present state.

Ultimate solutions, however, they may prove; perhaps we shall grow to them, perhaps feel our way or come to them by evolution.

Organized labor stands for the practical solution of the labor question, the solution which is for us and must be by us. Be convinced that there is a solution which is within our grasp which we can reach out and seize and which we should be ashamed not to seize. If we do not seize it right speedily society will, from this time on, suffer keenly.

The practical solution includes continuous production without panics and industrial depression, and this implies a large increase in the consuming power of the masses. It includes a minimum standard of living for labor, skilled and unskilled, not lower than that now enjoyed by the average business man or professional man, or highest paid mechanics in the United States, the standard of the middle classes, so called. No standard of minimum wages is just that is not sufficient to enable every industrious man to give his children a high school education. Twenty-odd years ago James G. Blaine, in his letter accepting his nomination for the Presidency, answered the question as to what the national minimum should be in these words:

> Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children and save a sufficient amount for the necessities of age.

We stand on those words today. They are our platform. The practical solution of the labor question includes minimum wages sufficient to guarantee comfort, education, provision for old age; it includes security and fairness in employment, freedom from poverty or the fear of it; stability, safety and fair reward for the merchant and all useful factors in society.

It includes the eight-hour day, abolition of hurtful child labor, sanitary and safe conditions in labor and compensation for the inevitable accidents of trade occupation and the use of machinery, with the abolition of the injustice and cruelty which reside in the legal doctrines of contributory negligence and fellow servant. It includes, of course, the collective bargain between labor and the employer, which implies the union

shop idea. And, equally important, it must include fair prices for the necessities of life, and therefore the suppression of private monopoly. Wisely and boldly must it be insisted that combinations in the interest of labor are in accord with public policy and are to be fostered, while combinations and monopolies to raise prices of the necessities of life are against public policy and are to be suppressed with a strong hand.

The practical solution of the labor question is to be accomplished by labor unionism and by political action. It is not properly a conflict of classes, except as society is divided into two classes—the privileged and the unprivileged. The contest is between the people and privilege. Everybody except the great malefactors, the predatory classes, belong on the side of labor by interest, whether they know it or not.

Labor unionism is a necessary factor in the practical solution of the labor question, but it will fail of achieving results worth while unless its political power is used wisely and decisively. At present we even witness great nations, in their greatest hour of necessity from a national and political standpoint, conducting their industrial affairs for the common good.

It is as necessary to have fair prices for the necessities of life as to have fair wages and fair hours. The trust system must go. Private monopoly is intolerable. In the present stage of social progress the small business man must be preserved. He is not yet extinct and he is entitled to consideration; it is the interest of labor and of genuine democracy to preserve him from extinction. He should be thought to regard his interests and those of labor as identical. He should not be displaced in favor of the autocrats of private monopoly, and it will be for the advantage of all labor that a considerable body of labor should be in the direct employ of the public, for instance in publicly-owned railroads and other public utilities which ought not to be monopolies.

It should not be necessary to have a long war between labor and capital, entailing strikes and boycotts, in order to attain fair wages. There should be a national minimum standard of living and State arbitration tribunals should compel the payment of fair minimum wages by large corporations. This can be done without compelling any man to work against his will.

Labor unionism is going through a crisis in its history. It stands to become a chief factor in ushering in an era of industrial peace on the basis of justice, and so of an era of genuine and enduring prosperity, in which the practical solution of the labor question shall be quickly worked out. The crux of the question is the labor injunction question. While legislation and effective arbitration securing a high national minimum and humane conditions are the best remedies, labor unionism must be left in full possession of all its powers of resistance in contests which may for a time be unavoidable before the day of industrial peace has fully come. Labor is weaker than capital at the best. Its necessary powers must be conserved, not crushed by law.

A great deal may be written on the labor injunction question. It comes down, however, in the last analysis, to two very simple and bedrock propositions.

1. The labor injunction is resorted to in order to get away from trial by jury. It is a revival of the Star Chamber, which was government by injunction incarnate.

Every supporter of constitutional liberty should stand upon the bedrock proposition that no man should be tried for an alleged criminal offence without a jury trial and upon affidavits. It is the constitutional right of every citizen, when accused of crime, to be confronted with the witnesses against him and to be tried by a jury. The labor injunction violates this right in those cases where violence is alleged. This is bedrock proposition No. 1.

Bedrock proposition No. 2 is this: The time for judge-made law on contro-

versies between labor and capital has gone by. Modern conditions demand that what organized labor may lawfully do and what it may not lawfully do shall be defined by statute law and not left to the notions of judges. Equally necessary is it that there be comprehensive definition of rights, of things lawful and things unlawful, as respects labor in its controversies with capital. Let the law be made by the people, not by judges appointed for life, and labor will conform to it.

In passing, it is not amiss to refer to the use of the injunction within our own ranks in attempted settlement of controversial matters as a growing menace to a general adherence and enforcement of our Constitution.

They who desire that our Constitution should rule, as a whole, must be the first to abide by the accepted rules of procedure if the democracy of our organization is to endure. The government of our membership is the outgrowth of the conferred powers of the governed, to alter or amend such powers the procedure within the organization should be followed rather than any resort to the courts, whose decisions in the end are based on the principle of giving satisfaction to a local situation without regard to the general morale of the organization.

It does not hold to say that our laws do not benefit an immediate case and locality in a given dispute; we must bear in mind that they are the given principles of general force to enable officers to view affairs of our organization from the point of protective national interest, apart from any desire of flexibility in favor of a local trade situation.

If our laws are not to our liking they should be amended within our organization and not attempt to amend them by resort to the power of injunction, which is a rightly accepted menace to the American labor movement. In organization matters, for the present at least, we must stand for the right to make and enforce our own trade laws, and when we fail in upholding that right, without the assistance of the courts, the only saving grace left us is to vote ourselves out of existence.

Finally, the solution of the labor question requires a loyal, trustful support and confidence in its own laws and leadership. The day of an aristocracy founded on birth or money is passing away. A new order of knighthood will be composed of those who render service in the cause of justice in the industrial world. No men are better entitled to its honors than those who, with absolute fidelity, unquestionable courage, unfaltering devotion and sound judgment, counsel and lead the hosts of labor. With such leadership the labor unions of America have it now in their power to decide the fate of industrial democracy on this continent.

War Affects Canadian Unions.

According to the fifth annual report on labor organizations in Canada issued by the Canadian Department of Labor, the effect of the war on the activities and general conditions of trade unionism in the Dominion is shown to be severe. Returns for the calendar year of 1915 show a loss of 120 local branches and 22,820 members.

Of the 1,883 local branch unions in Canada, 961 have had one or more members enlist since the beginning of the war. Trade unions furnished 11,972 recruits and 439 reservists, making in all 12,411 members in the ranks.

Benefit expenditures during 1915 amounted to $14,565,365, divided as follows: Death, $7,628,676; strike, $3,208,604; sick and accident, $1,840,459; old age pensions, $1,226,305; unemployed and traveling, $661,323. This total is an increase of $1,727,378, as compared with 1914. Of the international bodies to which most of these branches are affiliated, eighty-one have benefit features on a varying scale.

The approximate strength of organized labor in Canada, at the close of 1915, was 143,343. Of these there were but thirty-one independent units with a reported membership of 4,957.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE FORCE OF TRADE UNIONISM.

(By Richard Hazelton.)

You cannot go deep into any argument with a workingman interested in the rights of other workingmen as well as his own without finding that a deep emotion underlies the argument.
—Woodrow Wilson.

A MOVEMENT that appeals to the reason and to the heart as the trade union movement does could never have any doubt of final victory. Setbacks and obstacles, disheartening legal precedents and the loss of hard-fought strikes now and then may, no doubt, prove discouraging to many; black depression almost akin to despair may have crept upon them at times, but the incentive to fight on and on remain always steadfast, and always a glorious dawn follows the dark night of despondency.

For at the core of trade unionism there lies a splendid optimism, a belief in humanity that is inspiring, a solicitude for human welfare that touches the heart strings. No other movement, striving to better the material standards of men and women, is invested with finer ideals, nor among the membership of any other is their a firmer conviction that "right will triumph, wrong be worsted." The organized workers do not wish to defeat the ends of civilization—far from it!—they wish to lift them above the murk and gloom of arduous, non-productive toil; to elevate and refine them as it were, so that all the children of men may share in the fruits of industry and the pleasures of life.

Few will deny that, while industrial conditions today could not by any stretch of the imagination be called ideal, yet the pathway of labor has broadened and the influence of the labor movement has immeasurably increased in the last quarter of century. It has become the guide and inspiration of modern democracy, because in the more democratic States of the world the great mass of the people have caught the glamor of its vision and ideals. Trade unionists, in our time, sit in the cabinets of the leading nations, others are largely represented in the Parliaments and Houses of Congress, and who will say these nations are not the better for them.

No one will gainsay that the constructive force of trade unionism is not a strong asset in the leading democratic countries today? It has proved itself in the very ordeal in which its enemies long prophesied it would be a menace to national security—the ordeal of war—and has come through with colors flying. In all the war zones of Europe the trade unions have been enlisted in the interest of national efficiency and to good purpose, for if there is one lesson that can be learned from the lamentable conflict that is paralyzing Europe, it is that trade unionism makes for **real efficiency** and national security, and, furthermore, it shows that the members of trade unions, while slow to yield to the clamor for war, are quick to respond to their country's defense.

It is hardly likely, however, that that lesson will have any effect upon those industrial magnates in this broad land of ours whose favorite pastime seems to be to oppose every effort on the part of the wage-earners toward collective activity and to paint panic pictures of the "poor," hard-beset capitalist being slowly bled to death by the "omnivorous" and "unsatiable" unionist. But nevertheless all their efforts to picture the trade unionist as a real, for sure Jack-the-giant-killer of industrial prosperity count for little today, even the most unsophisticated man-in-the-street won't "fall" for it.

The wage-earner standing up for his rights with his brother trade unionists and the labor leader who conducts negotiations for them are regarded as anarchists and outlaws only by the ultra-conservative labor-hating element and their satellites, henchmen and hangers-on. With an obstinacy worthy of the Bourbon regime prior to the French revolution they refuse to give ear to the claims of labor, and while crediting labor

with criminal and revolutionary intent, never stop to think that the workers have within themselves the potential power to carry out the very threats with which they credit them. As a distinguished student of economics recently said:

> If it were true that the worker really desired to end the present organization of society, there is no power on earth that could balk, or even long postpone, his passage from will to deed. You could not invoke against him the authority of Parliament, for in Democratic States he is the majority that creates and could control Parliament. Nor could you appeal to force, for he is the police, the army and the navy. The fact is so obvious as to need no elaboration. It forms the groundwork of what is perhaps the most lyrical invitation, and at the same time the angriest rebuke in all the prophetic books of revolutionism. But the prophets of overthrow are altogether wrong in believing that the quiescence of labor is due to the apathy of habit, to lack of imagination, or to cowardice. The worker will not make an end of civilization simply because he is himself a civilized man.

From its inception the trade union movement has been a driving force against the evils which have grown up around our "modern industrial system." All the collective and economic strength at its command has been marshalled against the abuses and injustice under which the wage-earners suffered and the greatest of them have happily gone down before that pressure. In this the labor movement has been constructive and not destructive; it has been a civilizing force, par excellence. It has ever stood sturdily for the finer and nobler things in our social system, but has combatted with vigor its industrial evils and social and political defects.

And in our country the influence that radiates from the collective activity of the wage-earners is even greater than the sum of its actual achievements in raising wages, shortening hours of labor and bettering working and living conditions. In the last ten years it has immeasurably bettered the status of the worker in the eyes of the law, removing grave disabilities from which he suffered and placing upon the statute books laws for the protection of health, life and limb. In the future that influence is bound to grow and to become a much greater factor toward obtaining greater security and happiness for the toiling masses. With a trade union membership of over three millions at the present time, what may not be expected when it increases to five, seven or ten millions, all fired by the same spirit and actuated by the same ideals.

Trade unionism has won its spurs, its place is secure in the national life, and so long as it continues along its appointed road it has nothing to fear from public criticism. The pioneering work has been effectively done; the rivers of doubt and suspicion have been crossed; the malarial mists of hatred and prejudice have been dissipated. The future is bright with the rosy glow of opportunity and incentive. Our progress is no longer a matter of expediency, but of settled method and the road on which we are advancing is not hidden under clouds of uncertainty.

The history of trade unionism as a whole is but a reflex history of the organized crafts whose combined units make up the rank and file. In this connection, and on the eve of our Nineteenth General Convention, it is pleasing to remember what a prominent part the U. B. has played in the forward march of labor on this continent. In fact, its birth was almost identical with the idea of federation, which took form at the Pittsburgh Labor Congress in November, 1881, and at which J. D. Allen of Philadelphia was elected a delegate at our first convention, held the previous August. The desire for the unification and solidarity of all the branches of labor was strong at that first gathering, and the thirty-eight delegates who were present lived to see the scattered branches of industry knit together under the banner of the A. F. of L.

Truly, the U. B. has contributed much toward the work of building up and maintaining the American labor movement. It has been a tower of strength; its leaders have been prominent in its councils; in common with other powerful craft organizations it has toiled, fought and contributed of its strength and resources to further the collective

influence of the workers and to give that influence form and substance.

We can recall with pride that it was the U. B. which was chosen as the first craft organization to initiate the campaign for the eight-hour day, an undertaking that was no small job at that period of our history. It made the fight and was appreciably successful because of the mettle of our members, the sturdy spirit of co-ordination and loyalty existing among them, their willingness to stand for principle, and last, but not least, because of their ability to "get results." But the carpenter's place is always in front, as a pioneer, as a world-builder, so it is not strange to see him a leader in the world of unionism.

Our organization primarily benefitted in that fight for the eight-hour day, but the results were far-reaching and the path then blazed has since been followed by many other craft unions. Thus it is that our successes or failures affect the other fellow. It is part of the game of unionism—part of the game of life. "Independence" is merely a relative term in our time. In the schematic essence of things we are all dependent upon one another. We are our brother's keeper in a very true sense, a very literal sense, and yet that is but another way of restating the old, reliable trade union motto, "An injury to one is the concern of all." As we go forward strengthening the organization of our craft and planning the material, mechanical and, perhaps, moral betterment of our members, we are not alone helping the boys at our trade—yes, and even the "scab," who does his best to nullify our efforts—but we are also incidentally helping the wage-earners in all other trades.

Thus it is that while the work of the General Convention now about to open at Fort Worth will primarily deal with matters peculiar to our organization, matters of policy, matters of administration, matters of detail, yet, in the final analysis, whatever be its results, it cannot but have an effect upon the labor movement of this continent as a whole. That the effect will be beneficial, even in a small way, we have no doubt. If our delegates are mindful of the larger vision, conscious of the common aims which actuate Labor's hosts, they will all the more clearly review the work of the past two years and build the more wisely for the future.

Growth, solidarity, achievement! These are the things that count in our organization, among the other crafts and in the labor movement as a whole. There is no finality in trade unionism. We must battle our way forward, breasting adverse currents and meeting new conditions. As Samuel Gompers says:

> In the philosophy of trade unionism there is no end, there is no goal except the goal of today, the necessities of a better life and better conditions tomorrow, and not only for today and tomorrow, but ever and ever, and ever pressing onward to make each day a better day than has gone before and never quitting in the onward march for human justice and human progress.

"Human justice and human progress!" Let us once again at this convention rededicate our great organization to the complete achievement of that great aim in the interest and for the welfare of all wage-earners, regardless of craft or class or condition!

Evidence of Progress.

It is something to congratulate ourselves upon that during the two years which have elapsed since the Indianapolis convention there has been a great increase in the volume of trade movements and, what is more to the point, practically all of them have been successful. The table of trade movements appearing in the report of the G. E. B. to the coming convention shows this conclusively.

The present year has especially been one of great activity for our members throughout the country and in various parts of Canada. Wage increases and a satisfactory trend toward the eight-hour day and Saturday half-holiday has been the rule almost everywhere. The economic gain to the membership in general as a result of this is considerable and it should encourage one and all to greater effort and greater organization.

The Carpenter

A CREED OF THE TEXAN

(By Joseph O. Carson, Sr.)

"Live each day so that you can look every d—— man in the face and tell him to go to h——."

SUCH a moral code may not appeal to some folks, but believe me, if more people in this "land of the free and home of the brave" would more freely cultivate such thoughts, would more honestly and earnestly invite personal communism with their conscience, would more faithfully endeavor to live thus independently, the world would be a better place to live in, and the people in it would be the better human atoms to associate with.

We have been informed (and, of course, it is only hearsay evidence) that Texas does not demand of each traveler to her confines the past history and true name of said individual.

All that she demands, as we are advised and verily believe, is that you should be a man and act as such during your sojourn within her borders.

We hope this is true, because we may feel inclined to visit the "Lone Star State" sometime in the near future, and it might be highly embarrassing to enter into a discussion of our past history and family tree. We could not claim relationship with any of the "First Families of Virginia," with any of the Pilgrim Fathers, with any of the "Boston Bean Eaters" or with any of the "Boston Tea Party" survivors.

And if we went into the twilight of hyphenism for a history of the "hyphens," with which our ancestry should be embellished, we very much fear they would make a line as long as the lasso of a Texas ranger.

Do you know though, folks, we would feel safer in Texas than in any of the counties, commonly called states, comprising this United States.

That may appear to be a pretty broad statement, but we are prepared to take the affirmative and to argue the question before a jury of Texas citizens in such a persuasive, incisive, seductive and convincing manner that the verdict would be, "We, the jury, find for the affirmative, whoever he is."

We cannot forget that in 1835 her people, acting as a solidified unit, went on strike, organized a conspiracy and boycotted the Mexican government, and bringing that strike, conspiracy and boycott to an end, they, after living in single blessedness for ten years, sought marriage with the rest of the United States in 1845. Any wonder, then, that we, as trade unionists, feel the bond of brotherhood and sisterhood tightening the heart bands when Texas is mentioned?

That has been an unhappy union—so to speak—because the relatives of Texas, from which she divorced herself, have been continually stirring up trouble and will not let her live in peace with her second love.

We understand, however, on good authority, that the United States is now taking steps to properly enforce the alliance and to stop this quarreling of the past affinities with our sister State, Texas.

This is as it should be, but candidly speaking, we believe if the United States would furnish enough arms and ammunition to the boys of Texas that they could themselves, without any further help, clean Mexico in such a thorough manner that a cake of Sapolio would look, in comparison, like a block of soft coal in a snowbank.

You know, folks, we heard a good story the other day about that feline Villa (excuse us for calling your prize bandit (?) a cat, but he must be, considering the many times he had been killed).

The story: A certain party, whose name we are not privileged to mention, because it would cause diplomatic notoriety, visited Mexico, interviewed a prominent Mexican and asked him "what caused all this friction between Mexico and Texas." He replied,

"Durned if I know; go and ask Huerta," and on consulting him, Huerta said, "Be hanged if I know, go and ask Villa," and on conferring with Villa, he said, "——— caused all this trouble." And on being asked how, Villa replied: "Well, you know, Senor, when ——— quit being ——— of Mexico he visited my noble army (?) and I put on some maneuvers for him. After witnessing my grand and gallant soldiers (?) go through all their drill work, he slapped me on the wrist and said: "Villa, you can whip the whole d——d State of Texas," and how was I to know he was a liar and was asking me to cover too much territory."

You know, folks, some people say "precious parcels are made up in small packages," and that may be true, in so far as diamonds, gold and other things of like nature may be concerned, but we, and we suppose many of the people who will stand the torture of reading this, never saw the necessity of employing many people to wrap up such bundles.

So, when we get to States, some of them might be good for vineyards or the back lot of some place, but we love Texas for her very bigness, and oh, Texas and your people, we love you for your sincerity; we honor you for your independence; we admire you for your uprightness; we respect you for your virile manliness, and we cherish you for the gallant uphill fight you have made to conquer every obstacle which stood in your path for life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, and here's hoping you will finally catch "Happiness" and not continually be in "pursuit of her."

Adios, Amigo, Adios!

THE FARM FOR THE RETIRED CARPENTER.

(By Henry Gillespie.)

THIS problem of retirement from one's chosen following is a serious one for the wage-earner. The principles upon which industry is now conducted make it a mathematical impossibility for a carpenter to rear a family as a family should be provided for and to earn a just competence during the years that his strength enables him to hold a job. A growing sense of justice and a better understanding of human welfare have prompted many efforts to provide proper care for workingmen who, through natural or accidental causes, become unable to care for themselves. These plans vary from a "charity," which is so humiliating that no man will accept it only as a last and hopeless choice, to various fraternal organizations working under names of love and truth, etc., founded upon strict business principles which almost take away the real element of kindness. It is necessary for fraternal insurance or aid of any kind to be conducted upon the calculating basis of income and expenditure in dollars and cents. What charity there may be in it is not unmixed with humiliation for the man who is down and out for good, if he is so fortunate as to be its subject. The chances are that he has not kept up his dues to some order that sought him in prosperous days and with many promising words. This applies to labor unions as it does to any other fraternal association. It cannot be otherwise, and members should not forget it. Every man must, therefore, look out for the "main chance," not selfishly, but with forethought for his relations to the world at large. To be without means of support is a grievous thing for any man. It is also a grievous thing for the State. A carpenter owes it to himself, to his union and to society to do his very best to be self-supporting as long as he lives and to have enough at least to pay for his departure, even if he could not in the nature of things pay for his entrance into this world.

The slogan, "back to the soil," to farm life, is better adapted to meet the needs of wage-earners who have come

to the point of retirement than anything else. The soil is man's heritage. There he is able to work or to play, and to be free to live under all ordinary conditions when otherwise he might perish. He takes to it at any time of life like a duck does to water the first time it comes to a pond. The agricultural resources of the country have scarcely been touched, notwithstanding that today this calling is the greatest of all. Only a fraction of a fraction of the millions of acres are producing anywhere near what they might produce if the hand of the "unemployed" and of the partially disabled or inferior artesan was given freedom of the soil, to have from it the full product of his labor and be free to use that product to support himself and to reproduce his race. Building work almost ceases a part of each year and for years at a time may be "slack" and work hard to find. Railroad and manufacturing industries may boom for a season and stop for two seasons dead still. But the worker needs food all the time and he is willing to work for it, too.

Why then not look to the land, which everywhere and all the time holds forth its hand, so to speak, and says, "come, here is work to do; I am able to pay you well and to feed you, and to make you independent for all your days. Neither age, sex nor condition are a requisite; I will give you work according to your ability and pay you in full when the work is done."

But right here the would-be farmer, poultryman, gardener, bee keeper or choreman comes flat "up against it." Good land with good markets, even though absolutely idle or only a tenth part worked, is not available without capital running into the tens of thousands, and more. The "prosperous farmer from Iowa" will not pay the wages that a mechanic gets, notwithstanding that he always has "more work than he can do." Said farmer is also fretting for things undone which he knows must be done to develop the full resources of his place and produce for him its maximum income. He turns the traveler looking for work from his door, saying, "I don't need help now," while all the time he knows full well that there is work for twice or ten times as much human energy upon his farm as it is getting. The retired farmer looks to the man of the city for help to establish himself in the town, and the farmer is the one naturally who should help the retired mechanic to a home in the country. Why does he not do so? Simply because the savings from his own labor and large investment are less than mechanics' savings, who have no outfit but their kit of tools. His margin of profit is often on the wrong side. The law of supply and demand is turned topsy turvey by forces and powers which control him and take from him the cream of profit that modern methods, indefatigable industry and courage proclaim to belong rightfully to him.

The big packers control the buying of all his meat products, while gamblers manipulate the grain market. The "prosperous farmer" simply is driven to let his land lie idle rather than risk the cost of development by employment of labor at a fair wage. If he borrowed money to do so as the manufacturer does or the railroad president does he would give gilt-edge security (for the other fellow) and pay the highest rate of interest to boot. The major profit of the increased development of his land the farmer knows would finally land in the coffers of the millionaires, who live upon his exploitation. The farmer is more exploited today than the laborer, and more helpless. That is why he does not employ the unemployed that come to his door.

Where, then, and how is the carpenter, who sees the days of work growing less and the days of hunting a job gowing more, to gain a foothold upon the land that is his natural haven and heritage? Let him consider that, notwithstanding the artificial drawbacks which hold agricultural industry down, that

there are in it certain advantages that cannot be stolen away.

If a carpenter has saved a few hundred, or if he can do what he ought to have an opportunity of doing, to-wit: borrow on long time and low interest from his union (for the banks won't do it), he can get a few acres, make his own buildings upon it and proceed to do some intensive farming of any nature that he likes and has planned in view of market conditions for his produce. This presupposes a helpmate and a family to help and encourage him. Although land is held high, above its real value as a producing investment, diligent search can locate some spot, not necessarily upon a highway nor within the limits of a city, that he can use and there make a good home. This is the ideal way. If a man so desires he can do equally well, perhaps better, all things considered, by going far from the centers of civilization and there investing his meager sum in squatter rights and a shack, or for land at a nominal price, either cutover timber lands or wild lands. He thus becomes a pioneer, just as the founders of all civilizations. He may live and die unknown to many, but he will be free to wrest from the soil its blessings with less of intervening hands than anywhere else in the world and to enjoy more of the products of his labor than elsewhere. It is helpful to think of the true pioneer as he is, the unknown but the true hero of the Nation.

There is another refuge for the man that faces poverty in the city. He can seek a home with a large farmer, who can utilize whatever strength and ability he has and pay him all that he can and come out even. There is a great demand for sober and reliable farm help of mechanical ability. This is one of the real and hardest problems that the farmer faces today. Here the union could help at little expense to bring the farmer and the man together. The agricultural press, the treasurer and the Local Union could solve that problem.

And lastly, farming for the man who from any cause has become practically helpless. Let us fancy that within the next ten years a percentage of carpenters of sober years have succeeded in home building of their own in the country. Would they not, if paid a fitting allowance, be the most proper and willing ones to care for their unfortunate tradesman, where he would be better provided for socially and otherwise than in any other situation? Thus, in spite of the selfishness that rules both the market for the farmers' produce and the brain and brawn of labor that the mechanic has to offer, the land can still be made to provide a home for all. In the meantime the active and the retired carpenter need lose no opportunity to vote for the man of statesmanship and honor and to cultivate public opinion in the right direction.

The Shame of Colorado.

All that Frank P. Walsh said about the corrupt methods of the Rockefeller company in Colorado was recently confirmed by a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of that State, which ordered the notorious Sheriff Jeff Farr and others to step down and out and turn over their stolen offices to their Democratic opponents.

"Fraudulent and infamous prostitution of the ballot" was the verdict of the court regarding the criminal activities of the men who succeeded in "putting over" Governor Carlson, Sheriff Farr and the other "Law and Order" candidates at the last election. The court decision constitutes an amazing expose of intimidation, coercion and corruption.

The only drawback, from the point of view of labor, is that while the same "infamous prostitution of the ballot" that gave Farr his bogus election, also swelled the plurality of Carlson, the coal company Governor, now in office. But because the case at the bar concerned only the result in Huerfano county, Carlson retains office. A more glaring expose of gang rule and corruption has rarely been unearthed than was revealed in this case.

1881-1916

Thirty-six active delegates on organizing bent,
Met in the "Windy City" years ago;
To make a start for better times, at least was their intent,
Though it looked as if they didn't have a show.

But they faced the issue squarely and planted there a seed
That in years since passed has grown a mighty tree,
Whose branches broad give rest and shade to those who are in need
And whose toil has helped to keep the Nation free.

Once a few with high ideals, now two hundred thousand strong,
Our banners are unfurled throughout the land;
We'll meet this month in Texas to boost the cause along,
And with pride look back on all that we have planned.

We will not stoop to petty things, but with a kindly heart
Will strive to help those fallen by the way,
And not forget the veterans, who have played a gallant part,
To gain the great results we show today.

—J. G. NANTZ.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all Letters and Money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

51

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1916

Our General Convention At Hand.

In a few days the Nineteenth General Convention of the U. B. will be in session in the city of Fort Worth, Texas, and its deliberations, we have every reason to hope, will be productive of beneficial results bearing upon the welfare of the organized members of the woodworking industry on the North American continent and reflect credit on the individual delegates present.

The two years that have passed since the Indianapolis convention have witnessed a revival of industrial prosperity in which our members happily have had a share. Trade conditions have improved in practically every part of the country and the unusually large amount of trade movements instituted show that our members, generally speaking, have been alive to their interests. In almost every case reported to the General Office the men were successful and the pleasing result is that their general economic status has greatly improved.

The interim since the last General Convention has been a period of great activity for our General Officers, including, of course, the members of the G. E. B. In that time a great volume of administrative work required their attention, as their reports to the convention will show. Rarely at any time in the past has their services been more in demand in the matter of trade movements, organization campaigns, trade disputes and general labor conditions.

The loss sustained in the death of President James Kirby almost a year ago was a hard blow to the organization and to his brother officers, who were deprived of his mature counsel and ripe judgment, but the policies and administrative details which he mapped out and planned have been faithfully adhered to by his successor, President Hutcheson. The latter, with the assistance of his brother General Officers, has held resolutely to the course which has proved so successful in the past and so adaptable to the needs of the present.

We look forward to this convention to do much constructive work, to plan with care and due deliberation, to avoid committing the organization to any project, course or policy which might be beyond its strength. We are aware, of course, that that decision, in the last analysis, rests with the membership at large. It is for them to say, plainly and unequivocally, what law, plan or project shall or shall not go into effect. But the delegate is in a position to plan and legislate and shape such laws, and the best interests of the organization and how best to increase its power and influence should be the guiding motive in all his actions.

Individual prejudices or personalities should not sway the delegate from the path of duty. All are members of one craft, bound together in a common cause, a noble cause. Difference of opinion one

may expect, and even welcome. But personal dignity, forbearance and a broad-minded tolerance for one another's views should characterize all.

The Fort Worth convention will deal with a number of important matters of great interest to the future development and progress of the U. B. To consolidate the gains of the past, to plan for the future, to bring our organization to the top notch of efficiency in order to achieve the fullest measure of welfare for its members, that is the task before the delegates. That they will approach that task with earnestness and sincerity and manfully strive to set down "Fort Worth, 1916," as the greatest and most successful General Convention yet held by the U. B. of C. & J. of A., we fully believe.

* * *

A Word As To Our Meeting Halls.

Appearances count for much today, first impressions carry very far. A man is sized up at a glance, and immediately there is registered upon our consciousness a favorable or unfavorable impression of him. The correct cut of a coat affects our judgment favorably, but we discount the fellow with the two days' growth of beard, soiled collar and broken shoes.

And that arbitrary, often deceptive "first impression" works similarly in the case of other things than men and women. We are constantly being superficially judged in an ever-flowing series of impressions. Our homes, our habits, our associates, our institutions, all come under scrutiny.

The necessity of "keeping up appearances" is therefore something that everybody seems to be doing in our time —a "necessary evil," if you will—but even the man who affects to despise public opinion, more often than not, makes concessions to it.

Partly in response to it, we make our homes attractive, beyond the elementary requirements of cleanliness and comfort. Business places, offices and meeting halls are tastefully decorated, because—well, because attractiveness, cheerfulness and cleanliness are a requirement of our time and because "IT PAYS."

In this connection it is strange that trade unionists, while usually neat and presentable in themselves, very often fail to note the necessity of attractiveness and cleanliness in the halls they meet in or the rooms where the affairs of the local or district council is transacted.

We do not say that such a condition prevails generally. Very many of the locals of the U. B. throughout the country own their own headquarters or rent adequate halls, which are clean, well lighted and fit for the entertainment of anybody.

On the other hand, we know of dingy, ill-ventilated halls in which our members congregate, where the floors are unswept and soaked with tobacco juice and the general atmosphere anything but cheerful. The effect of such a place is depressing upon the members forced to come or to congregate there, and it cannot by any stretch of the imagination be likely to increase the respect of outsiders for us.

The idea that any hole or corner is good enough for the transaction of our union affairs is one that is wholly untenable today; it is not good business and it is apt to react unfavorably upon us in many ways. Officers and members of our locals should insist upon their meeting places being in wholesome surroundings and the halls clean, sanitary and fit for such a purpose.

Apart from other considerations, it is often necessary to bring outsiders there for conferences and the transaction of business. In case of trade disputes it is sometimes necessary to bring employers for a conference, and depressing and ugly surroundings are not likely to put them in a pleasant frame of mind.

An instance came to our attention not long ago where an international officer coming to handle negotiations in a trade dispute in a certain part of the country reached the local headquarters and had to set to work and have the hall swept and ventilated before it was in a fit con-

dition to bring the representatives of the contractors there for a conference.

Cleanliness, cheerfulness, harmonious surroundings have a tonic effect, and they have a bearing on trade union affairs as well as anything else. Nothing is lost by keeping our meeting places and business offices clean and attractive and much is gained in efficient transaction of business, in pride in our local organization and a greater influence in the community in which we live and work.

* * *

Champions of Child Slavery.

Nowhere else in the civilized world has the labor of little children been more viciously exploited than in "this land of the free and home of the brave," and as a people which pride ourselves upon the swiftness with which we respond to humane impulses, it is worth remarking that it has taken us a very long time to do something practical for the children forced into mills and factories at a tender age. The passage, however, of the Keating child labor bill through Congress is a real and tangible indication of progress in that direction, and in the future grasping employers of labor are likely to find child labor no longer a profitable source of income.

The provisions of the bill, which deal with a denial of interstate commerce facilities to the products of child labor, need not be entered into further than to state that the urgent need from now on will be for supplemental legislation seeking to raise the age standard in backward States which have been reactionary on this as well as other important questions.

What particularly impresses us at the present time, however, is the tremendous opposition which was met by those who fought to effect this reform. The A. F. of L., be it said, was the first to espouse the cause of the children and the guiding spirit, the soul and the brain of the agitation. It was in the fight from the first and with laudable persistence and unswerveable zeal, by education and argument, sought to blot out the evil of child labor. Other humanitarian forces were also at work, such as the National Anti-Child Labor Association, but the A. F. of L. was the underlying source of dynamic energy.

All the power and influence that Special Privilege could muster were brought to bear to counteract the demand for this needed legislation. Mill owners and manufacturers fought it tooth and nail, but in recent years the campaign of education began to take effect and many employers retired from the fray, probably ashamed of the inhuman stand they had taken. Of late the remaining trenches were held for the most part by the Southern cotton manufacturers and they fought to the last ditch.

A good insight into the manner in which the latter regard the labor of children was disclosed at the public hearing on the bill at Washington last winter, when ex-Governor Kitchen of North Carolina remarked that "the cotton mill furnished light and remunerative work for the children"—that is to say, ten hours' work a day. "Children 12 and 14 years old," he added, "can do just as good work as a 30-year-old man with the work he is doing and help take care of the family. I think that is a blessing."

A doctor employed by a cotton mill testified that a girl of 12 may be employed in a cotton mill eleven hours a day without injury. Excerpts from the statements of others at the hearing disclosed some extraordinary testimony along this line, of which the following is a sample:

> If a mill operating an eleven-hour day employs children only eight hours it would probably require additional machinery.
>
> The cotton mill has done more than anything else in the South to save the people from the farm.
>
> If this law passed and the younger children were taken out of the mill, the families would go back to the farms.
>
> If this bill passed it would affect thirty-five children between 14 and 16 in our mill of 400 people. This would necessitate our building eight new houses to take care of the new families that would be brought in.
>
> A roll of cotton cloth made by child labor is just as long, just as wide, just as white and just as good as if made by adults.

What a cruel, sordid and inhuman disregard for the welfare of children is re-

flected in such views. As for education and enlightenment, David Clark, editor of the "Southern Textile Bulletin," threw an astounding light on conditions in some Southern States when he complained that the children taken from the mills would have no place to go. These are his words:

> When these people (the families of operatives) come from the mountains they do not believe in education. That is the reason we do not have compulsory education in North Carolina, because the isolated mountain districts would go Republican if we forced compulsory education upon them.

Clark also made the significant admission that labor "is not organized at all in my State (North Carolina)."

We can imagine no more convincing proof of the sterling humanitarianism of the labor movement and the correctness of its principles than to instance its stand on this question as compared with that of its arch-enemy, the National Association of Manufacturers. Present at that Washington hearing, as the supporter and champion of the individuals who gave expression to such brutal views on the subject of child exploitation, was no less a person than our old friend, James A. Emery, counsel for the Manufacturers' Association. The latter spoke at length about constitutionality and States' rights, and swung the 4,000 manufacturers all over the United States who are supposed to be affiliated with the association into line in support of the child slavers.

Since that Washington hearing we have seen no disavowal by the National Association of Manufacturers of the stand taken by its counsel, and therefore we take it that the associated manufacturers tacitly assent to the brutal views on the subject of child exploitation, voiced by the Southern mill owners. That is, of course, no surprise to trade unionists nor to social students. An organization cannot hold to and consistently follow reactionary principles and tendencies without at some time coming into conflict with accepted standards of civilization, and that is what has happened to the National Association of Manufacturers in this instance as well as in many others.

An Injunction Decision.

A judicial decision that refreshingly harmonizes with the views of trade unionists on the question of labor injunctions was recently rendered by Judge Dickson, of the Ramsey county District Court, St. Paul, Minn., when the latter refused to enjoin striking building craftsmen because the employers' plea was devoid of specific facts and consisted so entirely of general conclusions that it was of no force as evidence upon which to base the temporary injunction.

That well-known star of the anti-boycott galaxy, Attorney Walter Gordon Merritt, handled the case for the employers, and his plea was the usual awe-inspiring tale, in which interference with business, unlawful conspiracy, boycotting, intimidation and numerous other alleged crimes and misdemeanors figured. In this instance, however, the recital of alleged trade union wrong-doing failed to have the desired effect, for Judge Dickson, when the time came for his decision, struck several notes decidedly out of tune with the usual chirpings of the anti-labor advocates.

"None of the acts with which the defendants are charged in the voluminous complaint are unlawful," said the court. "Any man may refuse to work for or deal with another man, handle his products, or work with his tools for any reason sufficient unto himself; and what he can do in this respect individually he can do collectively by agreement with others and through a federated agency."

This, of course, is in line with the labor sections of the Clayton act and a contention that has been long and persistently urged by American trade unionists.

But it was on the question of "unlawful conspiracy" that the judge was most enlightening, and in answering the point made that organized labor was "in unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade and competition in violation of the penal statutes of Minnesota," the court handed Attorney Merritt a jolt and a lesson in legal procedure when he replied, saying that "if this is so, it is a matter for the

Attorney-General to take up on behalf of the State." Dealing with the charge of "unlawful conspiracy" in its broad aspects, the court further said:

Unlawful conspiracy, like fraudulent intent, is a psychological fact, a state of mind, and its existence can only be shown by the overt facts, acts and conduct of the alleged conspirators. The ultimate fact of conspiracy is always a conclusion, and, therefore, to enable a court to determine whether or not a general charge of conspiracy is true the overt facts and conduct from which the pleader's conclusion is deduced must be alleged. There are not specific facts alleged in this complaint, and, therefore, it is of no force as evidence on which to base a temporary injunction and cannot be considered as a basis of the instant motion.

In my judgment there is nothing in the claim that union men will be coerced by threats or fines, etc. Any individual may abandon his union at will and cannot by any legal method be compelled to pay a labor union fine. He belongs to and acts with a union or not, just as he pleases, and his choice in the matter is based on economic considerations. Self-interest and a desire on the part of each individual to do the best for himself he can under economic circumstances is at the bottom of the whole scheme. It is a very idle threat to threaten a man with a fine he cannot be compelled to pay, and the paying or not paying of which is a matter of his own judgment and choice, and the payment of which is merely a condition of retaining certain contractual relations with others.

The employers' forces placed much emphases on the use of the word "unfair" by the unions, and on that point, also, Judge Dickson showed a broad-minded understanding of the labor viewpoint:

The word "unfair," as interpreted by its use as shown in the evidence, means no more than that the one to whom it is applied is considered to run an open shop or a non-union business and to be opposed to organized labor, and to be such a one as union laborers refuse to work for or deal with. The letters in evidence written by the officers of the various unions to various sub-contractors state that because plaintiff is "unfair" no union laborers will be allowed to work on his jobs. This language is construed by the plaintiff to be a threat that union laborers will be prevented by unlawful coercion from working on the plaintiff's jobs. But such a construction is manifestly unfair, and, fairly construed, the letters amount to no more than to say that the conditions of membership in the unions will prevent union laborers from working upon the plaintiff's jobs.

To all who have viewed with grave concern the rising tide of the injunction abuse in relation to labor in the courts of the country, the intelligent and level-headed decision just referred to is one of those which shows that there are still many members of the judiciary willing to decide cases growing out of the industrial struggle on the bases of fact and common sense rather than upon outworn legal traditions, the product of a time long before the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was even thought of. In refusing the injunction because of a lack of specific facts or instances where law was violated, Judge Dickson struck several fundamental notes, but it must be observed that he indicated a belief that equity power must be depended upon to prohibit acts covered by statute. This point has often been reiterated by labor as the basis of its opposition to labor injunctions.

The annual convention of the New York State Council of the U. B. was held at Oneida, N. Y., August 7, 8 and 9, and proved a most enthusiastic and business-like gathering from start to finish. The proceedings to hand reflect the fact that the members in the Empire State, taken altogether, are proud of their organization and are anxious to further the interests of their craft and the welfare of all union carpenters everywhere.

* * *

A New York State Council convention would not be complete without the presence of that sterling veteran, Brother T. M. Gilmore, to instill enthusiasm and vim into the proceedings and to give the delegates the benefit of his mature experience. As president, he has skilfully guided the destinies of the New York State boys and made the council a constructive force in union affairs in the East to be reckoned with.

Life

A little dreaming by the way,
A little toiling by the day,
A little pain, a little strife,
A little joy—and that is life.
A little short-lived summer's morn,
When joy seems to all so newly born,
When one day's sky is blue above,
When one bird sings—and that is love.
A little sickening of the years,
The tribute of a few hot tears,
Two folded hands, the failing breath,
And peace at last—and that is death.
Just dreaming, loving, dying so,
The actors in the drama go—
A fitting picture on the wall,
Love, Death, the themes; but is that all?

—Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 95 South 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 2500 Durant Ave., (Apartment 403) Berkeley, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chembord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of First General Vice-President J. T. Cosgrove for Quarter Ending June 30, 1916

July 7, 1916.

Mr. William L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. and J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I hereby submit to you my report as First General Vice-President for the quarter ending June 30, 1916.

During this period one hundred and fifty (150) sets of by-laws, trade rules, amendments and working agreements were submitted to this office for approval, as follows:

Local Unions	120
District Councils	27
State Councils	2
Ladies' Auxiliaries.....	1

Applications were also made during the quarter by Local Unions and District Councils for twenty-six hundred (2600) transfer labels and forty-two (42) rubber mill stamps, while forty-six (46) firms were granted use of the label that previously had never used the same on their products. Three firms were deprived of the use of the label for failure to comply with the provisions under which they were granted and the labels granted three firms were returned to this office due to the fact that these firms discontinued business.

On April 27, I visited Fort Wayne, Ind., where Local Union 232 had a trade movement under way for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. With a committee from this Local Union I met the representative of the Employers' Association and after a conference lasting several hours I agreed to submit to the membership of Local Union 232 a compromise proposition offered by the Employers, which was an increase of 2½ cents per hour from May 1, 1916, to

April 30, 1917, and an additional increase of 2½ cents per hour on and after May 1, 1917. At a called meeting of Local Union 232 on the same day I submitted this proposition to them and they unanimously agreed to accept the compromise proposition of the employers. This makes the wage scale at Fort Wayne 52½ cents on and after May 1, 1917.

On April 28, I left the General Office and proceeded to Newark, N. J., where I met General Organizer Quinn and took up with him a number of proposed trade movements under way in New Jersey, all of which I am pleased to report were successful with little or no loss of time to our membership in that State.

On May 5th, I accompanied you and Board Member Guerin to a meeting of the Building Employers' Association at their headquarters in New York City, at which meeting a settlement of the existing differences for an increased wage scale between the Employers' Association and the Greater New York District Council was arrived at.

This settlement carried with it an increase in wages of 25 cents per day on July 1st, and an additional increase of 25 cents per day effective September 1st, of this year, making the wage scale for the Borough of Manhattan on and after September 1, 1916, $5.50 per day. Later this settlement was repudiated by the Greater New York District Council.

On May 6th I visited the office of Spears' Pier and Dock Building Co. and took up with Mr. Spears the matter of his firm employing members of the United Brotherhood on pier and dock work. While in conference with Mr. Spears at this meeting is developed that he (Spears) had lent his advice and efforts to have Local Union 1456, while it was outside the pale of the United Brotherhood, remain an independent organization, and the fact that this Local Union (now L. U. 1456 of the U. B.) complied with the instructions of the American Federation of Labor and affiliated with the United Brotherhood to a great extent has been the cause for the Spears Co. employing members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers International Union to perform work that rightfully belongs to our members.

On May 15th, I again visited New York City and following out the instructions received from you attended a meeting of the Greater New York District Council on May 17th. At this meeting a communication was received from you insisting that the settlement made by you as General President of the United Brotherhood be lived up to by that Council. At this meeting the Council referred your communication to their Executive Board and upon adjournment of the Council I attended a session of the Executive Board and endeavored to impress upon them the advisability and necessity of observing the laws of the United Brotherhood by accepting the settlement entered into between you as General President and the Employers' Association. This, however, they refused to do, and I made a report of same to you on your arrival in New York City on May 20th.

On June 16th, I visited Newark, N. J., and took up with Business Agents Stoll and Mooney the differences existing between the Newark District Council and the firm of Frank Hill Smith, and I am pleased to report that prior to leaving this city all differences between the District Council and the firm referred to were eliminated and the services of members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, who had taken the place of our members in Newark on work that rightfully belonged to them, was dispensed with and our members employed.

While in this city I also had the pleasure of attending the annual convention of the New Jersey State Council. The Local Unions in this State demonstrated their interest in the Council by the fact that there were over one hundred (100) delegates in attendance. The Secretary's report showed that all Local Unions in the State except five were affiliated.

Brother Sam Botterill, of Local Union 429, and Brother John R. Burgess were

unanimously re-elected President and Secretary, respectively.

On June 26th I visited Kokomo, Ind., where members of Local Union 734 were striking against the members of the Master Carpenters' Association to enforce a trade movement, which carried with it an eight-hour day and an increase of 5 cents per hour, to become effective May 1, 1917. Upon my arrival at Kokomo I attended a meeting of Local Union 734 and later, with a committee from the Local Union, met the representative of the Master Carpenters' Association, which resulted in the demands of Local Union 734 being complied with.

On June 30th I visited Windsor, Can., and had the pleasure of attending the annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council. While the number of delegates attending the convention was not large, yet the earnestness and enthusiasm displayed made up for the lack of same. Our Canadian brothers are displaying excellent judgment in their efforts to bring about better and improved working conditons for our membership in the Province of Ontario.

While in Windsor I also had the pleasure of attending and addressing an open meeting of Local Union 494.

With best wishes and kindest regards to yourself and our entire membership, I remain,

JOHN T. COSGROVE,
First General Vice-President.

Report of Second General Vice-President G. H. Lakey for Quarter Ending June 30, 1916.

July 6, 1916.

Mr. William L. Hutcheson, General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I herewith submit my report as Second General Vice-President for the quarter ending June 30, 1916.

Upon my return from Oklahoma I immediately proceeded to Joliet, Ill., where I found our members locked out and the contractors declaring for open shop conditions. Our members were well organized and standing firm. On June 9, 1916, the contractors changed their minds and signed up a closed shop agreement, granting the demands. This victory was due to the firm stand of our members of L. U. 174 and the moral support given by the Chicago District Council and other localities. In this fight it was necessary for me to make several visits to Joliet, Ill.

Pursuant to your orders, I went to Racine, Wis. I found very little work there and not much chance to inaugurate a campaign for members, so I made arrangements for an advertising campaign, which, by reports received, has been of much benefit to the members of Local Union 91.

I then went to Cincinnati in connection with our label campaign and met Mr. Hess, secretary of the Brewers' Board of Trade, and was given to understand that the use of the independent label would be discontinued in that district.

While in Cincinnati I took up the matter of real estate contractors, and with the support given by the bricklayers, two of the most important firms have agreed to use our members on the work in the future.

From Cincinnati I went to Cleveland, where Local Union 1615 celebrated its fifth anniversary. Mention is made of this on page thirty-eight of our June Carpenter, so I will not repeat.

I then went to Columbus, Ohio, where I found some of the contractors taking a determined stand against our members and the hoisting engineers. We enlisted the support of the bricklayers, and at this writing the work of these contractors is at a standstill and our members determined to resist a reduction in wages and an increase in hours, as this is what the contractors seem intent on bringing about.

I then returned to Cleveland, where there was a controversy over dock and pile driving work. I found the Cleveland District Council giving our members the fullest support, and when I left there

our members were doing the work in spite of the determined efforts of the iron workers to prevent us from so doing.

I then went to Minneapolis, Minn., where a class of four hundred new members were initiated in Local Union 7, thereby making L. U. 7 the largest local of the United Brotherhood with 1,909 members. I found the members and officers of Minneapolis and St. Paul alert to the interest of the United Brotherhood and every local in the Twin City District Council making good progress and adding to their membership.

Returning, I stopped at South Bend, Ind., to speak at an open meeting. The weather was bad, and consequently the attendance small, but the officers are alert to the interests of the Local Union.

I then went to Toledo, Ohio, where the machinists claimed jurisdiction over millwright work in a brewery. Arrangements were made whereby our members will do this work in the future.

I next went to Detroit, Mich., and spoke at a well attended open meeting. I found a real live campaign on for increased membership here and recommend every possible support be given the Detroit District Council in their efforts along this line.

I then went to Richmond, Ind., where, with the assistance of the bricklayers, the matter under controversy was adjusted, and we now have a strong local in that city.

From Richmond, Ind., I went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where a new speedway is being built, and with the officers of the District Council and Board Member Potts we went out to the job. I am satisfied this job will be organized.

I then went to Chicago, Ill., relative to a complaint made by the James Black company. This matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

Several other matters I have investigated and made detailed reports on. In practically every city visited, with the exception of Joliet, Ill., and Racine, Wis., I found business good, and in many places the greatest trouble was to get enough men to man the jobs.

With best wishes to yourself and our entire membership, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. H. LAKEY,

Second General Vice-President.

Local Unions Chartered in June.

Kaukauna, Wis.	Minonk, Ill.
Hull, Que., Can.	Montgomery, Ala.
Canon City, Colo.	Jasonville, Ind.

San Pedro, Cal. (Millmen.)
Somerville, Mass. (Consolidated.)
Billings, Mont. (Millmen.)
Menominee, Mich. (Boxmakers.)
Enid, Okla. (Bridge and Railroad Carpenters.)
Total, 11 Local Unions.

Local Unions Chartered in July.

Freeport, Texas.	New York, N. Y. (327)
Abilene, Kan.	New York, N. Y. (50)
Buckner, Ill.	New York, N. Y. (188)
Port Huron, Mich.	New York, N. Y. (329)
Blackfoot, Idaho.	New York, N. Y. (376)
Nogales, Ariz.	New York, N. Y. (473)
Oakdale, La.	Anchorage, Alaska.

Brooklyn, N. Y. (Ship Carpenters and Calkers.)
Chicago, Ill. (Reed and Rattan Workers.)
San Francisco, Cal. (Boat Builders.)
Total, 17 Local Unions.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1916, of the G. E. B.

(Continued From Last Month.)

July 14, 1916

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Mr. J. A. Sharp of Brooklyn from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of his brother, Francis W. Sharp, late a member of suspended L. U. No. 464 of New York City. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that Francis W. Sharp was legally a suspended member of our Brotherhood, owing a sum in excess of six months' dues on December 31, 1914. The appeal is dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Mrs. Ida Bull from the decision of the General Treasurer in the claim for funeral donation on the death of her father, James Davis, late a member of suspended L. U. No. 326 of New York City. The appellant claims the full donation allowed for beneficial members, whereas the records show that the late Brother Davis was only a semi-beneficial member and the regular allowance for that class of members was paid his beneficiary. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Davenport, Iowa.—Appeal of S. C. Sorensen, member of L. U. No. 4, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for

disability donation in behalf of S. C. Sorensen. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the claim was not filed with the G. T. within two years from the date of accident which caused disability. The appeal is dismissed.

St. Louis, Mo.—Appeal of L. U. No. 86 from the decision of the General Treasurer in allowing only a funeral donation of $75.00 on the death of Henry Schulz, late a member of L. U. No. 86. On the strength of the agreement under which the Ship Carpenters and Calkers came over to the U. B., the decision of the G. T. is reversed and the balance of the claim ordered paid.

St. Louis, Mo.—Appeal of L. U. No. 86 from the decision of the General Treasurer in allowing only a semi-beneficial donation on the death of Jos. Preteboire, late a member of L. U. No. 86. In view of the action taken in the Schulz claim the matter is referred back to the G. T.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of P. Stadt from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing the claim for funeral donation on the death of his wife, Mr. Stadt being a member of suspended L. U. No. 48 of New York City. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely that the claim was not filed within six months from date of death as required by law; the appeal is dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—The committee representing the suspended Local Unions of New York City again appeared before the G. E. B. and stated they could not accept the proposition made by the G. E. B. as a means of settling the New York controversy. They admitted that, as a committee, they did not have authority to settle this dispute, and requested that the G. P., with a committee from the G. E. B., proceed to New York immediately with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement. The G. E. B. decides that as soon as the suspended Local Unions in New York notify the General President that they have appointed a committee with full power to adjust existing disputes, the G. P. and a committee of the G. E. B. will meet said committee in New York at the earliest date possible for the purpose of bringing about peace and harmony in the trade.

The commitee thanked the G. E. B. for the courtesy shown them during the hearings on the New York trouble.

July 15, 1916.

All members present.

New Haven, Conn.—The G. S. submitted to the Board the latest information from the D. C. of New Haven relative to the strike in that city. The Board appropriates $138 for the relief of the men involved

New York, N. Y.—Complete accounting received from L. U. No. 1456 for moneys appropriated in 1915 and 1916 for relief of men on strike. The G. S. is instructed to have the strike rolls checked up with the membership records and report to next meeting of the G. E. B.

Lynn, Mass.—Appeal of the Lynn D. C. from the decision of First General Vice-President Cosgrove in the matter of the amount to be charged by carpenters when doing work for other than legitimate master carpenters or contractors. The Board decides that the wages per hour charged by members of the Lynn D. C. when working for other than legitimate contractors shall be at least the same as charged by the contractors.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of the suspended District Council of Greater New York and vicinity to the G. E. B. against the suspension of said District Council by General President Hutcheson was placed before the Board, and after a thorough discussion it was decided that inasmuch as the said D. C. did not comply with the laws of the U. B. before taking their case to the courts the appeal cannot be considered.

New York, N. Y.—The appeals of Local Unions Nos. 12, 32, 34, 40, 48, 109, 126, 138, 147, 175, 214, 219, 247, 258, 291, 309, 324, 326, 375, 381, 387, 451, 457, 464, 471, 476, 478, 489, 497, 507, 513, 567, 575, 593, 601, 606, 613, 639, 640, 707, 724, 1008, 1347, 1388, 1674, 1715, 1717, 1747, 1790, 2523, 2524, 2527, 2528 and 2530, of Greater New York and vicinity to the G. E. B. against their suspension by General President Hutcheson were placed before the Board, and after a thorough discussion of the entire matter it was decided that, inasmuch as these Local Unions did not comply with the laws of the U. B. their appeals cannot be considered.

New York, N. Y.—The charges preferred against General President Hutcheson by Eldridge H. Neal, secretary-treasurer of the suspended District Council of Greater New York and vicinity, on behalf of said Council were submitted to the G. E. B. The Board rules that as said District Council was suspended by the General President for refusing to comply with the laws of the U. B. and the orders of the G. E. B. it had no standing in the U. B. when charges were preferred, therefore said charges cannot be considered nor can such action on behalf of said suspended D. C. be tolerated, especially in face of the fact that said Eldridge H. Neal, on behalf of said suspended D. C., applied to the courts for an injunction before exhausting any of the resources provided for in the constitution and laws of the U. B.

July 17, 1916.

All members present.

Brothers Obergfell, Keugler and McGraw, representing the Executive Board of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America, appeared before the Board relative to the agreement entered into between that organization and the U. B. of C. & J. of A. in April, 1915, and the misunderstanding arising therefrom. Brothers Potts, Duffy, Cosgrove and Lakey were appointed a committee to confer with the representatives of the Brewery

Workers and report back to the G. E. B. the result of the conference.

New York, N. Y.—The following telegram was received from New York:

New York, July 17, 1916.

Wm. L. Hutcheson,
222 E. Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Carpenters New York select committee of five confer Executive Board as per ruling July fourteenth.

(Signed) E. H. NEAL.

General President Hutcheson appointed Brothers Cosgrove, Duffy and Guerin to accompany him to New York as a committee of the G. E. B. to confer with the committee appointed by the suspended Locals to bring about a settlement.

The committee of the G. E. B. appointed to confer with the representatives of the Brewery Workers reported back to the Board the results of the conference. The G. E. B. requests the Brewery Workers to live up to the agreement in its entirety as entered into in April, 1915, and recall their circular under date of July 15, 1915.

July 18, 1916.

All members present.

St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—On information received from L. U. No. 38 the Board appropriates $72.00 for the relief of men involved in strike.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Request of the Buffalo D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50 cents to 55 cents per hour, effective September 1, 1916, for the outside men. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered when reports are made to the G. O.

Beaumont, Texas—The G. S. submitted to the Board an official Schedule of Inquiries and other information regarding a proposed trade movement. Official sanction cannot be granted, as that part of Section 58 of the General Laws requiring sixty days' advance notice to the G. S. has not been complied with.

Springfield, Mass.—Information was received from Springfield to the effect that the demands of the D. C. had been granted. The papers in the case are placed on file for future reference.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Request of the Marion County Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis that a certain sum of money be set aside each year by the Board to assist in the work of the Society. The G. E. B. has no authority under the laws of the U. B. to appropriate money as requested.

The chairman of the G. E. B. is authorized to fill out application for renewal of bond of the G. S. and return same to the office of the bonding company, with premium.

July 19, 1916.

All members present except Brothers Hutcheson, Cosgrove, Duffy and Guerin, who left for New York to meet with a committee from the suspended Local Unions.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts for the quarter ended June 30, 1916, was taken up and continued throughout the day.

July 20, 1916.

All members present except Brothers Hutcheson, Cosgrove, Duffy and Guerin.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

July 21, 1916.

All members present except Brothers Hutcheson, Cosgrove, Duffy and Guerin.

The entire day was taken up in the examination and audit of the books and accounts.

July 22, 1916.

All members present except Brothers Hutcheson, Cosgrove, Duffy and Guerin.

Examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

July 24, 1916.

All members present except Brother Duffy, detained in the East on business.

Examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

July 25, 1916.

All members present except Brother Duffy.

Examination and audit of books and accounts continued.

Consideration of the biennial report of the G. E. B. to the Nineteenth General Convention was taken up at this time.

July 26, 1916.

All members present except Brother Duffy.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was continued and completed, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the G. O., and the books and accounts found to be correct.

Boston, Mass.—Appeal of John N. Jacobson from the decision of the General President in the case of John N. Jacobson vs. the D. C. of Boston, Mass. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that Brother Jacobson did not comply with the requirements of the D. C. relative to the qualifications for the position of Business Agent. The appeal is dismissed.

Lynn, Mass.—Appeal of the D. C. of Lynn, Mass., from a ruling of the General President regarding jurisdiction over staging. The ruling of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Lynn, Mass.—Appeal of the D. C. of Lynn from a ruling of the General President, wherein it was decided that a member of the U. B. might also hold membership in the Painters' organization. The ruling of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

San Diego, Cal.—The General President submitted to the Board information relative to A. S. Section, Local No. 2553, of San Diego, which has at the present time only four or five members. The matter is referred to the G. P. and

G. S. to bring to the attention of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Association, in accordance with the plan of solidification.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Request of the D. C. of Montreal for an appropriation to assist the D. C. in its present financial difficulties. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Port Arthur, Texas.—Request of L. U. No. 610, endorsed by the Jefferson County D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50 cents to 62½ cents per hour, effective September 15, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Missoula, Mont.—Request of L. U. No. 28 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $5.00 to $6.00 per day, effective January 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—On a report received from L. U. No. 38 relative to progress of strike in that city, the Board appropriates the sum of $60.00 for the relief of men involved.

Lynn, Mass.—Request of L. U. No. 595 of Lynn for permission to circulate an appeal for financial assistance in support of a disabled member. Request denied.

Johnston City, Ill.—Request of L. U. No. 1029 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $3.50 to $4.00 per day, effective July 25, 1916. Official sanction granted.

Laramie, Wyo.—Request of L. U. No. 1432 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50 cents to 60 cents per hour, effective August 23, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired, but cannot extend financial aid in case of strike, for the reason that the L. U. has not been organized for a period of one year.

Meadville, Pa.—The G. S. submitted to the Board information from L. U. 556 to the effect that the increase in wages from 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour had gone into effect July 1, 1916, without any trouble.

The reports of General President Hutcheson, First General Vice-President Cosgrove and Second General Vice-President Lakey for the quarter ended June 30, 1916, were read and ordered published in "The Carpenter."

New Orleans, La.—On information submitted by the D. C. of New Orleans to the G. P., the Board appropriates the sum of $200.00 for organizing purposes in that city, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

The draft of the report of the G. E. B. to the Nineteenth General Convention was given further consideration.

July 27, 1916.

All members present.

The draft of the report to the Fort Worth Convention was further considered and approved by the G. E. B.

July 28, 1916.

All members present.

San Diego, Cal.—The G. E. B. concurs in the recommendation of the G. P. that L. U.'s Nos. 810 and 1916 of San Diego be consolidated.

New Haven, Conn.—On a report received from the D. C. of New Haven relative to progress of strike the Board appropriates the sum of $96.00 for the relief of the men involved.

Tullahoma, Tenn.—Information was received from L. U. No. 1378 relative to a lockout in Tullahoma. The G. E. B. decides that financial assistance shall be given when reports as to the number of men involved are made to the G. O.

New York, N. Y.—The committee of the G. E. B. which visited New York City to meet a committee from the suspended Local Unions to bring about a settlement of the controversy reported to the Board in session that they were unable to reach a satisfactory solution of the trouble, owing to the fact that the committee representing the suspended Local Unions could not agree among themselves, although they had full power to act in this matter.

In the matter of communications received relative to the New York controversy, the G. S. is instructed to reply to same, giving information desired.

New York, N. Y.—The G. S. is instructed to return to the suspended Local Unions in New York City the per capita tax received from said suspended Unions after date of suspension, May 20, 1916.

Cincinnati, O.—A communication from Boxmakers' Union No. 1348 relative to a proposed agreement was read and referred to the G. P.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time the minutes were read and approved, and the Board adjourned to meet at Fort Worth, Texas, Friday, September 15, 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary.

We can join a trade union without the slightest danger of losing our individuality. In fact, trade unionism fosters individual initiative, develops it, and one is all the better for the mutual cooperation and the collective assistance of his fellow wage-earners. That it prevents or hinders individual development is one of the myths manufactured by the enemy.

Amendment to Constitution.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary, U. B. of C. & J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following amendment to the Constitution was read and unanimously endorsed by Local Union 132, of the U. B., at their meeting Friday evening, July 21, 1916:

—Draft of Old Age Pensions—

First. Those who have reached the age of 62 years and have been in good standing for a period of eighteen years shall be entitled to the sum of four dollars per week, providing they are physically unfit or unable to command the usual rate of wages.

Second. Those who have reached the age of 68 years and have been in continuous good standing for a period of thirteen years shall be entitled to the sum of four (4) dollars per week.

To pay these pensions an assessment of fifty-five (55) cents per year shall be levied on all full beneficial members, 25 cents in May and 30 cents in September. On semi-beneficial members 40 cents per year shall be levied.

The membership dues of those entitled to and drawing pensions shall be not more than one-half the usual rate.

(Signed) E. L. LOMAX,
Local Union 132.
THOS. W. WOLTZ,
Sec. L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.

Wanderlust

Beyond the east the sunrise, beyond the west the sea,
And east and west the wanderlust that will not let me be;
It works in me like madness, dear, to bid me say good-by!
For the seas call and the stars call, and oh, the call of the sky!

I know not where the white road runs, nor what the blue hills are,
But man can have the sun for friend, and for his guide a star;
And there's an end of voyaging when once the voice is heard,
For the river calls and the road calls, and oh, the call of the bird!

Yonder the long horizon lies, and there by night and day
The old ships draw to home again, the young ships sail away;
And come I may, but go I must, and if men ask you why,
You may put the blame on the stars and the sun and the white road and the sky!

—Gerald Gould.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We have had numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter." Upon investigation we find in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at an expense of two cents.

We would therefore insist on all members giving their street address to the Financial Secretary of their local and have him advise the General Office of same, on the blanks furnished each local for that purpose.

We would also suggest that the Financial Secretary get the house address from members coming in on clearance as soon as they are admitted and notify the office of same when sending in their monthly reports.

It is not essential for the Financial Secretary to furnish this office with a complete list of all members of his local each and every month, but it is necessary that he advise us of any additional members coming in, whether by initiation or card, giving their addresses in full and also calling attention to those going out by clearance and suspension.

We also note that a great many locals have only sent in the names of those members who are actually in good standing. We should have the addresses of all members of the U. B., that is, members in good standing, and those three or more months in arrears who do not owe a sum equal to six months' dues.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING JULY, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
26925	Wm. Stroulger	62	13	8	Paresis	$300.00
26926	Alfred Freistrom	112	11	8	Pneumonia	300.00
26927	Kirby Smith	112	3	10	Pneumonia	200.00
26928	J. N. Connell	144	15	..	Dropsy	125.00
26929	Bertha M. Berry	147	1	5	Nephritis	50.00
26930	Alex. Wisniewski	147	9	11	Cancer	300.00
26931	Bent. Nygaard (Bal.)	167	3	10	....	109.75
26932	Wm. D. Lake	203	23	7	Heart disease	125.00
26933	J. B. Adams	208	2	10	Tuberculosis	200.00
26934	Ferdinand Nonnenmacher	309	14	..	Carcinoma	300.00
26935	Clara Hoffman	309	11	..	Myocarditis	75.00
26936	Thos. Madden	430	6	3	Strangulated hernia	300.00
26937	Frederick B. Simpson	668	14	10	Myocarditis	300.00
26938	Aaron W. Snyder	677	1	5	Fall from motorcycle	200.00
26939	Alfred Erickson (Dis.)	755	13	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
26940	Fleta Thomas	887	14	9	Oedema of lungs	75.00
26941	C. H. Bingham	931	8	..	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
26942	Ida E. Miller	1243	13	10	Chronic endocarditis	75.00
26943	Myria English	1678	6	8	Heart disease	75.00
26944	Martin Berget	181	4	4	Peritonitis	200.00
26945	Harvey Olsen	181	10	..	Operation for ulcer of stomach	300.00
26946	William S. Rishell	185	11	8	Cancer	300.00
26947	John W. Portmore	386	2	..	Myocarditis	50.00
26948	Frank Davidson	434	15	2	Carcinoma	300.00
26949	C. R. Fowler	495	9	1	Heart disease	75.00
26950	Mary Herrle	1456	5	..	Carcinoma	75.00
26951	ePter Nelson	1922	14	9	Nephritis	300.00
26952	M. Kelley	1922	11	8	Pneumonia	300.00
26953	Alexander D. Smith	10	16	10	Heart disease	300.00
26954	John Blomquist	11	3	8	Fracture of skull	200.00
26955	Elizabeth B. Hansen	13	19	5	Anuerism	75.00
26956	Thomas J. Cleary	33	5	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26957	Mary H. Schofield	132	3	10	Oedema of lungs	75.00
26958	Victoria C. Snyder	142	30	..	Carcinoma	75.00
26959	Ike Lensky (Dis.)	147	8	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
26960	Emanuel Erb	171	14	..	Apoplexy	125.00
26961	Bridget Monahan	301	18	11	Nephritis	75.00
26962	Frederick H. Mulbach	309	21	3	Diabetes	300.00
26963	Michael F. Lambert	325	16	10	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
26964	August Hillman	336	15	6	Paralysis	300.00
26965	P. H. Espland	364	7	1	Asthma	300.00
26966	Millie Tetrault	390	14	9	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
26967	Victor D. Wood	411	1	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
26968	Herman Vorbringer	467	14	0	Fracture of skull	300.00
26969	Daniel Driscoll	467	14	..	Nephritis	125.00
26970	J. E. Heiler	1106	2	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
26971	August Sedenholm	1292	2	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
26972	Michael E. Yohe	1731	3	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
26973	George Luebke	1922	4	3	Exhaustion in dementia precox	50.00
26974	Susana Cornish	3	4	8	Peritonitis	75.00
26975	Peter Sand	242	12	10	Struck by auto	212.10
26976	Lucy Hirsch	242	12	1	Gall stones	75.00
26977	Lillie M. Ogden	852	1	5	Heart disease	50.00
26978	Matha Norberg	948	3	5	Abscess of lung	75.00
26979	R. Adams	969	2	3	Railway accident	200.00
26980	Geo. H. Marshall	1668	13	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26981	Simon Rinnman	1693	2	7	Pleurisy	200.00
26982	D. A. Dennison	1693	11	1	Pneumonia	125.00
26983	Albert Collins	1693	3	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
26984	Hannah M. Wickstrom	89	7	2	Endocarditis	75.00
26985	George Bishop	83	1	11	Heart disease	50.00
26986	Randolph Carris	1693	3	8	Peritonitis	50.00
26987	James Cooley	99	28	2	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
26988	Emilie Henke	419	26	8	Diabetes	75.00
26989	Pierre Menard	1127	18	8	Endocarditis	300.00
26990	Annie Lapointe	1505	2	2	Shock following difficult labor	50.00
26991	Hazel M. Whiting	1591	10	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
26992	L. L. Gregory	229	22	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
26993	David W. Porter	682	14	3	Cancer	300.00
26994	Henry F. Siebach	1938	8	11	Hypertrophy of heart	75.00
26995	Elizabeth Barnes	8	14	2	Anemia	75.00
26996	Mat. Claussen	10	18	7	Nephritis	125.00
26997	Martin Hansen	43	5	6	Fall from roof	300.00
26998	Mathias Kornwolf	91	12	1	Abscess of lung	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
26999	William Shockley	106	5	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
27000	Mary C. Winkler	258	11	1	Cancer	75.00
27001	George Heater	325	30	..	Heart disease	300.00
27002	Samuel W. French	407	11	11	Dementia and exhaustion	125.00
27003	Charles N. Downing	407	25	1	Nephritis	300.00
27004	Nels Anderson	521	4	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	189.55
27005	Evalyn F. Porter	574	13	11	Cancer	75.00
27006	Catherine Mackay	625	5	9	Pleurisy	75.00
27007	John Van Arnum	1015	4	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
27008	William N. Stetzer	1704	5	6	Nephritis	75.00
27009	Anna S. Witt	1	29	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
27010	Joe E. Morger	63	16	2	Inanition	300.00
27011	Edward G. Sehm	72	10	3	Paresis	300.00
27012	Lars J. Gullicksen	76	7	..	Paralysis	75.00
27013	William S. Haines	77	4	11	Septic orchitis	50.00
27014	Joseph Pretboire (Bal.)	86	12	..	Myocarditis	175.00
27015	Henry Schulz (Bal.)	86	9	2	Pneumonia	225.00
27016	Henry Surman	86	12	7	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
27017	Franz Busch	148	17	2	Epithelioma of larynx	300.00
27018	Phillip Anderson	171	4	10	Heart disease	200.00
27019	S. T. Minus	224	22	1	Toxemia	300.00
27020	Arthur Moison	551	10	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27021	Patrick H. O'Brien	554	31	..	Pneumonia	300.00
27022	Legrand M. Naylor (Dis.)	746	2	2	Accidental injuries	200.00
27023	Robert G. Livingston	1288	13	2	Endocarditis	125.00
27024	Fred Klecan	1786	9	7	Cancer	300.00
27025	Chas. W. Fairbanks	958	9	11	Bronchities	75.00
27026	Aleide Hebert	1684	3	10	Accident	200.00
27027	Catherine A. Goldbeck	22	13	10	Nephritis	75.00
27028	August Holmen	62	12	11	Struck by train	300.00
27029	Geo. W. Kingston	111	6	1	Endocarditis	75.00
27030	Emma M. Willman	142	6	11	Cancer	75.00
27031	Anna Klamm	496	15	1	Malignant papillomata	75.00
27032	Joseph Gilmond	683	13	2	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
27033	William Schaefer, Jr.	31	3	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
27034	Ruthina E. Bellrose	55	18	4	Heart disease	75.00
27035	C. C. Sargent	106	13	9	Heart disease	125.00
27036	Hattie Pawelko	181	8	11	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
27037	Abram Davis	268	4	7	Cerebral apoplexy	50.00
27038	Levi H. Smith	287	1	3	Tetanus	50.00
27039	Susan Crozier	517	7	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
27040	Fred Klenk Sr. (Dis.)	526	9	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
27041	N. B. Benson (Dis.)	712	15	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
27042	C. H. Armfield	993	4	5	Tuberculosis	200.00
27043	Orren N. Treadway	1173	12	6	Paresis	300.00
27044	Julia Brussard	1210	3	1	Septicemia	75.00
27045	James Mulligan	1367	1	6	Tumor	50.00
27046	James Blackwood	11	4	1	Asphyxiation by drowning	200.00
27047	George W. Curtis	17	31	..	Heart disease	300.00
27048	Emil Hansel	42	16	1	Carcinoma	300.00
27049	Ladislo Szody	42	2	11	Sarcoma	150.00
27050	Alonzo Rhoades	44	6	3	Nephritis	300.00
27051	Robert Essward	88	3	8	Peritonitis	200.00
27052	John F. Jones	125	16	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27053	L. C. Link	165	15	7	Heart disease	300.00
27054	Albert T. Huth	241	10	9	Carcinoma	300.00
27055	A. Harold Haig	277	3	10	Endocardities	200.00
27056	Nellie K. Cook	413	2	2	Heart disease	50.00
27057	Minnie E. Yoder	413	1	11	Jejunal fistula	50.00
27058	Thomas G. Fowler	633	15	9	Tetanus	300.00
27059	Cassie Strickland	993	3	7	Cerebral embolism	75.00
27060	Annie O. Lindsay	1105	12	11	Cancer	75.00
27061	Amelia Hartmann	1252	13	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
27062	William Degnan	43	26	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
27063	Walter McGough	73	13	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
27064	Henry Robling	87	6	..	Tuberculous peritonitis	300.00
27065	Walter Smith	90	13	3	Cancer	300.00
27066	Mary Lenhard	120	11	9	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
27067	Blanche L. Rochon	134	9	..	Phthisie aigue	75.00
27068	Martha E. Hughes	67	9	11	Pulmonary embolism	75.00
27069	George Waters	167	17	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27070	Mary A. Hall	417	29	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
27071	Ida Peterson	594	13	8	Heart disease	75.00
27072	Ruth N. Sammis	1292	5	11	Cerebral apoplexy	75.00
27073	John Wondra	1596	13	2	La grippe	300.00
27074	Peter Olson (Bal.)	1367	8	4	....	225.00
					Total	$27,286.40

77	Full beneficial claims	$20,336.40
24	Semi-beneficial claims	2,150.00
42	Wife's beneficial claims	3,000.00
5	Disability claims	1,800.00
148		$27,286.40

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR JULY, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
2954	Melissa N. Day	25	10	11	Semi-beneficial	$75.00
2955	Max Gold	1805	5	10	Three months' arrears	300.00
2956	M. L. Veal	256	..	..	Disability not result of accident	400.00
2957	Lillie Robinson	210	4	5	Three months' arrears	75.00
2958	Wm. Hillasck	242	13	..	Acute alcoholism	300.00
2959	Almeda J. Frost	1781	2	0	Three months' arrears	50.00
2960	John Vyleta	54	9	11	Three months' arrears	300.00
2961	Joe Smolinski	199	7	1	Three months' arrears	300.00
2962	Frank U. Sell	80	2	4	Three months' arrears	100.00
2963	H. H. Stiff	276	..	..	Disability not result of accident	400.00
2964	Louise Hansen	706	27	8	Six months' arrears	75.00

Old Members and the Question of Old Age Relief.

(By D. J. Farley, L. U. 1544.)

We have been reading much of an encouraging nature relative to devising ways and means whereby the aged carpenter can be taken care of, and it seems that since there was published a review of the good work in propositions, resolutions and suggestions submitted at previous conventions by Local Unions, delegates and General Officers in the September, 1915, issue of The Carpenter, much interest has been created and members encouraged to submit good and probably practical ideas of how a pension or old home could be established and maintained. Although nothing has been accomplished during the years that this sympathetic work has been agitated, we are hopeful that some plan will be introduced that will effectively benefit these old worthy brothers.

It is also encouraging and commendable that the Colorado State Council has shown how much the carpenters of that State are interested in behalf of their aged brothers; also the same good, kind sympathy prevails with the carpenters of Indiana, as was shown by their State Council convention. However, no other State Council, D. C. or Local Union has submitted such a liberal, substantial and practical idea as has L. U. 26 of Syracuse, N. Y., and it is to be regretted that its proposition which appeared in the February issue of our journal did not meet with a more general endorsement.

However, we do trust that the rank and file has taken up this laudable work and given consideration to the subject of a pension or "old home" plan in view of the forthcoming convention and in a manner that will benefit our old helpless brothers so that organized labor the world over will know that the U. B. of C. & J. of A. is bound together for more than the securing of better working conditions and the burying of deceased members and their wives. That in addition to the foregoing we are prepared to comfort and take care of our infirm and aged members and that henceforth they will not have to linger out their declining years in the poorhouse. A big organization of carpenters, whose sympathies are earnestly sought after by other organizations and usually not found wanting, surely can do all this. It is a sublime gift from Providence to be charitable of heart to those in need, but nevertheless we should heed the old saying that "Charity begins at home."

Then let us apply this phrase locally. Every Local Union in the jurisdiction of the U. B. has or will have its quota of aged members who are either disqualified, incapacitated or indigent. These old worthies no doubt are watching and waiting this pension agitation anew, and it will be a sad disappointment to them if nothing is accomplished. If such is the case, it would have been better the agitation was never started at the last convention, as the referendum following the Washington convention seemed the end of such efforts along benevolent lines made at the six previous conventions.

In closing, may we not appeal to these old sages of the rule, plane and compass to do something for themselves, keeping in mind the proverb, "the Lord helps those who help themselves." Let the old veterans in each local call a pension meeting and plan ways and

(Continued On Page 64.)

Casual Comment

Hello, Texas, hello!

* * *

Miss Fort Worth, we salute you!

* * *

1881 to 1916—thirty-five full years of solid activity.

* * *

Anyway, the condition of our craft shows the beneficent results of it.

* * *

The road traveled by the U. B. from Chicago in 1881 to Fort Worth in 1916 has been a circuitous one, but it has got us somewhere.

* * *

Will the Fort Worth convention be more productive of results in constructive work than the Indianapolis gathering of two years ago? We are of that opinion, and here's hoping it will be.

* * *

There's a wide strip of territory between Fort Worth and the Rio Grande, with some hundred thousand of Uncle Sam's boys in between, so there is small chance that Villa could attend the convention.

* * *

What, with the Presidential election fast approaching and with the Mexican situation a leading campaign issue, the geographical situation of our delegates (in the border State) ought to furnish them with a good opportunity to size things up.

* * *

During the two months preceding the convention the Headquarters office has been a busy hive of industry with the General Officers, apart from their usual duties, compiling their convention reports, and the clerks preparing the office record for shipment to the convention city.

* * *

The growing power and influence of our organization and its steady unwavering progress is forcibly brought home to the delegate who is in a position to attend successive U. B. conventions.

It is not the figures in the official reports nor the increase in the number of delegates that strikes him so much as the ever-increasing sense of power which unfolds itself biennially.

* * *

Even the most pessimistic attendant is buoyed up and cheered when he comes in contact with the active, forward-looking delegates present—such is the magnetic power of helpful association.

* * *

No doubt the status of our old members and the necessity, nay, the duty of devising ways and means of assisting them when left unprovided in the evening of life, will be taken up in detail at this convention.

* * *

We owe it to ourselves and to the organization to come to the aid of our old and indigent veterans, but no scheme of the kind should be adopted without a thorough and full discussion and a complete knowledge of its details.

* * *

At the present time, when the drains upon the treasury of our organization are heavy, the utmost caution should be exercised to see that we do not take upon ourselves obligations which might overtax our resources.

* * *

Laudable as such a humanitarian project is, it is altogether out of the question that any such could be even thought of without a substantial increase in the per capita tax. Facts are stubborn things.

* * *

Already we have found, and, certainly, all who study the affairs of the U. B. will admit it, that the increased death and disability donations adopted by the last convention have been a heavy expense.

* * *

Organization work, strike relief, the upkeep of the General Office and the minor factors necessary to carry on effi-

ciently the work of a modern trade union must not be lost sight of and require adequate support.

* * *

How our organization has been able to maintain itself, carry on its work efficiently and fulfill its obligation on the present per capita tax of 34 cents is a matter which has been commented upon by many outsiders.

* * *

If our future efforts are to reflect adequately the splendid achievements of the past thirty-five years we must make up our minds to contribute more generously toward the upkeep of our organization.

* * *

The revision of the U. B. Constitution so that it will be made as explicit as possible and freed from the danger of conflicting sections is one of the most important matters with which the convention will deal.

* * *

Ambiguous sections in our laws should be clarified so that their meaning and intent shall be made positively clear. In this way only can we place them beyond the power of civil tribunals to misinterpret or misconstrue.

* * *

It is a far cry from the days when the U. B. initiated the fight for the eight-hour day to the present, when the railroad employes have put up such a clean-cut struggle for it that it required the intervention of the President of the United States to avert a strike.

* * *

As we write, the mediation conferences have not been concluded, but everything points to the railroad men being conceded their major demand, that of an eight-hour day. If any class of wage-earners are entitled to the shorter workday, surely railroad men are.

* * *

Trade unionists can have little love for the injunction process when brought to bear on labor disputes. In that connection it has, through a cunning manipulation of the machinery of the law, been fashioned into an iniquitous instrument of tyranny.

Agitation to curb the abuse of legal power which the injunction permits is coming more and more to be an issue of serious moment and workingmen everywhere should take part in the fight against that evil. As long as it exists, in its present form, the rights of labor are jeopardized.

* * *

Another instance of the beneficial results of agitation and education is apparent in the recent passage by the United States Senate of the Federal child labor bill, a measure which has long been championed by the A. F. of L. This result is no less a victory for humanity than for the forces of labor.

* * *

The effect of the bill is to deny to interstate commerce all products in which the labor of children under 14 years of age is employed. In the case of mine and quarries, the age limit is raised to 16 years. The bill passed the House last February.

* * *

Equality in the eyes of the law is a favorite theme of the political demagogue, but he generally takes a different view from that of Anatole France, the famous French satirist. "The law," says the latter, "in its majesty equally forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under bridges, to beg on the streets and to steal bread."

* * *

Capitalistic logic is certainly enlightening, if not positively amusing. "Neither he nor any one else can tell what a living wage is, because a living wage for one family means starvation for some other family," said an editorial in "American Industries" recently. This is certainly begging the question with a vengeance.

* * *

Of course, the writer of the editorial knows that the term, a "living wage," means nothing static nor of iron-clad uniformity, but a wage which will enable an average-sized family to live economically, conformable with American standards of living, and to maintain

physical and mental health and self-respect.

* * *

As it is today, the majority of wage-earners in skilled trades get little more than a living wage and are dependent upon their trade unions to help them keep pace with the rising cost of living, but the unorganized, unskilled masses have not even that advantage, and so their condition is deplorable—organization is their only hope.

* * *

The best guarantee of a living wage for the worker today lies in joining a labor organization. Trade unionism radiates self-confidence, courage, conviction, hope; enables the worker to maintain his self-respect; gives him that sense of security and value which help him to become a good citizen. Without it the worker would be completely at the mercy of the employer.

* * *

We have received the call issued by the officers of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for the annual convention of that body, which will be held in Toronto during the week beginning September 25. A number of matters of importance to the toilers of the north will be considered, and among them that of the protection of Canadian labor when the war is over.

* * *

As we prophesied, the New York garment workers have defeated their organized employers, who abrogated the famous "protocol" which Supreme Court Justice L. D. Brandeis drew up following the strike of six years ago, and locked out 60,000 workmen on April 28, last. The workers go back with an average of 6 per cent. increase for week workers, a forty-nine-hour week and with machinery with which to mutually settle grievances.

* * *

According to Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the latter paid out strike benefits amounting to $750,000 during the fourteen weeks the lockout lasted. He set the loss of the workers in wages at about $4,500,000. On the other hand, the loss in business was placed at nearly $40,000,000 by J. E. Wile, president of the garment manufacturers.

* * *

Truly, the cessation of industry as a result of strikes and lockouts comes high to both employers and wage-earners, and the garment manufacturers paid dearly for their stubbornness. But whatever the cost the right to strike is one that the workers dearly cling to, and the employer is welcome to the lockout as a weapon. Both will continue to be used until a just and fair means of arbitration is effected.

* * *

If, as President Gompers says, the railroad companies could be brought to understand the great material, moral and social advantages which would inevitably result from the establishment of the eight-hour day, and the great impetus which it would give toward real efficiency and careful work, so vitally necessary in such an occupation, it is hardly likely that they would have to be forced into granting it.

* * *

Of course, the stand of the railroads on the question was fully in line with the traditional standards of capitalistic standpatism. When it comes to conceding even the most elementary human right in response to the collective demand of their employes, they are deaf, dumb and blind until a strike is threatened or perhaps begun. One of these fine days the railroads will be found boasting of the success of the eight-hour day.

* * *

A few years from now, possibly, the very men engaged so very recently in giving publicity to the views of the railroad managers against the establishment of the eight-hour day will be publishing booklets showing the increase in efficiency and the decrease in accidents on their lines due to the beneficial results of a shorter workday, but they will take care not to mention the fight the railroad brotherhoods made to obtain it.

Correspondence

The B. T. D. and the Late Bro. Kirby

July 8, 1916.

Editor The Carpenter

In accordance with the decision of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, I herewith quote you a copy of the resolutions of condolence as engrossed by the Department and forwarded to Mrs. Kirby:

"Whereas, the ninth annual convention of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, was officially informed of the untimely demise of James Kirby, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

"Whereas, He was conspicuously identified with the organization and development of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and in token of his activities was elected first President, and as a fitting recognition of his meritorious services was unanimously re-elected by the second and third annual conventions of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas, By a rising vote the assembled officers and delegates stood with bowed heads for a period of one minute, and thus instructed the officers to formulate suitable resolutions as an evidence of the respect and esteem in which their late brother was held by his associates; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, doth hereby record the most profound gratitude for and obligation to the memory of the late James Kirby for the inestimable service rendered by him, and merited appreciation for his tireless efforts in behalf of the organized wage workers of the country; and be it further

"Resolved, That, on behalf of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, we tender our sincere sympathy to the members of the bereaved family in the great and irreparable loss they have sustained.

"Executed at Washington, D. C., June 21, 1916.

"THOMAS J. WILLIAMS,
"President Building Trades Dept."

"Attest:

"WILLIAM J. SPENCER,
"Secretary-Treasurer,
"Building Trades Dept."

The foregoing copy is forwarded to you for your information as official notification of the action taken.

Fraternally yours,

WM. J. SPENCER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Building Trades Dept.

Supports a Pension System

Editor The Carpenter:

Brilliant and exciting is the beginning of life. The world welcomes and rewards youth and energy, but soon absorbs them.

So it is with the aged carpenter, who has worked hard every day and spent every dollar fighting the battles of unionism, besides bringing up a family of children and educating them, which means that he has spent his money well for the betterment of our cause and that of the nation. He has worked like a slave all through his life for a mere pittance, and at last he is turned out to shift for himself, like some poor horse abandoned on the roadside by a heartless driver.

The aged carpenter knows that if he cannot do the work, a younger man will soon take his place. So he sticks to his task until flesh can stand no more, then drops out of sight and becomes a memory to those who have seen him beside them for so many years. The aged carpenters who have served our cause so well in the past should be pensioned by our Brotherhood. Wise and generous provision should be made for their pensioning; it should be made with the least possible drain upon our resources and our members of the United Brotherhood.

The intelligent carpenter knows that

from every conceivable point of view the old-age pension is just and desirable. First of all comes justice, which should overrule every other objection. The aged carpenter has given the hard work of a lifetime to the cause, and his age should be made secure. The carpenter works at his best when he works satisfied with his employer, content with the present and at peace regarding provision for his old age.

I for one do not like to see the aged carpenter compelled to seek shelter in a poorhouse or a so-called charitable institution, in which the charity is as cold as an iceberg.

Our country is too great for a single or even two "aged homes." The aged carpenter in his declining days desires to be near his family and friends, therefore the pension system is the best solution and most desired for his needs.

The welfare and existence of our United Brotherhood was made possible only by the absolute devotion, hard work and the self-denial of our pioneer members. Do we of this generation owe nothing to the aged carpenter for these great sacrifices? Shall we continue to be indifferent to their needs in their hour of distress? Human justice demands that we take from life the haunting dread of old age; that should be our first and highest consideration.

The membership of the United Brotherhood will not consent to a large assessment for the maintenance of a pension system. The most feasible plan, to my mind, appears to be a small increase in per capita tax and a part of the initiation fee to be paid to our Brotherhood. This, I believe, would be sufficient to maintain a sufficient fund for the maintenance of a pension system.

Fraternally,
E. B. CLARK, F. S.,
L. U. 213, Houston, Tex.

Thinks Farm Plan Ideal

Editor The Carpenter:

There is no subject that I have given so much time and thought to as that of taking care of the old trade-union veterans, the aged carpenters; the men who have fought, bled and suffered; who have increased wages from 15 to 50 cents per hour and have made the wage earners a factor in the destiny of the nation. It is a well-known fact that capital without labor availeth nothing, and these men might rightfully be called the emancipators of the wage earner.

Of all the articles that have appeared in The Carpenter on this very important subject, Brother C. W. Pressell, of L. U. 1514 of Niles, Ohio, appeals to me the strongest. In the year 1886 the writer became a union man by joining L. U. 124, which disbanded in 1890, and when L. U. 26 was organized, some twenty years ago, I took quite an active part in bringing it about. The panic struck the writer, causing him to fall from grace (from a trade-union standpoint), but I became a union man again as soon as I could, so the writer has been a union man thirty years. On account of dropping out through no fault of mine I would be credited with a membership of about nineteen years. No doubt there are many members in the same category.

First, I would say that it will not be many years before all these old veterans will have passed away, and there is plenty of talent in carpenterdom, through the medium of our official organ, The Carpenter, to solve the problem, how to care for the old carpenters. The farm plan I think is ideal. Farm land in the vicinity of Syracuse, N. Y., can be bought for $40 per acre. I would suggest that twenty-five acres be purchased in every state to start with, and cut up into four-acre lots, with suitable buildings.

The death benefit is now $300. I would favor paying these farmers $200 of their death benefit in advance to start with, and then these old carpenters and their good old wives could make a living without going to the poor house and could sell their surplus produce to the union men. By having two or three of these colonies in every state the old couples would not be removed very far from their friends. These buildings

could be built by the brothers. Let each one donate one day's work, so the cost of the buildings would only be the cost of material. No one would demur at giving one day's work for such a noble purpose, and every house that would be built would increase the capital stock of the Brotherhood and be one more monument of trade-union progress. By having these colonies in every state the members could see where their money was going to, and it would also be an incentive to bring non-union men into the fold. Let every member oil up his inspiration generator and work it overtime, so that at the coming General Convention the delegates will have something tangible for the old members. Brothers, put on your thinking cap and let us hear from you through the Carpenter.

ROBERT H. HOOKER,
L. U. 192, Syracuse, N. Y.

Labor Laws and How to Obtain Them.

Editor The Carpenter:

No great amount of thought or study is necessary to convince oneself that a great social revolution is in progress in all parts of the civilized world. Though the people in every town and city may not be literally engaged in a bloody war, there is a mighty change taking place in the mind of every thoughtful human being, the result of which is bound to become a powerful factor in deciding the destiny of labor. Therefore, it is a duty that all laborers owe, not only to themselves, but to all posterity, that they take some active part in the great drama that is now being enacted. It is not enough that we should conceive great ideas; they should be developed by actual application.

No greater opportunity was ever offered to labor organizations to do something for civilization, something that will last in times to come.

Too much attention cannot be given to the protection of the rights and privileges which labor has gained for itself. When we hesitate to take advantage of the opportunities as they arise we are neglecting to properly safeguard the things we have, for labor organizations must keep pace with the times; that which was of the greatest importance yesterday may be obsolete tomorrow.

Nearly all the blessings which laborers enjoy were obtained through strikes, therefore if strikes were legislated out of existence we would be helpless, for a time at least. Does it not behoove us to take a hand, and a strong hand, in the making of our laws? We should protect the right to strike and the right to use force, even though it is not necessary to use it. Force is used by capitalists to suppress labor, although great pains is taken to conceal it. Nevertheless, its effect is equally as great as though it could be seen by the casual observer.

Local discord in the labor world is a greater obstacle to success than the capitalist who has declared himself the enemy of labor organizations.

Real progress can only be obtained by sacrificing some of our petty ideas and hobbies and lending our every endeavor to accomplish a few ideas of unquestioned principle. Most men who earn their living by working with their hands agree on the great fundamental needs, but it is only natural and right that men of different nationality and different training should honestly disagree as to the means by which they may be obtained. But so long as laboring men hold aloof from one another and court their own pet hobbies as the one great panacea for all troubles in creation, it is impossible to make any proportional gain.

It is easy to place the responsibility upon others, but difficult to assume any ourselves. Only laboring men know their own needs; the great needs of one laboring man is common to all, and only by concentrated efforts can they be realized. From the beginning of history capital has persisted in drawing from the wage earner everything excepting that which is necessary for his very existence; it appears to be one of the laws of nature that in so far as they

are able the strong live by the efforts of the weak.

A knowledge of this should help us to realize how essential it is that we should act together. There are probably about three million laborers who belong to the American Federation of Labor; many others belong to other organizations whose interests are practically the same. If they would but agree on a few great principles, all things else would be comparatively simple. We are all interested in reducing the high cost of living. Is it not the most unreasonable thing in the world that all people should not use their combined efforts to accomplish that end regardless of party prejudice?

I suggest an idea whereby no end of good may be accomplished if we will cease for a time from criticising those who honestly differ with us. In our coming State and national elections this fall we have a golden opportunity for real genuine progress, limited only as our ambition is limited. I suggest that the national headquarters of the American Federation of Labor furnish certain blank forms to each District Council or Local, as may seem wise, and they in turn see that every candidate for every public office, from the lowest delegate up to and including the President of the United States, be furnished one of the forms, on which shall be certain questions concerning the welfare of the people. Every candidate who signs and returns the blank as requested should receive the universal support of the rank and file of all laboring men, and those who refuse to sign the blank and abide by their contract should receive the support of no laboring man. There are laboring men enough in the country to elect and to stop the election of any man they choose. After we have assisted a man to public office we should see that he lives up to his contract.

Respectfully,
G. H. KELSO,
Local 94, Providence, R. I.

Unity and co-operation form the bases of trade union success.

The Purpose of Labor's Peace Congress.

"The proposed plan for the Labor Congress is formulated for the purpose of securing the representative thought and conviction of the organized labor movement of the world. It is well known that the labor movements in every country are a power for democracy, and insistently and fearlessly urge in every relation the paramount importance of the human element. There are no other organizations that are concerned wholly and purely with human welfare — the protection and the conservation of human life. The labor movement everywhere is a movement of the people, in the interest of the people and for the rights of the people. In all other world congresses and general conferences for considering national affairs, it has not been the custom to have representatives who stood for human rights and for human interests. Political, commercial, industrial, legal interests have always been represented, but despite the fact that nations and civilization exists for human beings, human beings as human beings, and principles of human welfare, have never been represented in these councils. It is this wider and broader concept that we wish to bring into the next world congress and so to humanize and elevate the thought and the decisions.

"The plan of the American labor movement for this Labor's Peace Congress has to do solely with the organization of that congress. We do not offer any program or any theory as to what the members of that Labor's Peace Congress shall do. It seems best to leave representatives free and unhampered to use whatever opportunity shall be available and to take advantage of any opportunity to promote the interests of the workers in accord with their best judgment. We recognize full well that no conventional agencies or plans or devices for the maintenance of peace can be of any use if there does not exist in each nation the will and the understanding to maintain justice, which is the basis of all real peace."—Samuel Gompers.

Craft Problems

Concrete Forms.

These simple forms for concrete are designed to show examples of typical simple forms used by the farmer for building farm structures. By changing the details the forms shown can be

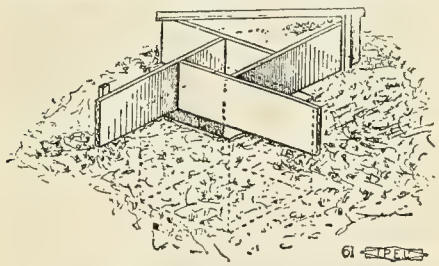


Fig. 1.—Form for Column Footing

adapted to any concrete work on the farm. For example, by altering the sizes the form used for feeding floors can be employed also for sidewalks and barn floors.

While forms for concrete are only temporary and new lumber need not be

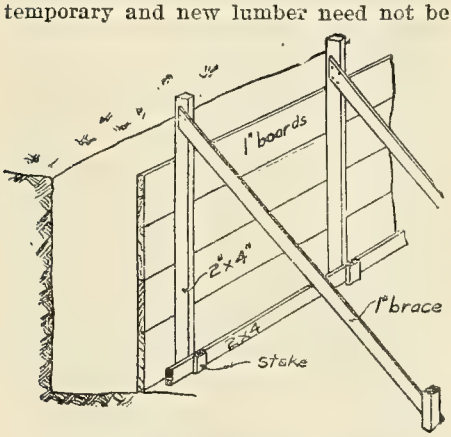


Fig. 2.—Wall Form.

used, it is advisable and economical in the end to construct the forms with care and only use boards which have straight edges and are reasonably free from defects. In this way tight, true forms will result, insuring a good appearance for the finished work.

Fig. 2. Wall form for use where earth is firm enough to act as the outside form. When placing concrete in this form care must be exercised to prevent dirt being knocked off earth wall and falling into fresh concrete. For cellar walls, underground cisterns, etc., this form can be used with satisfaction. For large structures, such as barns, houses, etc., the wall is widened to form a footing as shown in Fig. 4.

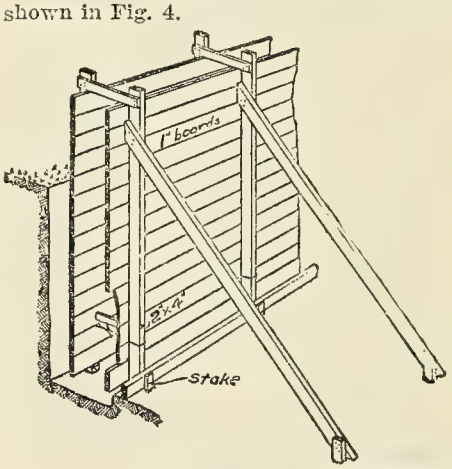


Fig. 3.—Wall Form.

Fig. 3. Wall form for use where ground is not sufficiently firm to act as one side of form. When this form is employed it is not necessary to make any effort to keep the earth wall vertical, as the space between earth and concrete will be filled in after wall is completed. Foundation walls are carried down three or four feet below ground level to prevent frost action. Forms are tied together at bottom with wire, as shown in Fig. 6. The 2-inch by 4-inch uprights are spaced 24 inches apart, which is the proper distance for all small form work. For this class of forms 1-inch boards are heavy enough for sheathing, but for columns, side forms for feeding floors, etc., it is best to use 2-inch boards to prevent springing.

Fig. 4. For foundation walls in ground which is not firm it is good policy to wide the wall into a footing at the bottom as shown. This gives a greater bearing on the earth. Walls of this character are sometimes made by setting the forms at a slant so that the walls are thicker where the wall joins the footing

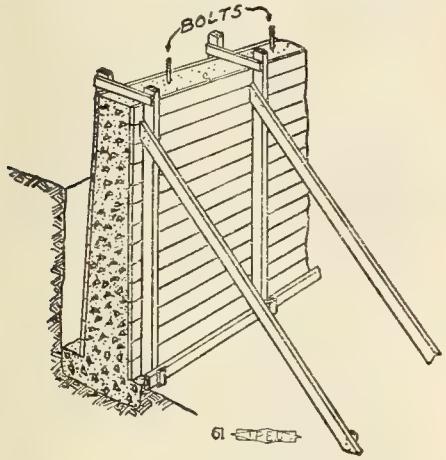


Fig. 4.—Form for Wall with Footing.

than at the top, thus giving additional strength. This is illustrated in the above drawing. Where a wall is to be used to support a wooden structure or roof, ¾-inch bolts should be embedded, heads down, in the fresh concrete at the top of the wall. These are used for bolting down the wooden sill or roof plate.

Fig. 5. For small buildings, such as milk houses, hydraulic ram houses, spring houses and poultry sheds, where no cellar is necessary, this form is used.

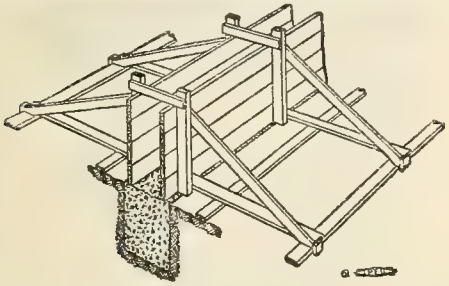


Fig. 5.—Wall Form on Top of Ground.

By increasing the height of the form, it can be employed for building windwalls to protect cattle from cold winds in winter.

Fig. 6. The most simple and inexpensive method of tying forms together is by means of twisted wire passing around the 2-inch by 4-inch uprights. The

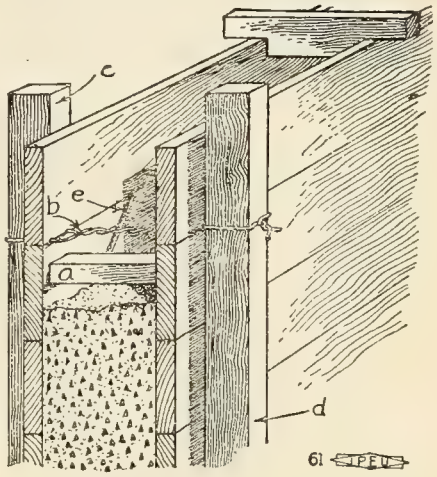


Fig. 6.

small bar "e" is used to twist and tighten the wire. A short piece of wood "a" separates the forms the proper distance and prevents the wire untwisting. This piece of wood is removed when concrete is placed in the forms.

Fig. 7. When forms are to be used a number of times on the same building, this fastening is convenient. It is mere-

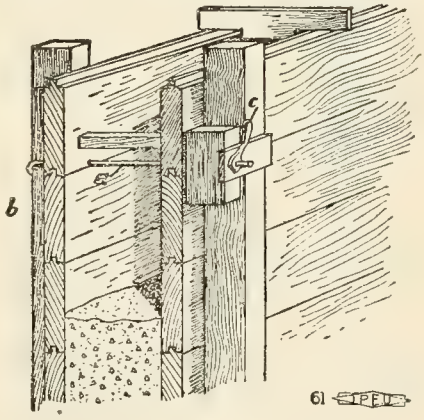


Fig. 7.

ly a rod (a) with one end hooked to pass around upright (b) and the other end threaded for a nut or clamp (c). The rod is oiled before placing and is thus

easily withdrawn before the concrete has thoroughly hardened. The hole which remains in the concrete is then filled with cement mortar.

Fig. 8. For sectional forms this fastening is often used. It is merely a rod threaded at each end for a nut and

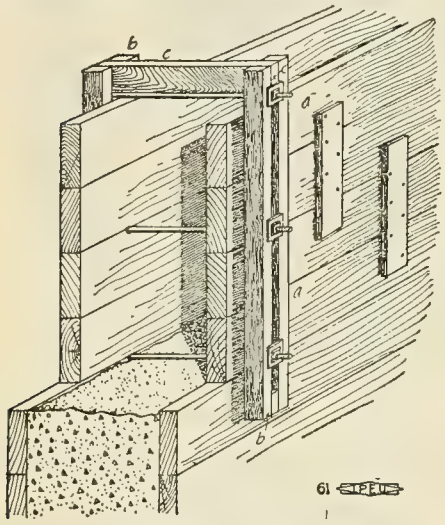


Fig. 8.—Sectional Forms.

washer. The lower end of the double upright (b) clamps the form to the section beneath.

Fig. 9. Two methods of fastening column forms. The form at the left is

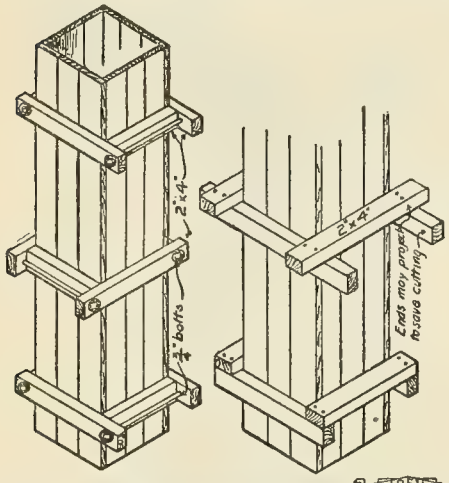


Fig. 9.—Column Forms.

best where it is to be used many times and the other cheaper for using once or twice.

Fig. 10. Forms for feeding floors, barnyard pavement, floors and sidewalks. The principles for the construc-

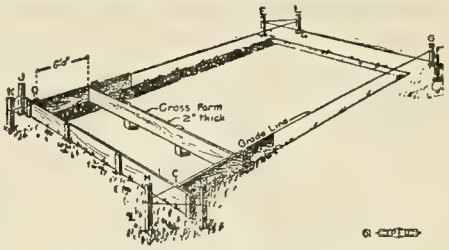


Fig. 10.—Form for Feeding Floors and Barnyard Pavements.

tion of all these works are the same and it is only necessary to alter dimensions of the forms. Attention must be given to proper slope and other details.

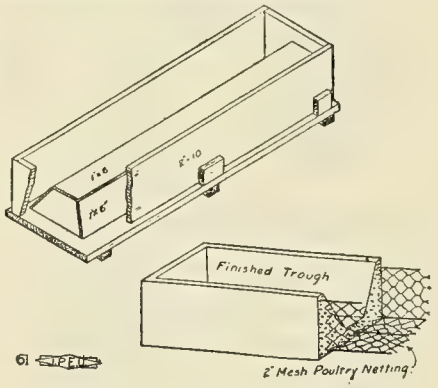


Fig. 11.—Hog and Chicken Troughs.

Fig. 11. Hog and chicken troughs are easily made in these forms. Small and moderate size troughs are cast upside down as illustrated in the upper figure.

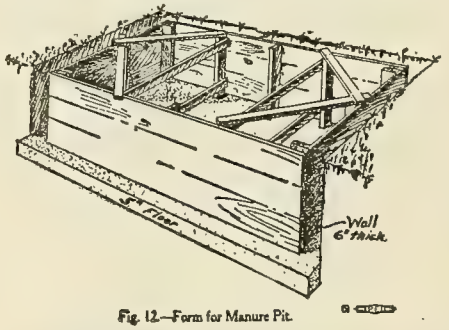


Fig. 12.—Form for Manure Pit.

Even small troughs should be reinforced with a layer of chicken wire.

By increasing the size of these troughs and providing water pipes, watering troughs for stock can be made. Such

troughs should have footings extending into the ground to prevent heaving by frost.

Fig. 12. These manure pit forms provide a pit below ground level. Pits are also built with one side sloping to form a concrete drive to insure easy loading of manure carts.

Fig. 13. Small watering tanks above ground should have foundations as shown to prevent heaving by frost. Note how uprights are tied together at top across tank. Inlet and overflow

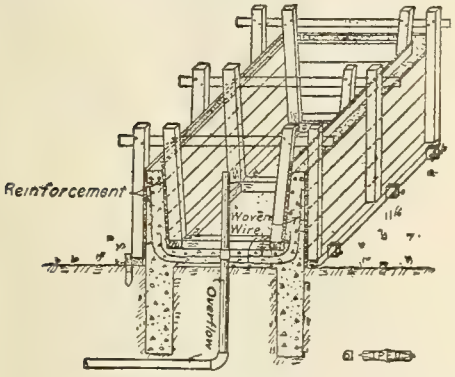


Fig. 13.—Watering Tank.

pipes must be installed before placing concrete. Proper proportions for tanks are one part Portland cement to two parts sand to four parts clean gravel or crushed stone.

Fig. 14. Underground storage tank or cistern shown is provided with a concrete roof, which is superior to one of wood. A manhole for use when cleaning the

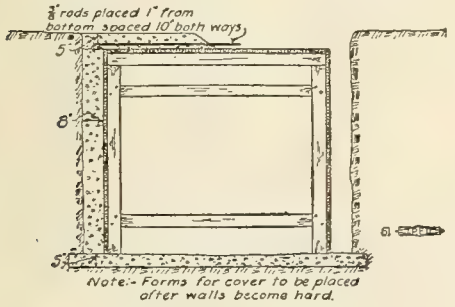


Fig. 14.—Underground Cistern or Water Storage Tank.

tank and all pipes should be provided for when building the forms. The floor is laid first and the wall forms set upon it.

Fig. 15. The form illustrated is for steps on a terrace. The same form is used for steps in a cellar hatchway. The boards at the sides, by being carried up to the required height, can be used to build the side walls of the hatchway.

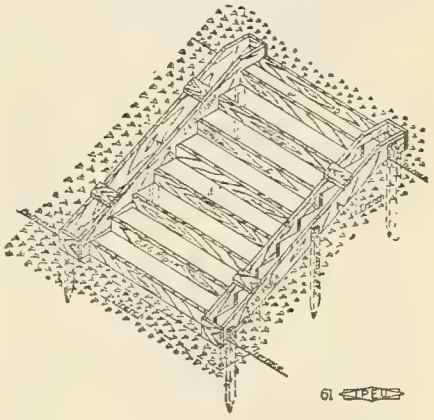


Fig. 15.—Step Form.

Note trench—to be filled with concrete at top and bottom. Where steps lead up to poultry house, corn crib, etc., the side forms should extend down to the ground so as to provide for wall at each side of the steps.

Fig. 16. This form can be used to build corner and end posts with from one to four braces. The opening left in the post form for the brace may be

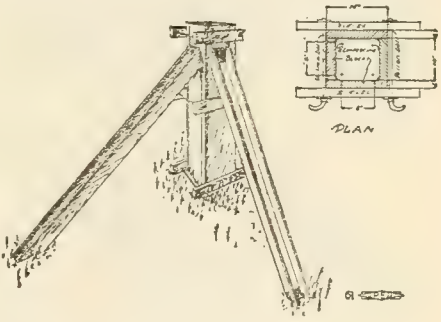


Fig. 16.—Corner Post with Braces.

closed with a small block when a brace is not desired at any particular side. By closing all four sides, the form may be used for gate posts.

Fig. 17. For floors of milk houses and spring houses, or other small buildings with floors resting on the ground, and

for walks, small slabs of concrete are very convenient. The slabs are cast at any convenient time and stored until needed. For walks where no great

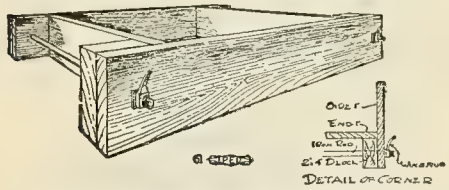


Fig. 17.—Form for Casting Concrete Slabs for Simple Sidewalks.

weight will come upon them, the slabs can be made 2 inches thick and about 2 by 3 feet in size. For floors the slabs should be made thicker.

Fig. 18. A concrete culvert not only will be suitable for use along roads, but when installed in the field provides an easy crossing for wagons and imple-

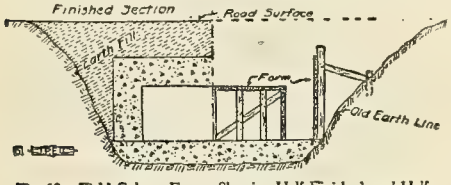


Fig. 18.—Field Culvert Form—Showing Half Finished and Half with Form in Place.

ments over the ditch or gulley. The drawing shows the lines of the ditch and the form in place and one-half of the finished culvert and earth fill.

Fig. 19. A hotbed or cold frame may be constructed easily by following the above drawing. The glass sash, which are generally 3 feet by 6 feet, are placed

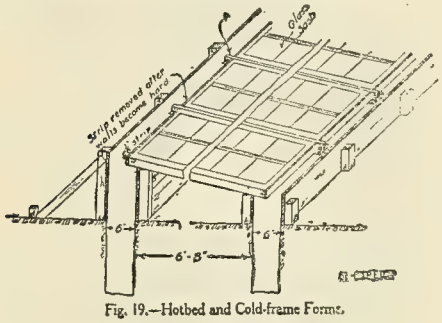


Fig. 19.—Hotbed and Cold-frame Forms.

so as to extend 3 inches over the inside forms, as shown. The ⅜-inch strip nailed on each end is for clearance and is afterward removed. The ends of the sash are well oiled or soaped and the concrete is deposited under and around them. The T-shaped strip "A" is formed by nailing two strips of wood together and should extend into the concrete wall as shown.

Fig. 20. The forms and material needed for the field or garden roller illustrated are very simple and inexpensive. A length of old sewer pipe or drain tile is used for the form. The iron rod which serves for an axle is carefully

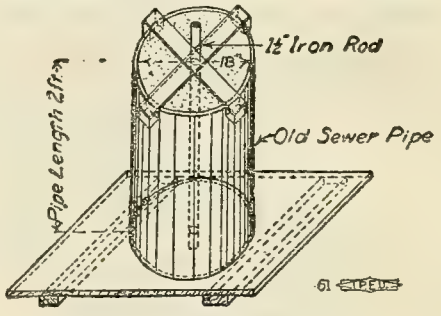


Fig. 20.—Field or Garden Roller.

centered by means of a hole in the platform and the wooden cross-arms at the top. The roller shown without yoke or shaft weighs about 550 pounds. By increasing the size of the roller and attaching shafts a horse-drawn roller may be made.

Fig. 21. Root or storage cellars are usually built all or partway under ground. The form in the illustration is

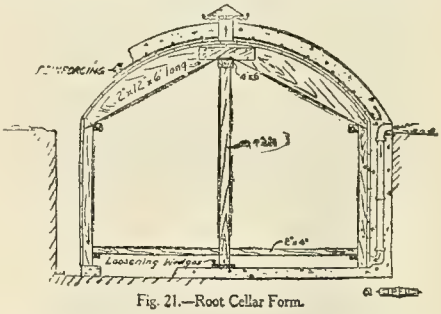


Fig. 21.—Root Cellar Form.

for a cellar with arched roof, but a flat roof can be substituted. An underground cellar can be used for the storage of potatoes, other vegetables and fruit.

Fig. 22. Chimneys of concrete can be used with advantage for smokehouses, feed cookers in barns and for houses. The tile to form the flues are of clay or

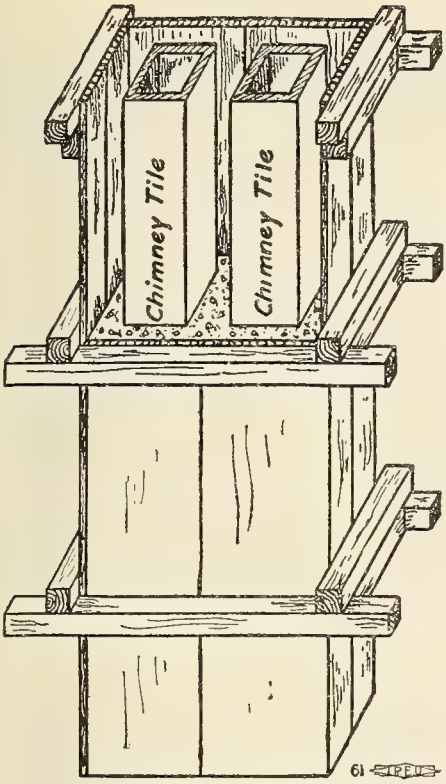


Fig. 22.—Chimney with Two Flues.

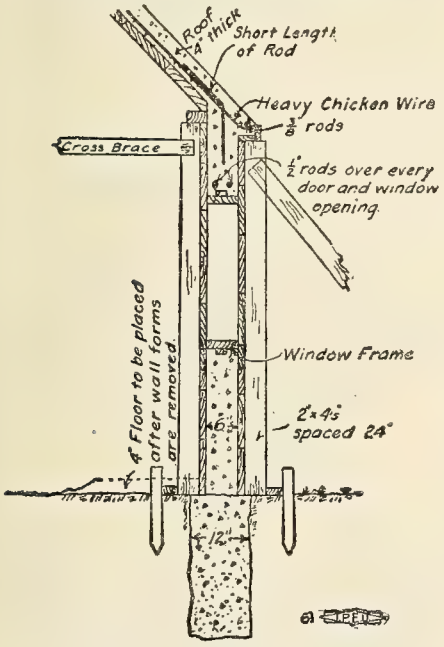


Fig. 23.—Form for Wall of Buildings.

concrete. Provision for smokepipe connections must be made in the forms before concreting commences.

Fig. 23. The wall section and form are for use in building such structures as barns, chicken houses, smokehouses, milk houses, and, in fact, every type of house. The window frames and door frames are set in the fresh concrete. Where a concrete roof is not desired the walls may extend only to the eaves and bolts are embedded in the fresh concrete for bolting down the wooden roof plate. The floor is laid after the walls are completed.

Forms of Truss For 40 or 50 ft. Span

(By James Barry)

These two forms of truss for 40 or 50 ft., span need little or no explanation. They have superseded the old style with king and queen posts, etc. They

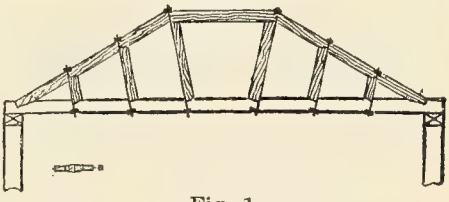


Fig. 1

are also much simpler in construction and decidedly better.

In these trusses the braces are parallel with and against the hangers, can be cut square between the truss beam and truss rafter, so that when the nuts are tightened (against the washers) the

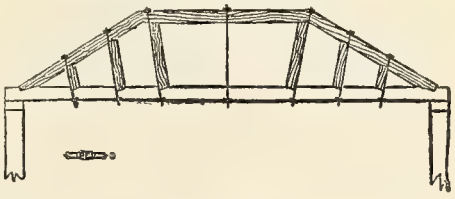


Fig. 2

work is brought together very rigid and nothing can cause it to sag.

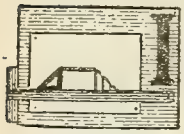
The hanging rods can be made minus nuts on the upper end. In Fig. 1, the middle rod is omitted. Fig. 2 is intended for a wider span.

The Carpenter

PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION.

How to Build, How to Illustrate, How to Plan and How to Read Plans.

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)



I REALIZE that this is an extremely big subject and do not expect to do it justice, yet I am in hopes of being able to touch enough on it to at least interest some readers and get them thinking, for I know that when one gets to thinking that they cannot help but learn something.

The reason why I am now taking up this line of thought is simply for the reason that in my time I have heard hundreds of fairly good carpenters say, "I wish I could read drawings," and all through my life I have seen many good boys held back because they did not understand the drawings of others, and I want to impress upon them right here that in my mind the best way to learn how to understand the drawings of others is to learn to draw yourself, and I would advise all to give the subject of drawing more thought.

In our initial letter is illustrated the drawing board, T-square, triangle, paper and all that is necessary to make drawings except the pencil. Practically any pencil will do, though for the finer drawings it takes a finer or harder pencil than the ordinary carpenter pencil that we use to mark joists with. I often use 6H, but 3H or 4H is hard enough for almost any work, and, on the other hand, the softer the pencil the easier to erase. Of course, as one gets along and wants to finish their drawings with ink, we use entirely for the better work stick India ink, and there is nothing better, though Higgins or Zanerian liquid ink is much handier. To put this ink on there is no pen as handy as a ruling pen. Now, a carpenter can make his own drawing board, T-square, and even his triangle, though he can buy them all quite cheaply, so that the expense to get started is practically nothing.

Figure 1 shows my home-made T-square and some triangles setting around it. The first one is of 45 degrees and a very handy one to have, while the other one, shown in a natural position at the other end of the square, is perhaps the style used most. It is commonly called a 30-degree triangle, though, as you notice it, the first position on the bottom of the square, placing it the other way up, is a 60-degree square that way; the other positions are not particularly practical ones, but they show how, when put together, they form a complete circle.

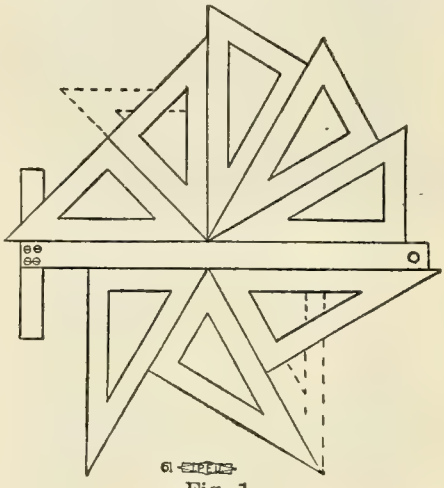


Fig. 1.

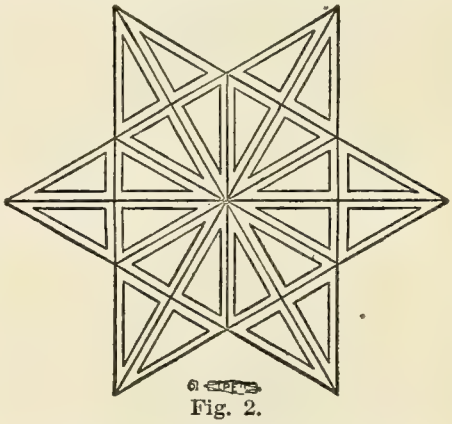


Fig. 2.

Figure 2 is perhaps of no real value, yet it shows a real design formed with the most common triangles. It is well for all to study design, and it will be

fine practice for the beginner to make this one. It will be good exercise, try it.

Figure 3 is what is commonly termed Geometrical Drawing. It is a style of drawing much in vogue among teachers over the country years ago. I have not seen many lately giving complete lessons in drawing for the small sum of only $5.00, and this was all they taught

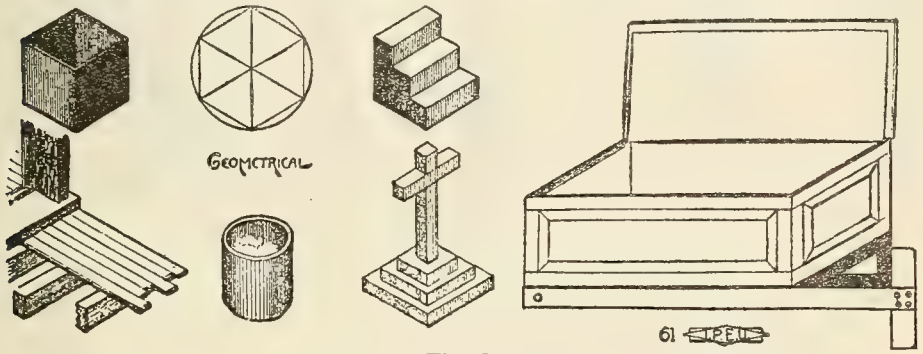


Fig. 3.

—the simple knowledge of using the 30-degree triangle. It was all based on the circle divided off into six equal parts, and for making boxes, tables, desks and other pieces of furniture, to be worked at from drawing, was a very good idea, for the drawing could be laid off to a

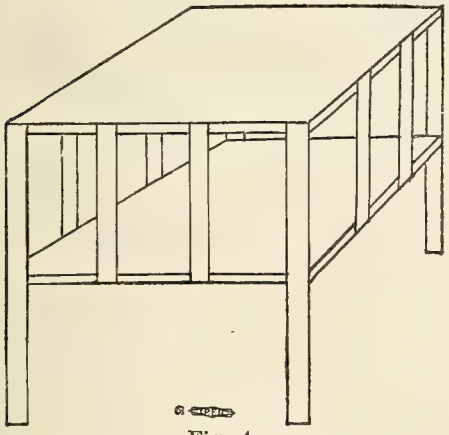


Fig. 4.

scale and every part of the article measured and worked to.

You will note that this chest here is drawn not exactly like the general rule or like the othe examples, for instead of having the bottom on an angle of 30 degrees, it is level. Now you will notice that while the back may look longer than the front, it measures exactly the same.

Figure 4 is a very similar drawing and one might at first think it was made exactly the same way, only using a 45-degree triangle, but in this I made it show a bit natural or showed the perspective. The back line looks the same to the eye, yet it vanishes and really only measures about five-sixths as much as the front line; while it looks more natural, it would not do to get measurement from, or we would get the back side narrower than the front.

Figure 5 shows this same style as applied to building construction, shaded to bring out the drawing and make them really plain, just what you are trying to do.

You will note in this same as in the other, that the first ones are made with two 30-degree lines, while the last ones are made with only one 30 degrees, one plumb and one level line.

Figure 6. Note how the construction of this house is brought out, showing the construction quite complete, the shading is put between the joist to make them show up plainer. That is something that makes a drawing much plainer, yet it is something that really does not add anything to the drawing. Oftentimes it is not used at all, and the one that follows the drawing has to find his way without the aid of the shadow.

Now let us look at this for practical construction: some say that for a box

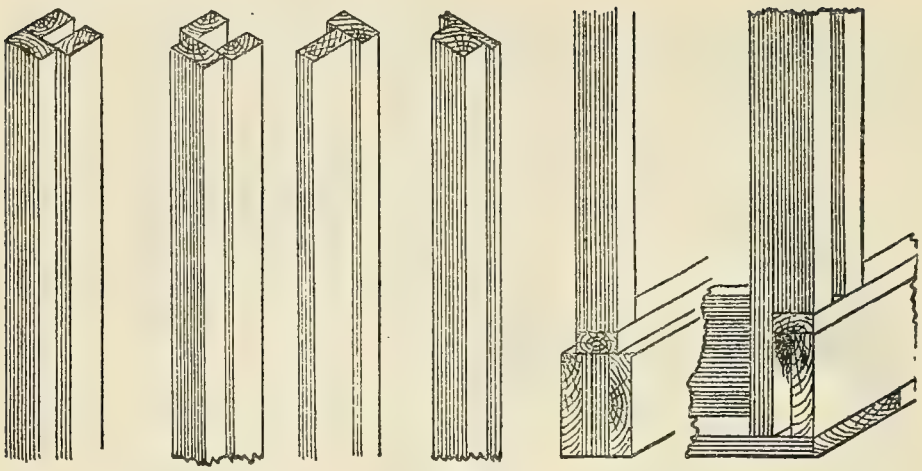


Fig. 5.

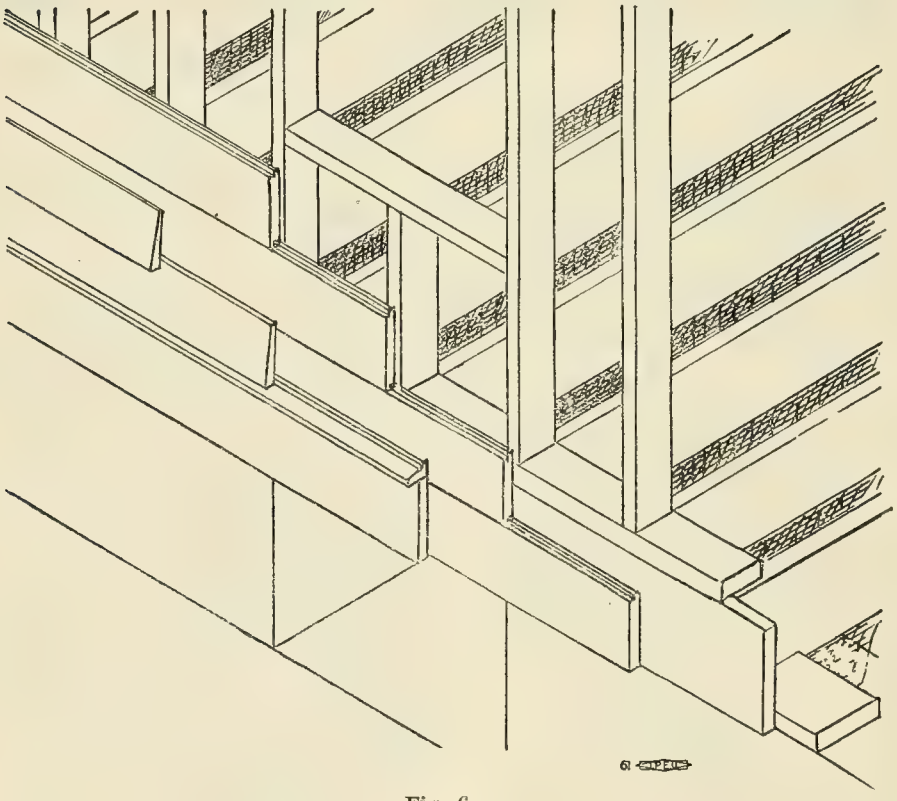


Fig. 6.

sill the piece forming the same should stand on edge and others that it should lie flat, and in either case be formed of only one piece. As for me, I will agree with them both in one way. In the other way I disagree, for I claim it should be formed with two pieces, one on edge and the other laying down on

the foundation; the little amount saved is too small to make too cheap construction, though if one had to get along with only one I should consider it best, stoutest and less likely to sag by setting it up edgeways.

Where the joist are native sawed or not sized and a 10-inch one runs all the way from 9 to 11 inches, I would size them all down to 9 inches and construct them and the sills as illustrated.

Some say the lining of a house should always be put on diagonal, and for that they use 1x6, but for me, I will put it on level every time. Shiplap makes so much a better job that I would always pay the difference, and if I could not get shiplap, I would do as I did on my own home—get drop siding and use it for lining by putting it on back side out. For a warm house I would put paper between the lining and outside siding.

Now, of course, to make a drawing show up nicely in a small cut in a paper it sometimes happens that some parts of it are not very practicable, and in this one it shows the different pieces of the sill cut off all at practically the same place, something that should be avoided in real construction.

Of course a real drawing can be made, and instead of showing the end of sill cut off, as I illustrated it, make it a broken line and that will represent a continuation; that would be the way to

(To Be Continued.)

Members of L. U. No. 379 Build Home in Eight Hours.

During the opening week of the Nineteenth General Convention arrangements have been made with several moving picture houses in Fort Worth to exhibit films showing what was probably the most novel stunt ever pulled off by organized labor anywhere, the erection of a modern bungalow, completely finished and furnished inside and out, in eight hours.

The greatest credit for this enterprise goes to L. U. 379 of Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., forty-five of whose members with commendable public spirit taking part in the unique feat, which was part of the celebration December 15, last, symbolizing the union of Texarkana, Tex., and Texarkana, Ark.

A real-for-sure wedding was part of the celebration, the newlyweds being citizens of the respective towns, and the swiftly erected, up-to-the-minute bungalow being their wedding gift from the jubilant citizens.

An exhibition of first-rate U. B. efficiency was given when the forty-five members of the local went on the job sharply at 8 a. m., and in thirty-five minutes had the house completely framed, the siding and ceiling going on and the rafters being placed in position.

Closely following the carpenters came representatives of Painters and Paperhangers' Local 459, Brickmason's Union No. 2, master plumbers and electrical workers, and by noon the house was enclosed, windows and doors in, first coat of paint on, all the plumbing, electric wiring and gas fitting done, the walls canvassed and paper going on.

At noon there was an hour's respite for a big, old-fashioned barbeque dinner, after which the work went merrily on, and by 2:30 o'clock the entire flooring was laid and the roof completed. At 3 o'clock the painters had the second coat of paint applied, the entire house had been canvassed and most of the papering done. At 3:15 large vans of household furniture arrived and same was installed, while outside the workmen were hanging screens and putting on the necessary touches to give the home its finished appearance.

At 4:25 the bride and groom arrived and were met at the steps by President Offenhauser and Vice-President W. A. McCartney of the local Board of Trade. The home was then presented to them on behalf of all the people of Texarkana, together with title, deed and fire insurance policies, and as the last bunch of union workmen left the site the house was illuminated throughout by electricity, the telephone installed, the handsome kitchen range connected and everything O. K. and looking spick and span and ready for occupancy.

The Case Against Scientific Management.

A good way of answering the question so often asked, "Why are trade unionists opposed to so-called 'scientific management?'" is to refer the questioner to the report of the three experts selected by the Industrial Commission to investigate "scientific management." The men who made the investigation—John P. Frey, Robert Valentine and the late Professor Robert F. Hoxie—are widely known as acknowledged students of industrial conditions and their words carry weight. Briefly stated, the results of their investigations into the subject may be outlined in the following way:

1. That the cardinal principle of "scientific management" is the pitting of each workman against the fellow workman at his side in a race for greater and greater output per minute and hour and day.

2. That constant dread of discharge is deliberately implanted in every worker's mind in order to drive him forward at top speed.

3. That this killing competition of worker against worker is the most efficient scheme ever devised to break down organization among employes by creating interests that are not common, but absolutely the reverse of common.

4. That it is a fact, proved over and over again, that employers operating under scientific management reduce the basic rate of pay to about that prevailing before the system was introduced, as soon as they have speeded up their employes to the point where the latter are earning more than the prevailing rate of wages, as a result of their increased speed and productiveness. In other words, the worker's share of their increased production is taken away from them as soon as the standard has been set and the employers have demonstrated that the increased rate is possible.

5. After the basic rate has been reduced, the employe must keep up the same nerve-racking race, or he will not receive even the lower rate.

The finding of these expert investigaors admirably sum up the objections of trade unionists toward "scientific management."

Income Tax Evasions

According to an investigation made by Basil M. Manly, who is widely known for his thorough work as staff investigator for the recent United States Commission on Industrial Relations, no less than three hundred million dollars of the country's revenues were stolen last year through income tax frauds and evasions, involving thousands of wealthy citizens and thousands of the most profitable American corporations.

The published evidence shows in one case alone—that of one of the Standard Oil magnates other than the Rockefellers—evasions involving in taxes and penalties more than one million dollars. The evidence tends to show also, that the Rockefeller Foundation is a device created by John D. Rockefeller to escape taxation on more than five million dollars of his annual income.

These uncontroverted facts were unearthed in an investigation made by Mr. Manly for the Newspaper Enterprise Association and have been before Congress for more than two months. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has admitted that the tax evasions are enormous and cannot be prevented under existing conditions. But up to the present time Congress has taken no steps to end these frauds, because there has been no concerted demand on the part of the public.

The public has a direct interest in stopping these frauds, not only as a matter of justice in the equal enforcement of the laws, but also because, as Mr. Manly points out, if these millions are not collected from the tax thieves, the people will have to pay additional taxes at the rate of sixteen dollars for every American family.

The only way that these enormous frauds can be stopped is by publishing

Death Roll

CONNOR, A. R., member of D. C., St. Louis, Mo.

PIETCH, LAURA A., wife of John Pietch, of L. U. 1426, Elyria, Ohio.

the income tax returns, for which the law now provides complete secrecy. When the returns are published the tax thieves can be identified and punished. The rich tax thieves are fighting to keep the returns secret. They fear publicity more than they fear courts or jails.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of Cornelius McLoughlin, formerly a member of Shipwrights' and Joiners' Union 1856 of Philadelphia,

who left his family in very destitute circumstances on February 23. McLoughlin is a ship joiner by trade. Information regarding him should be sent to David Barty, 1024 East Berks street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wages In Cloak and Suit Industry

The successful termination of the lockout in the ladies' garment working industry in New York recently came as welcome news to all who followed the efforts of the garment workers to rectify the unjust conditions prevailing in the industry. Writing at the time the 60,000 garment workers were still locked out, the San Francisco Bulletin said:

"The average worker in New York's great cloak and suit industry is out of work for more than half the year. For the fifty-two weeks of the year during which he must live, whether he can get work or not, his average income is $11.00. The women workers must live on about $6.00 a week, if they are to balance their accounts. Government investigators found health standards very low among these workers. Only two per cent—surely a small percentage in a city where is centered the medical knowledge of the United States—were free from physical defects or diseases. Tuberculosis was more familiar than good health; and the worst-paid workers suffered most often from this disease. The homes of the garment workers were dark, unsanitary rooms, with as many as seven people in each one; although the rent paid by many families was as high as would be charged in our part of the world for a comfortable suburban bungalow. The garment workers have a union; the employers are now trying to destroy it, so closing that means of approach toward better working conditions.

"It is significant that the New York financier should be so noisily in favor of military and naval preparedness, and not worry at all, as far as any one can tell, over this appalling illustration of the fatal unpreparedness of low wages, slums and disease."

Michigan State Council Convention.

The annual convention of the Michigan State Council was held at Ann Arbor during the week of August 14 and proved very successful from the point of attendance and business transacted. Garrit Verburg, of Grand Rapids, was elected president, and J. E. Whitaker, of Jackson, secretary-treasurer. Bay City was chosen as the next convention city.

News Notes.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The Ohio Valley D. C. notes that the Foundation Company of New York, a New York, N. Y., corporation, which is doing work at Wheeling and Beech Bottom, W. Va., is advertising throughout the country for carpenters, and desires to place the situation squarely before our members. All efforts on the part of the D. C. to have this company unionize its men have proved a failure, and as for the statement in the company's advertisements, "long job, good wages, steady work," we desire to say it is a long job alright—ten, twelve to fourteen hours per day; wages 30, 35 and 40 cents per hour; no extra pay for overtime; steady work—seven days per week—straight pay for Sunday. All this in a locality which has an eight-hour day and Saturday half-holiday, a scale of 52½ cents per hour, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays, with three hours' pay for every hour worked over eight on Sundays or holidays. What is more, all our mills are 100 per cent. union and all local contractors the same, and not one non-union carpenter in our entire district. Traveling brothers are therefore notified of the situation at Wheeling and Beech Bottom and, aware of the good conditions now prevailing in the district, should do nothing that would injure them. V. E. Brinkman, Secretary Ohio Valley D. C.

* * *

Gary, Ind., L. U. No. 985.—Advertisements have been appearing in Eastern and Western newspapers for carpenters to come to Gary, but the members of this local desire to inform traveling members that there are plenty of carpenters to do whatever work is being done in the city at present. S. B. Stewart, R. S.

* * *

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. No. 286.—The following notification has been sent to all members of L. U. No. 286 and all holding a warrant against the hall:

"You are hereby notified to present the warrant held by you against Carpenters' Hall to the Trustees of Carpenters' Union No. 286 at Great Falls, Mont., for payment; all outstanding warrants against Carpenters' Union No. 286 are hereby called in and interest on all outstanding warrants will cease on and after August 20, 1916, by order of Local Union No. 286, U. B. of C. & J. of A., Great Falls, Mont.

Fraternally yours,
J. J. SCHWERDT,
Chairman Board of Trustees,
313 8th Ave., S., Great Falls, Mont."

Successful Trade Movements.

Portsmouth, Va., L. U. No. 1437.—The members of this local wish to express to the General Officers their thanks for the services of Brother George Crosby, who was of great assistance to us in our recent strike for an eight-hour day. Mr. Crosby's services were most satisfactory and he showed himself a most competent and efficient official in the manner in which he handled the situation, especially with a lot of men entirely new in the labor movement. Geo. T. Wrenn, R. S.

* * *

Meadville, Pa., L. U. No. 556.—Our movement for an increase in the wage scale from the old rate of 37½ cents to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect July 1, has been successful, and the contractors are paying it. Working hours are eight per day. Conditions here look favorable and all carpenters seem to be working. W. K. Foulk, R. S.

* * *

Oneida, N. Y., L. U. No. 1243.—Our spring trade movement for a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour was brought to a conclusion after a four weeks' strike, when a compromise offer of 42 cents per hour and an eight-hour day was accepted. W. A. Webster, R. S.

* * *

Aurora, Ill. (Fox River Valley D. C.)—The members in the jurisdiction of this D. C. have signed a three-year agreement with the contractors which calls for a scale of 60 cents for the first year and 62½ cents for the following two years. The old scale was 55 cents per hour. John Green, Sec.-Treas.

Jersey City, N. J.—The demand for a wage increase made this year by L. U. 1179 and L. U. 1785 of Bergen county, New Jersey, now affiliated with the Hudson county D. C., has been granted and the rate of wages raised from $3.60 to $4.50 per day. Chas. L. Cook, Secretary D. C.

* * *

Springfield, Mass., District Council.—The demands made by the membership in Springfield in the recent trade movement were granted without trouble, a number of the men receiving an advance prior to July 1. As a result a 5-cent-per-hour increase has been obtained and the present scale is 55 cents per hour. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half-holiday. A. Jay Bromley, Sec.

* * *

Mount Pleasant, Pa., L. U. No. 509.—Our movement for an increase in the wage scale was completely successful and the current rate is now 40 cents per hour. Times were never better, with our men in great demand. C. A. Swartz, R. S.

* * *

Nyack, N. Y., L. U. No. 474.—Our trade movement for an increase of 5 cents per hour was completely successful and wages are now 50 cents per hour, with an eight-hour day and Saturday half-holiday. We are also about to have an agreement drawn up and signed by the bosses for three years. Some of the conditions are likely to cause a D. C. to be organized and we also expect a couple of non-union shops to come into the fold. E. B. Remsen, R. S.

* * *

New Canaan, Conn., L. U. No. 409.—Practically all the bosses have signed our agreement, and as a result wages have been increased from 43½ cents to 50 cents per hour. We also have the eight-hour day with Saturday half-holiday. L. C. Brown, R. S.

* * *

Ottumwa, Iowa, L. U. No. 767.—The increase in wages asked for by this local trouble and we are now working for an agreement with the contractors and have every hope of success. Wages are now 50 cents per hour, with an eight-hour day. The old scale was 45 cents.

* * *

Drummondville, Que., Can., L. U. No. 1507.—The trouble which existed here between the members of this local and the Etna Chemical Company has been settled, the company agreeing to a nine-hour workday with Saturday half-holiday. Pierre Lefebvre, B. A.
in the spring was accorded without

* * *

Pocatello, Idaho, L. U. No. 1258.—The demand of this local for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day and a Saturday half-holiday went into effect July 1. The old scale was $5.00 per day of eight hours. The employers agreed to the new scale without trouble, none of our members losing employment. Andrew Pearson, R. S.

* * *

Warren, Pa., L. U. No. 1014.—This locality is now on the map, with an eight-hour day and a minimum wage scale of $3.50 per day, as a result of the successful trade movement recently launched by our members. P. A. McKinney, R. S.

* * *

St. Cloud, Minn., L. U. No. 930.—Practically all the contractors have agreed to pay the new wage scale as per agreement, which calls for 50 cents per hour and a nine-hour day until May 1, 1917, and 55 cents per hour and an eight-hour day for the following year. P. L. Gardner, R. S.

* * *

Lawrence, Mass., L. U. No. 1896 (Boxmakers).—As a result of their recent trade movement, the members of this local have obtained a 15 per cent. wage increase. Since the local was started, April 4, 1912, the men have obtained an increase of 33 cents on the dollar and reduced working hours from fifty-eight to forty-eight a week. Geo. E. Pelletier, F. S.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1916, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung.)

L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y.—Lohnerhöhung von 37½ auf 41 Cents per Stunde für Shoparbeiter. Da auch hier die Gesetze, die sich auf Gewerksforderungen beziehen, nicht befolgt wurden, wird der Fall an den G. P. behufs Untersuchung verwiesen.

L. U. 861, Southbridge, Mass.—Lohnerhöhung von 30 und 35 auf 45 Cents per Stunde und den Samstag Halbfeiertag, indossiert vom Worcester, D. C.; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916. Zugleich wird die Organisierungsfrage an den G. P. verwiesen.

L. U. 1864, Kansas City, Mo. (Kistenmacher.)—Lohnerhöhung und Gewerks-Vertrag. In diesem Falle war das Frage- und Antwort-Formular nicht, wie in Sekt. 58 der Allgemeinen Gesetze vorgeschrieben, sechszig Tage vor dem Datum an welchem die Forderung inkraft treten sollte dem Board zugesandt worden.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Ein Schreiben der L. U. 258 ist eingelaufen bezüglich einer Grenz-Streitigkeit mit Metall überzogenes hölzernes Material betreffend. Wird an den G. P. zur Regelung verwiesen.

Akron, O.—Der Summit County D. C. dankt in einem Schreiben für eine früher gemachte Geldbewilligung zu Organisirungszwecken.

Ein Gesuch des St. Louis Mo., D. C.'s, um Erlaubnis den Tag an welchem die Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken in St. Louis organisiert sein sollen, auf den 1. Juli 1916 zu verschieben, wird gewährt.

L. U. 567, Stapleton, N. Y., und L. U. 1388, Tottenville, N. Y., protestiren in einer Zuschrift gegen die Art und Weise der Wahl der Geschäftsagenten in ihrem Distrikt und wünschen eine Aenderung in derselben. Das Board entscheidet, daß wenn eine solche Aenderung gewünscht wird, die Distrikts-Nebengesetze in Uebereinstimmung mit unseren Allgemeinen Gesetzen zu amendieren sind.

New York, N. Y.—L. U. 464 sendet dem Board eine Einladung zu ihrem 30ten Stiftungsfest, welche dankend entgegengenommen wird.

Quincy, Ill.—Gesuch der L. U. 1366, unterstützt durch ein Gesuch der Trades and Labor Assembly von Quincy, das Board möge Schritte tun um die Aufhebung des, gegen L. U. 1366 erlassenen Einhaltsbefehles herbeizuführen. Die Angelegenheit wird an den G. P. zur Untersuchung verwiesen.

20. April.

Joliet, Ill.—L. U. 174 schildert in einem Schreiben den bisherigen Verlauf der von den Arbeitgebern dieser Stadt über ihre Mitglieder verhängte Aussperrung, und wird zur Unterstützung der letzteren die Summe von $222.00 bewilligt.

New York, N. Y.—L. U. 309 und L. U. 476 ersuchen um Ausdehnung der Gültigkeit der gegenwärtig in dieser Stadt erhobenen erniedrigten Aufnahmegebühr. Wird an den G. P. verwiesen.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—Ein Schreiben der L. U. 751 bezüglich der, bei der Bestattung des verstorbenen General-Präsidenten James Kirby kontrahierten Ausgaben, wird entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Ein Schreiben Thos. Atkinson's des Sekretärs des Vereinigten Staaten Distrikts der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners wird verlesen in dem derselbe den Vorschlag macht, daß die Kopfsteuer für ihre eigenen und die Mitglieder des canadischen Distrikts, in zwei Bankanweisungen, eine von jedem der beiden Distrikte monatlich an die General-Office der V. V. entrichtet werde. Der durch den G. S. erfolgte abschägliche Bescheid in dieser Angelegenheit wird verlesen und gutgeheißen.

Washington, D. C.—Gesuch des Komites für Industrielle Beziehungen, um Erlaubnis unsere L. U.'s um finanziellen Beistand in dem Wirken des Komites anzugehen. Gesuch wird nicht gewährt.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Ein vollständiger Ausweis des D. C. für, zu Organisirungszwecke erhaltene Gelder, wird entgegengenommen und den Akten einverleibt.

Nashville, Tenn.—Die American National Bank wünscht in einem Schreiben, daß ein Teil der Gelder der V. B. in ihrem Institute deponiert werde. Wird entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Colorado Springs, Col.—Appellation der L. U. 515 gegen die Entscheidung des Ersten General-Vize-Präsidenten in der er einer gewissen Sektion ihrer Nebengesetze, die sich auf die Errichtung einer Nebenkasse bezieht, Genehmigung verweigerte. Die Entscheidung des Ersten General-Vize-Präsidenten wird unter dessen Begründung aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Baltimore, Md.—Der Vertrag unter welchem die Schiff-Carpenter dieser Stadt in die V. B. aufgenommen wurden wird unterbreitet und gebilligt.

Die Frage des Anbringens von Kork in dem Wayne County Distrikt (Detroit) Mich., wird von dem G. P. angeregt und wurde derselbe ermächtigt unsere Distrikt-Councils und Lokal-Unions anzuweisen unsere Jurisdiktion über das Anbringen dieses Materials zu inforzieren.

Der G. Sch. wird angewiesen die in der Commercial National Bank in El Paso, Tex., deponierten Gelder zu ziehen und diese in der Indiana National Bank in Indianapolis zu deponieren.

Der G. S. unterbreitet alle von ihm gesammelte Datas bezüglich eines Altenheims und Alterspension für Mitglieder in Uebereinstimmung mit ihm, früher erteilter Instruktion. Nach reiflicher Erwägung des gesammelten Materials wird der G. S. angewiesen, in dem Berichte des G. E. B. an unsere neunzehnte General-Convention, welche dieses Jahr in Fort Worth, Tex., stattfindet, alle auf obige Fragen bezügliche Einzelheiten, gemäß des Beschlusses der Indianapolis Convention anzuführen.

Boston, Mass.—Appellation der L. U. 33 gegen die Entscheidung des Ersten General-Vize-Präsidenten in der er eine Bestimmung der Nebengesetze der Lokal mißbilligte, die sich auf die Wahl der Geschäftsagenten, Gehälter der Beamten, Nebenkasse u. s. w. beziehlt. Der Entscheidung des Ersten General-Vize-Präsidenten wird unter dessen Begründung zugestimmt und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Nachfolgend verzeichtene Gewerksforderungen werden an diesem Tage unter dem üblichen Vorbehalt genehmigt:

Washington, D. C. — Distrikt-Council Forderung wie früher angeführt und zurückgestellt; inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1916.

Austin, Tex., L. U. 300.—Lohnerhöhung von 50 auf 57½ Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916.

Indianapolis, Ind., D. C.—Diese Forderung, für Lohnerhöhung von 55 auf 60 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1916, ebenfalls am 12. April bereits in Erwägung gezogen, wird nochmals erörtert und der Fall an den G. P. verwiesen.

Coal City, Ill.—Der G. P. benachrichtigt das Board von der Arbeitsunfähigkeit Dave Farley's, Mitglied der L. U. 1544 obiger Stadt. Der Fall wird an den G. Sch. verwiesen.

Die Frage der, aus losen Bogen bestehenden Journale oder Tagebücher, für den Gebrauch der Finanz-Sekretäre, wird wieder aufgenommen und ein Spezial-Komite ernannt, welches in nächster Sitzung das Board eine Form für solche, aus losen Bogen bestehende Tagebücher unterbreiten soll.

Da keine weiteren Geschäfte vorliegen, werden die Protokolle verlesen und angenommen und das Board vertagt sich, um Montag, den 10. Juli 1916, wieder in Sitzung zu treten.

Achtungsvoll unterbreitet,

Frank Duffy, Sekretär.

Verhandlungen der dritten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1916, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Während des Zeitraumes zwischen der April und Juli 1916 Sitzungen der allgemeinen Exekutiv-Behörde wurden der Behörde folgende Sachen brieflich unterbreitet:

8. Mai 1916.

Worcester, Mass.—Ein Gesuch vom D. C. um eine Bewilligung für Organisationszwecke. Die Summe von $300 wurde von der Behörde bewilligt, die unter der Leitung des G. P. zu verausgaben ist.

12. Mai 1916.

New York, N. Y.—Der G. P. unterbreitete ein Schreiben bezüglich der Weigerung des New York District Council, ein mit der Employers' Association getroffenes Abkommen in der Trade-Bewegung anzuerkennen. Die Behörde autorisirte die Suspension des District Council und aller Lokal-Unionen, die den gegebenen Instruktionen nicht nachkämen.

29. Mai 1916.

New York, N. Y.—Eine Bewilligung von $5000 für Organisationszwecke in New York und Umgegend wurde genehmigt; Verausgabung unter Aufsicht des G. P.

7. Juni 1916.

Boston, Mass.—Auf Information hin, die vom G. P. unterbreitet war, wurde für die ausgeschlossenen Sägenmüller in Boston und Umgegend eine Bewilligung von $4000 genehmigt.

17. Juni 1916.

Birmingham, Ala.—Der G. P. unterbreitete der Behörde das Gesuch um eine Bewilligung für Organisationszwecke in Birmingham. Eine Bewilligung von $400 wurde gemacht; Verausgabung unter Aufsicht des G. P.

10. Juli 1916.

Die dritte vierteljährliche Versammlung der General-Exekutiv-Behörde, für das Jahr 1916, wurde an obigem Datum vom General-Präsidenten Hutcheson zur Ordnung gerufen. Alle Mitglieder waren anwesend, mit Ausnahme von Bruder Guerin, der Geschäfte halber im Osten verweilt.

Die Behörde bestätigt ihre frühere Entscheidung, daß in allen Trade-Bewegungen für bessere Zustände, alle Lokal-Unionen und District Councils angewiesen sind, ihre Mitglieder nicht an den Streik zu rufen, ehe nicht der General-Präsident, entweder persönlich oder durch Vertreter, eine Gelegenheit gehabt hat, zu versuchen, eine Beilegung zu erzielen.

St. Catharines, Ont., Can.—Auf ein durch L. U. No. 38 gestelltes Verlangen, weiter Streikzahlungen für die in eine Trade-Bewegung verwickelten Mitglieder zu gewähren, beschloß die Behörde, für zwei Wochen, falls nöthig, weiter Unterstützung zu bewilligen.

San Francisco, Cal.—Gesuch des Maritime Bay D. C. für offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung für einen Minimallohn von $5.00 pro Tag, die am 4. September 1916 in Kraft treten soll. Die Behörde gewährte die nachgesuchte offizielle Zustimmung; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen, wie der Stand der Kasse es zuläßt, wird später in Erwägung gezogen, sobald die Berichte an die G. O. einlaufen.

Anaconda, Mont.—Gesuch der L. U. No. 88 für offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $5.50 auf $6.00 pro Tag, die am 1. August in Kraft treten soll. Offizielle Genehmigung wurde auf Ersuchen gewährt.

Utica, N. Y.—Gesuch der L. U. No. 125 von Utica, indossirt vom Mohawk Valley D. C., für offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung für die Erhöhung der Löhne von 50c auf 55c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Juli 1916. Die Behörde bewilligt die gewünschte offizielle Genehmigung, da man unter Datum des 29. Juli 1916 bereits Nachricht erhielt, die L. U. No. 125 habe eine Offerte der Arbeitgeber angenommen, die für den 1. September 1916 eine Lohnerhöhung von 2½c pro Stunde zusagte, sodaß nur noch 2½c vor dem 1. Januar 1917 für Arbitration zu unterbreiten sind.

Palmer, Mass.—Gesuch der L. U. No. 445 für eine Bewegung für offizielle Genehmigung und finanziellen Beistand in einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 41c auf 45c pro Stunde, rechtskräftig am 22. Juli 1916. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung wird später erwogen, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds dieselben erlauben, wie die Berichte zur G. O. gemacht werden.

Meadville, Pa. — Gesuch der L. U. No. 556 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung für die Erhöhung der Löhne von 37½c pro Stunde auf 45c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Juli. Der G. S. ist beauftragt mit der Lokal-Union zu korrespondiren und die neuesten Einzelheiten bezüglich der Bewegung zu sammeln und diese der Behörde zurück zu berichten, ehe die Juli-Sitzung sich vertagt.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Departement Francais

Un Jour de Travail de Huit Heures

De l'activité exceptionelle a été montrée par le travail organisé et jusqu' a un certain point, non organisé. Parmi les grandes choses contestées le mouvement pour un jour de travail de huit heures a gagné de l'impulsion formidable, de sorte que presque chaque ouvrier espère voir qu'il y aura sous peu un jour de huit heures pour tout le monde.

En addition à ceci, on a fait des demandes pour une augmentation de salaire, de la reconnaissance des conditions unionistes et d'autres concessions. Une des demandes pour laquelle on a travaillé tant est la clause par rapport aux quatre Fraternités de Transportation, pour un jour de travail de huit heures. Les chemins de fer comme d'autres grandes corporations ont eu recours aux annonces étendues et de la propaganda, croyant que le public et surtout les fermiers verraient la justice de leurs arguments ou de leurs rapports. Mais, le courant s'élève, huit jours de travail est inévitable. Les rapports ne sont pas très convainquants que 10 heures de travail sont meilleures pour la race humaine que 8 heures. Mais, de l'autre côté, on prouve aisément que 8 heures de travail, avec 10 heures de salaire est un bienfait réel pour les ouvriers et même pour les patrons. Mais dans cette bataille, comme dans chaque bataille pour l'avancement et l'amélioration de la race humaine, des forces réactionnaires, puissantes et ultra-conservatives sont toujour présents afin d'arrêter et de lutter contre le progrès. Récemment les United Mine Workers of America ont obtenu pour 200,000 de leurs membres un jour de travail de 8 heures avec une augmentation de salaire aussi. L'union des machinistes internationals a fait la guerre pour un jour de 8 heures avec de bons résultats. Tels sont les traits marquants du momentum présent pour le mouvement d'un jour de travail de 8 heures.

Malheureusement, plusieurs organisations nationales et internationales n'ont pas été dans une position de prendre un part actif dans ce mouvement pour plusieurs raisons. Les plus grands désavantages sont un manque de ronds suffisants et un manque de l'organisation complète et parfaite. Mais, le jour approche de près lorsque les sentiments envers un jour de travail de 8 heures dans les industries et occupations différentes seront très forts, même si forts que d'attirer l'attention des législateurs et les forcer à'écouter à une des demandes la plus rationale et nécessaire faite dans cette dernière décade.

Cependant, si un jour de travail de huit heures sera réalisé ou non, par l'aide de l'organisation industrielle ou de l'activité politique ou toutes les deux, la contention qu'il doit prendre la place de 10, 11 ou douze heures ne sera pas déniée par plusieurs.

Huit heures de travail! Huit heures de récréation! Huit heures à dormir! Cela est la demande des ouvriers!

Le Travail Ne Sera Pas Assujetti.

De temps à autre on a soumis différents projets pour assurer des relations plus paisibles entre le capital et le travail. Beaucoup de personnes s'évertuent à trouver une solution au problème du travail. Quelques unes cherchent à le faire en partageant dans les profits ou par systèmes de bonus; d'autres essaient par contrâts oppressifs; d'autres présentent des projets de bienêtre, tandis que certains individus proposent la législation.

Depuis un grand nombre d'années on a fait diverses tentatives pour passer des lois pourvoyant à l'arbitrage compulsoire de différends industriels. L'idée a été de se servir de la police de l'état pour forcer les corporations et leurs em-

ployés à continuer leurs activités en dépit de toute différence qui pourrait exister en ce que se rapporte aux gages ou conditions laborieuses.

Ce plan contient deux objections fondamentales. D'abord, chaque individu sent que son travail n'est la propriété de que que ce soit, pas même de l'état, lequel ne pourrait le forcer de s'en séparer, car ce serait une servitude involontaire, ou de l'esclavage. Conséquemment, une loi qui forcerait au travail un homme qui n'est pas un criminel ou un prisonnier, est extrêmement répugnante.

En deuxième lieu, sous aucune forme spécifiée de loi d'arbitrage compulsoire, le patron commande toujours l'avantage. Il engage l'individu et paie les gages; il établit aussi les conditions laborieuses. Il a le droit d'engager et de congédier, et il peut se servir de ce pouvoir pour faire une distinction contre aucun employé qui n'est pas responsable pour les nouvelles ordonnances ou les conditions de travail qui ont été introduites.

Conséquemment, l'arbitrage compulsoire est tout simplement un effort pour forcer le travailler au travail, qu' il désire ou non, et sous des conditions qu' il ne peut controler. Si un individu a une pinte de fèves à vendre, et que le chaland ne lui offre pas un prix convenable pour ces fèves, n'est-ce pas son droit de refuser de vendre? Mais, d'après les statuts de l'arbitrage compulsoire, l'on prétend que l'homme, l'image de son Créateur, sera forcé à vendre le pouvoir de son travail, qu' il le désire ou non. La comparaison est ridicule.

La Puissance du Canada a adopté l'idée compulsoire jusqu' à un certain point, particulièrement pour ce qui s'applique aux corporations de service publie; mais un incident de date récente démontre qu' on ne peut faire une loi assez puissante pour subjuguer le travail.

Les employés du chemin de fer urbain de Hull, dans la province de Québec, ont demandé, depuis longtemps, de meilleurs gages et conditions laborieuses. La compagnie employa des tactiques dilatoires et les renvoya au statut. Finallement, les employés répudièrent le statut parce que la compagnie ne sevait pas obligée de se soumettre au decret, et donna avis que si leurs demandes n'étaient pas accordées dans les 48 heures ils se mettraient en grève et paralyseraient le système. La compagnie se soumit; elle signa un traité reconnaissant l'union et accordant l'augmentation de gages ainsi que l'amélioration des conditions de travail.

Cet incident est une preuve qu' on ne peut trouver un système qui paralysera les mains du travail. On peut s'engager mutuellement à accepter des restrictions raisonnables des deux côtés par lesquelles le principe de marché collectif peut être reconnu et exprimé dans un traité entre patron et union, d'après des conditions qui seront de nature à faire respecter les droits des deux parties, et d'après un système qui pourvoiera au réglement de toutes différences d'opinion.

Toute union locale a besoin de membres actifs; chacune d'elles a besoin de membres loyaux; chacune d'elles a besoin de membres enthousiastes, de membres consciencieux, de membres énergiques, de membres judicieux, de bons discuteurs, chacune d'elles a besoin de membres imbus des principes de justice et d'étiquité. Quant il est fondu en une masse homogène pour la protection des intérêts du labeur, le progrès vers des conditions meilleures ne peut être mis en échec d'une façon appréciable.

Les Grecs anciens employaient des noms appropriés pour les diverses formes de gouvernement. Un gouvernement par le petit nombre était désigné par eux sous le nom d'oligarchie; un gouvernement par les riches, sous le nom de plutocratie; un gouvernement par le plus grand nombre, une démocratie; un mauvais chef du peuple était nommé par eux un démagogue.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, F. H. Knollman, 1325 W. Alameda ave., Denver, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, A. N. Despain, 1212 Grant Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st. Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 400 B ave., West Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, W. B. James, 609 North Fifth st., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer John C. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Fred C. Zink, 1825 N. Payson st., Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts—President, John Morgan, 30 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.; secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Michigan—President, Garrit Verburg, 7 Oakes st., Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st. E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Bu[illegible]ess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City,

New York—President, T. Gilmore, 182 Sheridan ave., Albany, N. Y.; secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal st., Youngstown, O.; secretary-treasurer John W. Beam, 506 Adam st., Toledo, O.

Oklahoma—President, W. T. Maxwell, secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, M. Bell, 29 Alymer st., Windsor, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Tenison Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can., secretary-treasurer, O. Proulx, 301 St. Dominique st. Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

How to Frame a House

By Owen B. Maginnis

A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising wooden houses in accordance with the best practice. It also includes an easily understood system of roof framing and shows the framing methods employed in connection with brick buildings. The author presents a very interesting and useful chapter on rustic carpentry and joinery, and a chapter on miscellaneous framing, which contains valuable suggestions and will give assistance in meeting unusual problems. A chapter on house moving is of great value, 169 engravings and simple text.

Contents: Biographical Sketch of Owen B. Maginnis. Chapter 1, Balloon and Braced Frame Houses. Chapter 2, How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House. Chapter 3, Framing Roofs. Chapter 4, Rustic Carpentry and Joinery. Chapter 5, Miscellaneous Framing. Chapter 6, How to Move a House. Chapter 7, Practical and Valuable Information for Carpenters and Framers. **Cloth, Price $1.50.**

Mail cash in registered letter, postoffice or express order, or check to obtain book to

OWEN B. MAGINNIS
191 Beach Street, City Island, New York City

When Writing to Our Advertisers Kindly Mention Your Official Journal

"The Carpenter"

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET The Tool that Sets the Saw RIGHT

Your Tool Box is not complete without one. ¶Sold by leading hardware dealers. ¶Send for book, "CARE OF SAWS", free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. CO., 95 Reade Street, New York

Trade Mark

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

W. A. Ives Mfg. Co., Wallingford, Conn.: July 24, 1916.

Gentlemen—Please send me catalogue just printed for Union men. I am a user of "Mephisto" bits and consider that they outclass any bit which I have ever used or have seen on the market. I can distribute a few circulars among Union men if you so desire. Respectfully yours,

FRANK M. CAYTING, Millinocket, Maine.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

JOHN F. TOBIN, *President*
CHAS. L. BAINE, *Sec'y-Treas.*

Named Shoes Are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

Do not buy Any Shoe

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this *Union Stamp.*

All Shoes Without the Union Stamp Are Always Non-Union

Do not accept any excuse for the absence of the *Union Stamp.*

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street Boston, Massachusetts

Old Members and the Question of Old Age Relief.

(Continued From Page 36.)

means so that each one can do a share in this humane work and fulfill a part of the U. B. obligation. What a great aid to a proposed pension system it would be to be able to contribute about $50,000 from the treasuries of the various locals. Such a sum could come from Section 57, Contingent Fund, for that paragraph, on line 6, reads, after the words, "proceeds of entertainments," "and may levy an assessment in accordance with provisions governing special assessments." Then follows: "This fund may be ued for the relief of aged members, etc."

Now, under the contingent fund, let the old members of each Local Union agitate for entertainments such as fairs and prize contests for union-made articles, entertain the younger members and their friends with dances, etc.; also have addresses by well-known speakers and have the wives of the members assist. A pension system will benefit the latter, too.

My Magazine FREE For Six Months **INVESTING FOR PROFIT**

Send me your name and address right NOW and I will send you INVESTING FOR PROFIT magazine *absolutely free* for six months. It tells how to get the utmost earnings from your money—how to tell good investments—how to pick the most profitable of sound investments. It reveals how capitalists make $1,000 grow to $22,000—in fact gives you the vital investing information that should enable you to *make your money grow proportionately.* I have decided this month to give 500 six-months subscriptions to INVESTING FOR PROFIT *free.* Every copy

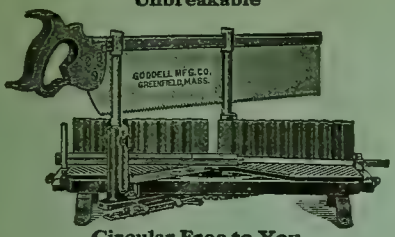
WORTH AT LEAST $10.00

to every investor—perhaps a fortune. Send your name and address now, mention this paper and get a *free* introductory subscription. Conditions may prevent repeating this offer. Better take it now. You'll be willing to pay 10c a copy after you have read it six months.

H. L. Barber, Pub., R. 519, 30 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

GOODELL-PRATT
1500 GOOD TOOLS

ALL-STEEL MITRE BOX
Unbreakable



Circular Free to You

Goodell-Pratt Company
TOOLSMITHS
Greenfield, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Rider Agents Wanted

in each town to ride and show a new 1917 model **"RANGER"** bicycle. Write for our *liberal terms.*

DELIVERED FREE on approval and **30 days' trial.** Send for big **free** catalog and particulars of *most marvelous offer* ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our **low prices** and *remarkable terms.*

FACTORY CLEARING SALE—a limited number of old models of various makes, $7 to $12. **A few good** second-hand wheels $3 to $8. Write if you want a bargain. **Tires,** lamps, wheels, sundries and repair parts for all makes of bicycles, *at half usual prices.* **Write us** before buying.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. B-229 CHICAGO

Mr. Carpenter:

Satisfaction is Assured When You Use Oak Flooring

Landlords offering houses *for sale* or *for rent recognize* the *value* of *OAK FLOORING* and that is why they *emphasize OAK FLOORING* in their *ads* in *newspapers.* They know that *OAK FLOORING* is sure to *attract a better class* of *tenants* or *buyers.*

Three-eighths inch Clear or *Select Plain OAK FLOORING* makes a very *economical* and *attractive* floor. It is *easy to lay* and will give *complete satisfaction.*

Three-eighths inch OAK FLOORING is very *adaptable* for covering old pine floors in old houses or in new houses over cheap sub-floors. Three-eighths inch OAK FLOORING, when laid, has all the appearance of 13-16 inch.

OAK FLOORING represents the very *best kind of investment* and is always sure to give *lasting satisfaction.*

All reputable lumber dealers sell OAK FLOORING.

Write for booklet—"America's Best Flooring."

The Oak Flooring Bureau
1357 Conway Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

PUT THIS IN YOUR KIT

Here's a tool no carpenter can afford to be without to meet the unusual boring situations that come up.

MILLERS FALLS
EXTENSION BIT HOLDER No. 6

Chuck follows into a ⅝-inch hole, yet holds bit with an immovable grip.

Jaws of one piece of the toughest steel.

Outer sleeve telescopes over inner spindle, combining lightness and strength.

Takes up little room in the kit—extended easily in a second—collapsed, 16½ ins.; extended, 24 ins.

Mechanics Handbook, full of valuable information, never compiled before, free on request. Send for Pocket Catalog.

Millers Falls Co.
"Toolmaker to the Master Mechanic."
Millers Falls, Mass.
N. Y. Office, 28 Warren St.

TOOL Book Free!

We want to send you our Tool Book with our compliments. With this book before you, you are in the same position as if you were able to go through a big wholesale tool house and select from the immense stocks. This book enables you to buy

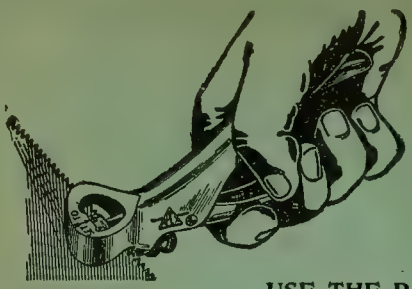
Tools at Wholesale Prices

You will recognize many of the well-known brands in the big selection offered. You will find the name "Lakeside" on many, *our own brand,* and it stands for the *highest quality.* The Tool Book will post you on tool prices. Every tool carries our well-known guarantee of absolute satisfaction.

Send for the Tool Book Today.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Dept. AH531
New York Chicago Kansas City
Fort Worth, Tex. Portland, Ore.
Write House Nearest You.



Morrill Sawsets

are designed to set saws according to standard saw practice, and if properly used will set them exactly the same as when they leave the manufacturer. The "Special" is for hand saws used on the average run of woods, but on wet, green or very soft woods, or where a very large set is required, a No. 1 Sawset should be used.

USE THE RIGHT SAW SET

as a large, powerful sawset will break the teeth of a thin hand saw; and a large, thick saw will break the parts of a small sawset.

"Special" for Hand saws not over 16 gauge.....Price,	$1.00
No. 1 for Hand saws not over 16 gauge.....	1.00
No. 3 for Cross-cut and Circular saws 14 to 20 gauge.....	1.50
No. 4 for Champion and M tooth saws 14 to 20 gauge.....	1.50
No. 5 for Timber and Board saws 6 to 14 gauge.....	2.00

The "Special," Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Sawsets are packed one each in a paper carton having full directions, uses and warrant printed thereon. If your dealer does not carry the sawset you wish, and cannot get it for you, we will be glad to send you one postpaid upon receipt of price. We also manufacture BENCH STOPS, PUNCHES, NAIL PULLERS, etc.

Our name and trade mark "Apex" are stamped upon every tool of our manufacture. Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

TRADE APEX MARK

Send Five cents for a copy of "SAW POINTS" which shows how to joint, set and file saws correctly.

Chas. Morrill **93 Walker St. New York**

Don't "stand in your own light." Here is a chance to save un-necessary labor—to make your work day shorter and happier. Use these Famous SAWS that are guaranteed to run easier, cut faster and hold their edge longer than any other brand in the world.

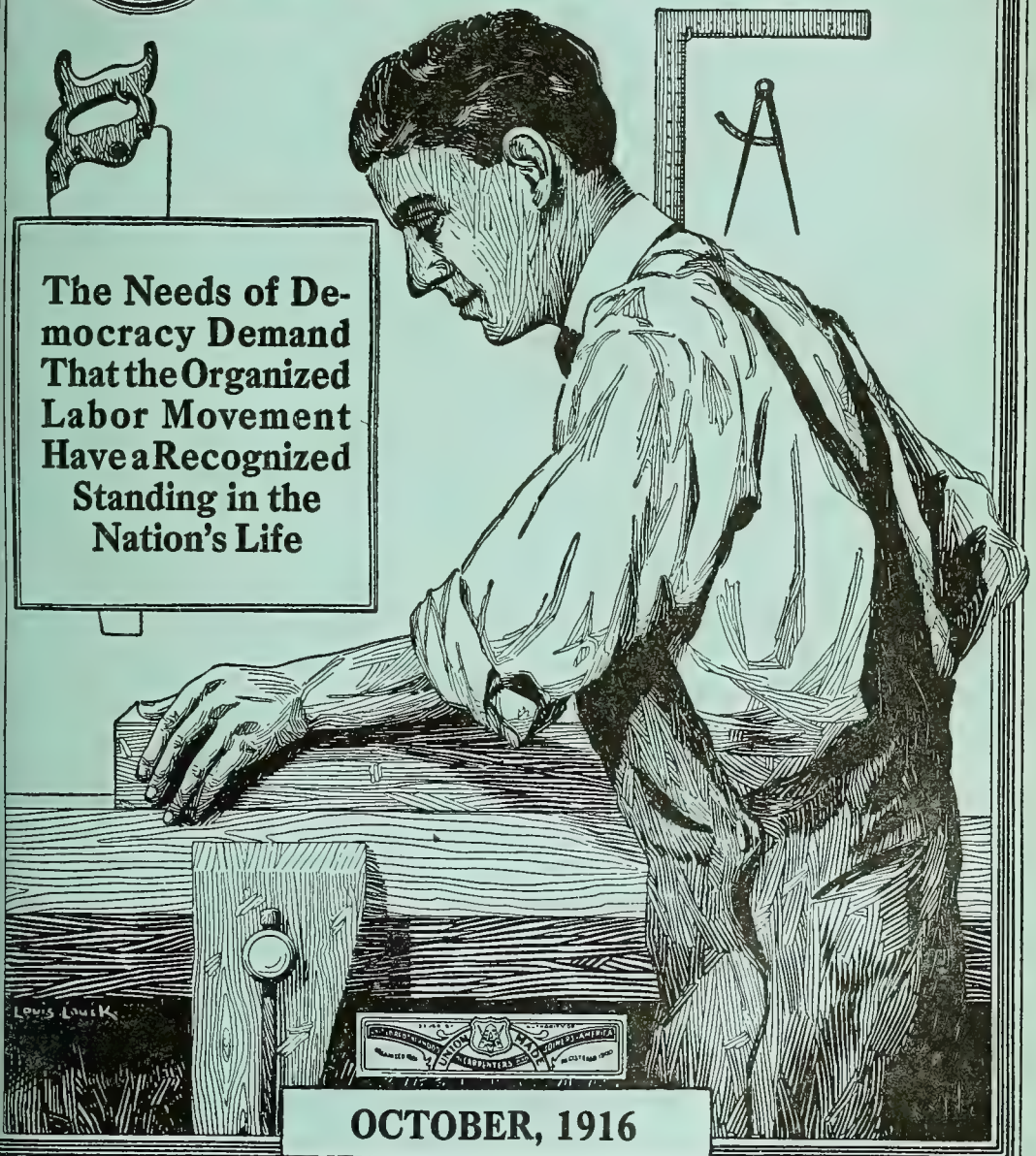
DEMAND ATKINS at your dealers. Look for our name on the blade. None other are genuine. If your dealer won't supply you, write us and give us his name.

We still have a few gold plated Hand Saw Watch Charms for our good friends. Send us ten cents and get yours with a copy of our Saw Sense and Time Book free.

E. C. Atkins & Company, Inc.

Indianapolis, Indiana

The Carpenter



The Needs of Democracy Demand That the Organized Labor Movement Have a Recognized Standing in the Nation's Life

OCTOBER, 1916

CYPRESS "THE WOOD ETERNAL"

has no equal for porch construction. It seems to be pretty fully demonstrated that for all porch construction, porch floors, porch columns, steps and rails, the rot-resistant quality of "The Wood Eternal" gives it unequaled *investment value* for this class of work. Cypress is famous for "staying put."

Let our **"CARPENTERS' DEPARTMENT"** help YOU. Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable Counsel. We invite Correspondence with a serious purpose in it.

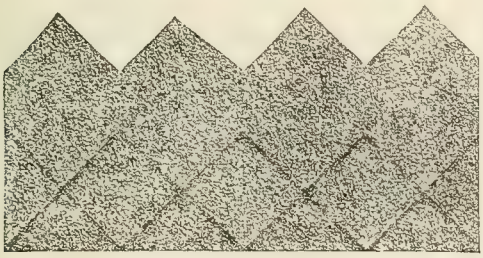
Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Ass'n

1252 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, Louisiana
1252 Heard Nat'l Bank Building, Jacksonville, Florida

INSIST ON CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL LUMBER DEALER'S. IF HE HASN'T IT, LET US KNOW IMMEDIATELY

Everlastingly Good!

That's the biggest point to remember about FLEX-A-TILE Asphalt Slab Shingles. ¶More important than their actual, immediate saving in material, labor, nails and freight is this proved fact; ***They are the most enduring roofing on the market.***



FLEX-A-TILE Diamond Point Slab, laid in American Diamond Style

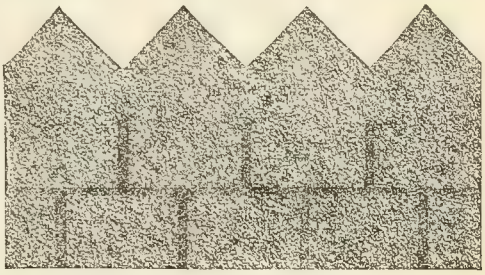
If you want a reputation as a builder whose work *lasts*—who has customers come to him instead of he going to them—roof ***permanently*** with

FLEX-A-TILE Asphalt Slab Shingles

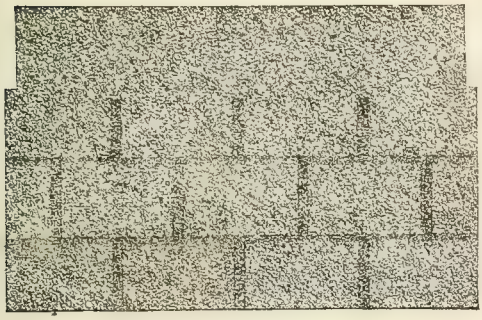
All FLEX-A-TILE Shingles are made with the same exacting, scientific care that has made the name "Heppes" Standard in asphalt roofing.

Pure wool felt is saturated with twice its weight of high-melt, oil-free asphalt; over this we lay a coating of tough, rubber-like gilsonite, and into this is compressed under tons of pressure the beautiful crushed slate or granite surfacing. The result is a shingle that wears like iron—cannot rot, rust, split or curl, and only grows richer in color with age.

SAVE { 50 Per Cent in Labor / 35 Per Cent in Freight / 38 Per Cent in Nails



FLEX-A-TILE Reversible Slab, laid in American Shingle Style



FLEX-A-TILE Style 4 Slab laid in American Shingle Style

No time is wasted in chalk-lining—FLEX-A-TILE Slabs automatically space and gauge themselves. Only five nails are needed for every four shingles. Their shape means less weight and consequently less freight.

Send For a Free Sample

You must see these shingles in their actual colors of red and green to realize their beauty. Just drop us a line mentioning your business and we will forward liberal samples, prices and complete information.

Good Agencies Still Open

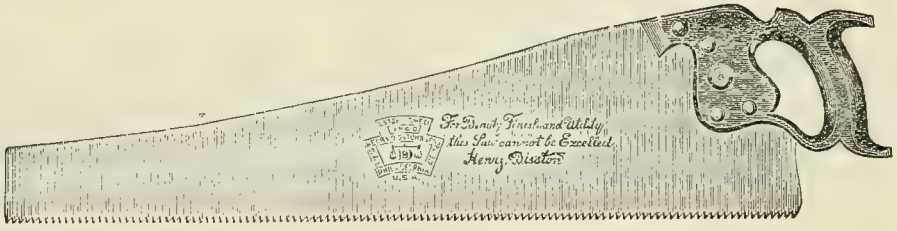
Many localities still need a live agent to gather in the profits from selling FLEX-A-TILE products. Write and secure the facts on our proposition. Write *today.*

The Heppes Company

Dept. J-1049 Kilbourne Avenue Chicago, Illinois

Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingle Utility Board No-Tar Asphalt Paint Other Guaranteed Heppes Products

The largest plant in the world, the most modern equipment, and seventy-six years of specialized experience are behind



DISSTON SAWS

That's why there are probably more of them sold than all other makes combined. The carpenters know.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

All communications regarding advertising space in The Carpenter should be addressed to John Morrison, advertising manager, 25 Third Avenue, New York City.

Volume XXXVI—No. 10 Established in 1881 | INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1916 | One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

When the Frost is on the Punkin

When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock,
And you hear the kyouck and gobble of the struttin' turkey-cock,
And the clackin' of the guineys, and the clickin' of the hens,
And the rooster's hallylooyer as he tiptoes on the fence;
O, it's then the time a feller is a-feelin' at his best,
With the risin' sun to greet him from a night of peaceful rest,
As he leaves the house, bare-headed, and goes out to feed the stock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

The husky, rusty russel of the tossels of the corn,
And the raspin' of the tangled leaves, as golden as the morn;
The stubble in the furries—kindo' lonesome-like, but still
A-preachin' sermuns to us of the barns they growed to fill;
The strawstack in the medder, and the reaper in the shed;
The hosses in their stalls below—the clover overhead!—
O, it sets my heart a-clickin' like the tickin' of a clock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Carpenter

NINETEENTH GENERAL CONVENTION OPENS AT FORT WORTH.

UNDER auspicious circumstances the Nineteenth General Convention of the U. B. opened in Fort Worth, Texas, on Monday, September 18, the General Officers and delegates receiving an unusually warm reception from the civic authorities, citizens in general and from our Fort Worth brothers.

Nothing was left undone to make every visitor feel at home in "the Empire City of the Southwest," and the local Committee on Arrangements was on the job from the moment the first delegate arrived ladeling out the genuine brand of Texan hospitality. Numerous festivities marked the opening days of the convention and occupied much of the time of the delegates outside of the daily business sessions.

One tragic incident, however, marked the opening of the convention and threw a gloom over the assembling delegates when it became known that Thomas Gilmore, of Albany, N. Y., president of the New York State Council, had died suddenly at the Texas and Pacific station upon his arrival in Fort Worth on the previous Thursday. A fitting tribute of respect was paid to the memory of the deceased brother by the delegates then in the city, the body being forwarded back to Albany by the G. E. B., which designated two Fort Worth brothers to accompany same as a guard of honor.

A parade headed by the city officials and police, and of which W. E. Hemsell, business agent of L. U. 208 and chairman of the Arrangements Committee, was grand marshal, marked the opening of the convention on Monday morning. On arrival at the convention hall, Brother O. K. Helfenstine, president of L. U. 208, was introduced by E. W. Hemsell as temporary chairman. The latter, in the name of the Union carpenters of Fort Worth, welcomed the delegates to the city and then introduced the Rev. Dr. Carr, of the Broadway Presbyterian church, who delivered the opening invocation.

A welcome on behalf of the commercial bodies of Fort Worth was delivered by Mr. Ben F. Keith, of the Chamber of Commerce, who outlined some of the plans arranged for the entertainment of the delegates. "You have," he said, "conferred a great honor upon us in holding your convention here, and I may say to you now that when going after future conventions we expect to refer to the fact that we have had the pleasure of entertaining the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. We know that will be a good argument in our favor."

Mayor E. T. Tyra was the next speaker and greeted the visitors on behalf of the city, remarking that "one of the greatest and, I might say, the only pleasure the mayor of a city has is to welcome conventions like this."

On behalf of organized labor in the State of Texas, Edward Cunningham, president of the State Federation of Labor, assured the delegates they were among friends and would be treated with every kindness. He referred to the time, not so many years ago, when a meeting such as this convention was looked upon with some suspicion by those who are now Labor's friends. "At that time," he said, "they did not realize what labor organizations meant or what they stood for, but I am glad to say that things have changed and the minds of the people of Texas have been entirely reformed so far as labor organizations are concerned. They are recognized as a factor in the welfare of the State and of the communities in which they take an active interest.

"Let me assure you delegates here that the laboring people of Texas are proud to have you in the State, and it is an honor to us to have the convention here. Your organization is one of the greatest in the labor movement, and as such we depend upon you and look up to you to do things in a harmonious manner, acting along the lines that will redound to the best credit of yourselves and the labor movement in general.

Again I thank you and welcome you to the State of Texas in the name of the labor organizations of Texas."

State Labor Commissioner C. W. Woodman, in his address of welcome, said that in legislative ways more remedial laws had been placed upon the statute books of Texas than in any other State. In civic affairs in Fort Worth it had been more than twelve years since an enemy of labor had held a public position. Continuing, he said:

I know in the administering of the forty-odd so-called labor laws that fully 75 per cent. of the people benefited by those laws, each one of which was secured by organized labor, are non-union people, and it is a rule of the State Labor Department in enforcing those laws to impress it upon the people benefited that those laws came to them through the efforts of organized labor.

Now, my friends, as one who has spent a long life in this movement and who is not unacquainted with conventions, I am sure you will pardon me if I express this hope—that in your deliberations you let no personal, selfish interests enter therein, that you lose sight not for a moment that you are here legislating for the rank and file, the toilers back home, and that you let nothing enter into this convention that will impede that work.

General Secretary Frank Duffy was then called upon and thanked the officials of the city, the commercial bodies and all citizens for the assistance rendered in contributing to the success of the convention. Continuing, he said in part:

When we know of the friendly disposition of the officials of the city and of the citizens, not only of the city of Fort Worth, but of the State of Texas also to us, it would be well to tell them something about themselves. An old saying has it that "God helps those who help themselves," and let me tell you the carpenters of Texas have been helping themselves very liberally in the last three or four years, so liberally that they stand the eighth State in the entire United States in membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Illinois leads, New York comes second, Pennsylvania third, Massachusetts fourth, California sixth and Texas comes in the eighth place, and there are many more States than these I have mentioned, so they are entitled to some praise.

Now, Mr. Mayor, citizens and friends, these boys have been fighting for things, and are still fighting. We want better working conditions; we don't want to work under slavish conditions, we want to work under American conditions. We want better working hours; we want better wages; we want better homes, happier homes; we want our children educated; we want them to be better men and women than we have been if it is possible, and better American citizens. And here you have the sentiment of the Unions of the U. B. from way up in Alaska down to the Canal Zone, from Halifax to San Diego, Cal., in electing delegates and sending them to this convention at Fort Worth. Our organization knows no North or no South, no East or no West, no boundary line, no imaginary line between us and our fellow-workers in Canada.

While our Government is doing great things which we are proud of and which we stand for, still there are some things they are not doing that we want them to do. They are taking up the great questions of the day; they are doing away with waste. The conservation of the forests, of wood, conservation of water, conservation of minerals, conservation of everything except one—conservation of human life. As an organization we are fighting for conservation of human life, and we ask our national Government and our Representatives in Congress to fight for conservation of human life, just as well as they fought for and put in force the eight-hour day for the railroad men, just as they have established workmen's compensation and employers' liability. We want them to keep going on and on, with us standing behind them. We want these things and more in our organizations, and in our conventions we have discussed these great, big questions of the day that you gentlemen who are not members of our organization do not think we have under consideration at all.

We have great questions affecting these men here, the taking care of the old men is one of the greatest questions, whether it is an old age pension or whether it is a home for the man who is unable to work. We know that our Government is taking care of the man who fights for his country, whether on land or on sea, but our Government does not take care of the man in the industrial battle. And so we have come here to this city to take up the question of taking care of the old man in his infirmities, who has fought for better things, who fought for the things we are enjoying now.

And we are looking to the younger fellows who are following us and getting a far better wage than we got when we were their age, that they will go down in their pockets now in order to create this fund or to build this home for the protection of the old members of our craft.

We have the question before us, too, at this convention that we had at the last convention of taking care of the young man, or, in other words, of giving him the trade. It is said that we refuse to give the trade to Young America. It cannot be said that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America refused, because we went on record at the Des Moines convention in 1910 in favor of industrial education and vocational training through our public schools. In other words, we wanted to get away from that education, that part of it at least that is no good to our boys and girls and will be of no use to them when they go out into the world to earn their living. We said to the school authorities: "Cut out the refuse." What do the children want with the dead languages, or with ancient history? Give them a good, practical education, prepare them for the trades they want to follow and we will give them the practical end of it. It takes practice and theory combined to make an A No. 1, up-to-date, qualified carpenter who can do carpenter work and not be ashamed of it.

We have many other great questions such as working agreements, international working agreements with our employers. We have said to our employers: "If you are fair in one place you must be fair all over, and if you are not fair all over you can't be fair in one place alone."

Another great question we have to deal with, the curse of the labor movement, is the question of jurisdiction, or, as they call it in the old country, the question of overlapping. Modern construction, modern methods and modern material have a great deal to do with this, and so we have jurisdictional disputes arising between this or the other set of men. The architect can't settle it, the owner can't settle it, the whole police can't settle it, our own National Government can't settle it. The only

ones who can settle a dispute between the carpenters and other trades are the carpenters sitting here in this convention.

The Hon. Louis J. Wortham, in the unavoidable absence of Governor Ferguson, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the State. He assured them that the Governor would later appear in person at the convention and address the delegates. In the course of his remarks, he said:

Texas, of all the States in the American Union, has, through its public men, kept the position of a leader in enacting that character of legislation that has worked in the end to the best advantage of the workingmen of every vocation in life. I was glad indeed to hear your worthy Secretary announce the doctrine that this brotherhood had committed itself to the policy of training its young men industrially and vocationally. If there is a State in the American Union that has done more to emphasize that idea than Texas, I would like some intelligent student of the industrial acts of States to say to the contrary. Texas early went on record in favor of an eight-hour law in all industries. Texas went on record, through a Texas Senator, in so amending the industrial acts and providing the greatest piece of constructive legislation of its character in all the history of the American commonwealth, so that hereafter the world will know that American labor is no longer a commodity or an article of commerce.

If I were disposed to consume your time I might say that in the case of the Federal statutes Texas has anticipated the Federal Government in passing a child labor law. But about these questions you are not particularly concerned. I have no brief by which I can admonish you or advise you, and if I did I would not exercise the privilege.

In reference to the legislation commented on by the previous speaker, let me say to the thoughtful men before me that if you will lay the matter before your States from which you hail you will have no difficulty in controlling national legislation, because as the States go so goes the States' Representatives in the Federal Congress, so far as progressive legislative enactment is involved. And if you are wise amongst your own people and constructively wise before the legislators of your respective States, you will have not the remotest difficulty in commanding the services of the National Congress whenever you shall move as a united body and so command them.

Texas is neither Northern, Southern, Western or Eastern, and I particularly appreciate the remarks by your Secretary a moment ago when he said that your organization is influenced by no sectional or boundary lines, but that it is a great, composite and conglomerate organization, pledged man to man, to better the conditions of every man who labors for the betterment of his fellowmen. Texas is as much Northern as she is Southern, and she is as much Eastern as she is Western. Therefore, I again repeat the idea that I have heretofore advanced: you are in the proper atmosphere to consider these questions, these vexatious questions which your Secretary has defined as jurisdictional and overlapping.

General President Hutcheson was then introduced as permanent chairman of the convention, and in the course of his opening address, said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Friends, and Members of the Brotherhood: Some two years ago, at our convention in Indianapolis, there was extended to us an invitation to hold our Nineteenth General Convention in the city of Fort Worth. At that time we were told by the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, by the representative of the Mayor of the city and by the representatives of our brotherhood from this city of the many pleasures, conveniences and hospitalities that we would enjoy if we would accept the invitation. This gathering this morning is the beginning of that session. You have heard the many kind remarks that have been made and the expressions of hospitality extended to us. That is the beginning of the fulfillment of the promises made to us two years ago. And while we will accept and participate in the many festivities and entertainments that have been arranged for us, we don't want to overlook the main object of our gathering in this city; namely, to legislate for the advancement of our organization, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the greatest organization of skilled mechanics in the world.

And while entering into these questions and considering the various phases of the problems that we will have to consider, I hope and trust that each and every delegate will realize the responsibility that rests upon him and the fact that he was sent here by his Local Union to represent them in these deliberations, and I trust that all of you will put forth every honest possible effort to see that the matters that come before this convention are given due and proper consideration, and that the principles and laws of the U. B. are observed and upheld.

I want to assure you that in my position of presiding officer of this convention I shall endeavor to be fair and impartial; I shall endeavor to the utmost of my ability to see that each and every delegate is given consideration and receives the attention that he is entitled to. And after our business sessions are over and we are then in a position to take advantage of and participate in the festivities arranged through the hospitality of the people of this city, let us not forget that we are American citizens, members of an organization second to none on the North American continent; let us conduct ourselves in a manner that will reflect credit to the various localities where we live, and to the brotherhood in particular.

A humorous interlude then occurred, during which the members of the city commission of Fort Worth came forward, headed by Mayor Tyra, tendered their resignations and invested the General Officers and a number of delegates with the insignia of their civic offices.

The first business session took place Monday afternoon and opened with the reading of telegrams extending fraternal greetings to the delegates and the report of the Credentials Committee, which was received and adopted. Following this a discussion took place regarding the situation which developed from the demand of representatives of the suspended New York locals asking that they be seated in the convention. On motion, it was decided that the matter should be referred for investigation to a committee

of five members, to be elected by the convention from the delegates on the floor, same to review the New York situation in its entirety and report back to the convention.

At Tuesday morning's session a lengthy communication was read from President Gompers of the A. F. of L. regretting that events of importance and circumstances beyond his control made a visit to Fort Worth impossible. In conveying to the delegates the conclusions of the last A. F. of L. convention, he appealed for "a more general acceptance of the American Federation of Labor's conception as to what will make not only to the greater expansion and effectiveness of your brotherhood, but will also aid in the establishment of a more effective, co-operative and harmonious action among the several great trade unions in the American labor movement." Continuing, he said:

I should have liked to review the history, the growth, the wonderful achievements of your brotherhood, and the great advantages in the life, the work and the homes of the carpenters of America. It would have been a great pleasure to me to recount the splendid contribution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to the general growth of our movement and of our fellow-workers, our fellow-men. It would have been an occasion where I could recount some of the achievements not only of the men who are now so splendidly giving service to your organization, but to pay tribute to the memory of some of the great men who have now passed to the Great Beyond: The founder of the brotherhood, the late P. J. McGuire; the great work and the passing away of James Kirby, the late President of your organization, whom it was your and my great pleasure to observe occupy the Presidential chair of your organization at the last convention, where I had the honor and privilege of meeting you and him; and all the other men, those who have done so much and because of their number cannot here be named. It is not vain to express the hope and the confidence that the men, the officers and great rank and file of your brotherhood will measure up to the great responsibilities devolving upon you and them and that the work of your convention will redound to the great benefit of the men engaged in the carpentry trade, to the growth, development, strength, power and influence of the United Brotherhood.

The San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, after thorough discussion, adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the president of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee of five representing international unions, of which he (the president) shall be a member, with instructions that this committee of five attend the convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and endeavor to get them to recede from the position they have taken in respect to this claim of jurisdiction."

The duty of selecting a committee of five representing international unions was a task of utmost difficulty. Men not only qualified to perform this duty, but occupying positions of responsibility are not available. They are all, or nearly all of them, busily occupied in the affairs affecting their own trades and organizations. In addition, the affairs of the labor movement at the present time have so shaped themselves that it is an utter impossibility for the president of the American Federation of Labor to leave this vicinity for the time which would be required in traveling to Fort Worth, remaining there for the necessary period required in the performance of the mission directed by our convention, and the time that would necessarily be involved in the return trip. Indeed, you will realize that I cannot very well undertake a trip to Fort Worth, Texas, without accepting the invitations of some of our fellow trade unionists of Texas and other States.

But in addition, the most keenly interesting conference was held covering fully two days in New York City, in which President Hutcheson, General Secretary Duffy and Executive Board Member Potts, representing your brotherhood, and President Hynes, Secretary Bray and Committeeman Redding represented the sheet metal workers, with Vice-Presidents Duncan and O'Connell and the undersigned representing the American Federation of Labor. Every effort was made for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment of the differences and claims to jurisdiction of the respective organizations, but without avail, and yet an arrangement was made by which another conference of the representatives of your brotherhood and of the sheet metal workers shall be held at the time of the meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L., about the middle of October, 1916, and there to make a further effort to reach an agreement.

And inasmuch as a conference had not yet been arranged between the representatives of your brotherhood and of the International Association of Machinists, in which the same instruction was conveyed as in the case of the sheet metal workers, and for which identical resolution was adopted as already quoted above, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, realizing all these circumstances, have therefore directed that I should write you instead of at this time undertaking to select a committee to accompany me to your convention.

Of course I realize that it is not an easy matter to try and persuade men, and particularly a convention of men representing your great brotherhood, to recede from a course upon which a previous convention had already decided. And yet I feel and express the feelings and the hopes of the great labor movement of America that your convention will rise to the importance of this occasion and authorize your Executive Board in making agreements with other trades, to recede from some of the claims to jurisdiction which are not only new to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, but held by many to be unjustified. There is no action which your convention can take in persuance of such a course but what will bring honor, credit and advantage to your membership and your organization respecting the rights of the men of other crafts and organizations, and make toward a greater effectiveness, harmony and solidarity of the entire labor movement in general and the building trades in particular. May I not join in the hope that the appeal which the organized workers of America have commissioned me to express and convey to you will find lodgment in your judgment and your conscience?

Never in the history of the labor movement of America, never in the history of America, has our labor movement been confronted with such potential antagonism on the part of labor's enemies. Never has it been quite so necessary for the toilers of America to unite, to federate and act in the spirit of fraternity and solidarity. Never has opportunity been

quite so much at our disposal and shaping as now.

The world of labor looks upon the leadership of our great organizations, of our great trade unions, to guide aright the interests and the welfare of the toilers. The hopes of labor for justice, freedom and humanity lie in the hands of the organized labor movement, of which your brotherhood is so great a part. May the hopes and expectations of the rank and file of labor not be disappointed. Officers, delegates, men of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, I appeal to you not only as a man and a citizen, but as president of the American Federation of Labor, that you may rise to the fullest opportunity and occasion which is now in your hands.

A motion accepting the explanation given by President Gompers for his inability to attend the convention was amended by consent to include the consideration of the subject-matter of the communication by a sub-committee of five delegates from the convention, to be appointed by the General President.

The committee elected by the convention to take up the New York situation resulted in the selection of the following: P. H. McCarthy, A. J. Howlett, John A. Metz, W. E. Hemsell and Charles Hann. Later it was announced that Brother Metz, president of the Chicago District Council, was chosen chairman of the committee and Brother Howlett, of Boston, secretary. On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of former President Kirby and the late Thomas Gilmore, president of the New York State Council, and out of respect to the deceased brothers the convention adjourned Tuesday afternoon to reconvene the following morning, Wednesday, September 20. A full review of the work of the convention will appear in the November Carpenter.

ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT.

(By Wm. J. Shields.)

THERE are four essentials that control the life and success of the labor societies. First and most important is organization. Second is management. Third, finance, and last, but by no means least, is loyalty. In the first particular we have produced a remarkable showing, unquestionably as fine a craft organization as is known in the world. Its record of accomplishments in the short span of its life is most satisfying. Its future is dependent on the other three essentials. Our experience is similar to other forms of society of like character; with age comes increased responsibilities, and to successfully meet the issue it becomes apparent that some changes in our system of government must be forthcoming so that progressiveness may continue and the usefulness of the organization be made still more attractive.

It is unquestionably true that a great saving could be produced through a more scientific arrangement of the laws governing the United Brotherhood. More revenue, both by our National Office and the affiliated locals, represents our greatest need. The supplying of this, in a way that will be satisfying to the rank and file, should be our aim, and the pruning out of all useless expense, backed by the continuing of an efficient, interested management, should produce results. Confidence in leadership is a great asset in the prospects and life of all kinds of enterprise, and surely the work we are engaged in represents the greatest of all enterprises, as it concerns not dollars and cents, but the welfare of humanity. We have been most fortunate in the selection of the managing force of the U. B.; we have had no grounds of complaint. They have honestly administered the law and supervised the general interests, but the laws are of our making, and in considering the revenue and the way it is used, we find that the responsibility of designating the amount and the use of same is vested in the membership, so if we are to make changes in our system of government we, the rank and file, must assume the responsibility and it is urgently necessary that some serious thought be given to what changes will be most advantageous to the general interests. We need to keep in mind that our National Organization has a future ahead of it and that its

future is dependent on the judgment we exercise.

One line of thought that the present administration has been working on is the centralization of our forces. It has proven true that the dividing of districts into small sections and the locating of unions in the said sections has not produced the best results in the latter day organization. In the earlier ages, when the necessity of trade unionism was not fully understood, it was good judgment to establish unions close to the homes of those whom we were desirous of reaching, but now that we have inculcated into the mind of the worker the absolute necessity of organization, we can with profit turn our attention to the centralizing process, which means less machinery, and the least machinery we operate the greater the saving of our finance, and naturally the less friction. The importance of this reform is not as yet fully understood by the membership, but our experimenting will develop results that will prove the wisdom of the departure from the old way to the new.

Realizing the necessity of economy, there are many who are convinced that our National Convention system is an unnecessary extravagance. At these biennial gatherings there are assembled at a place agreed on some three hundred and fifty, four hundred or four hundred and fifty delegates. The cost of getting together this number of representatives for the duration of the session, with the other expenses incidental to the carrying through of the program, is simply out of proportion to the benefits derived. With the referendum system beyond its experimental stages to care for needed changes in laws we can profitably modernize our convention system. I feel I am within a reasonable estimate when I place the amount possible to save in this particular at $40,000 annually. The sessions of conventions might be extended from the present two-year basis to, say four years, or even five years, with as good results, if not better, to the general interests. Those who have followed the results of National conventions recognize this fact, that the very few changes of law responsible to these gatherings could be effected by a submission to the referendum of the membership, accompanied by a circular letter explaining the necessity for or against the propositions. With the State Council operating throughout our territory, and they holding their annual gatherings, that would relieve the necessity of meeting so often in National convention.

Then again, while dealing with this question of National convention there is another phase of the situation that is worthy of consideration; that is the lessening of the number of delegates. The basis of representation could be enlarged, to the effect of reducing the number of delegates to possibly one-half the present number, with a possibility of a higher class legislation and an economy in expense. This new representative system could be made more representative than the present system, as it should be possible to substitute a plan where all our unions might be represented on the convention floor rather than the part representation as a result of our present system. Why should we waste our resources in assembling, say four hundred delegates, to put into form the amendments to our laws and give attention to the other matters of concern, if half that number can do the work as well if not better?

Some may answer that the larger force is beneficial to the best interest and worth the money it costs, for the reason that situations of one kind or another arise that produce friction and create discord that, unless checked, are apt to seriously affect the machinery as a whole. We are most fortunate in the thirty-five years of our existence that no serious mishap of the kind mentioned has weakened our structure. The membership has been loyal to the craft organization. They understand fully that loyalty is the quality which prompts success; that it keeps us true to the things we undertake. It means definite direction, fixity of purpose, steadfast-

ness. We know that success hinges on loyalty. Be true to your National and State organizations, your District Council, your Local Union, your brother member, and be true to yourself. Nature helps the loyal man. If you are careless, slipshod, indifferent, Nature assumes that you wish to be a nobody and grants your desire. In the laws that govern us we provide for differences of opinion and a way to settle these disputes as they arise. The members who are loyal to the principle "united we stand, divided we fall," at all times resort to the law to settle the grievance and are willing to abide by the decision rendered. No man or body of men ever succeeded in attempting to operate outside the law. They may not be disloyal, but may be merely unloyal; they are always ripe for dissension and always imagine someone has it in for them, and they are right; every reasonable individual, and even fate and destiny, are out against them. The maxim of the United Brotherhood has been "stick," and where we have been forced to quit we have rallied to tackle a harder job. Accomplishments are dependent on unity, and so, if an emergency did arise, there is no reason to doubt but the intelligence of the membership would find a solution that would continue the unity of operation.

There are a number of earnest workers attached to our organization who adhere to our present system of conventions for the reasons that the gatherings are in the strongest sense educational, and this element of the membership feel that the willing worker should be encouraged through privileges of attending these sessions, that his usefulness may be enlarged to the general benefit of the whole. This position, in my judgment, is the strongest argument that can be used in favor of the present system. It is very similar to the group of small unions that refuse to consolidate because of local pride of one kind or another, losing sight, through their pride, of the benefits possible through modernizing their machinery. The earnest, active worker in the trade union cause is bound to advance in knowledge through the very fact of his activeness. It is not wholly necessary that his mind should be governed by what the other fellow says or does, but he must be doing and experimenting for himself if he is to eventually lead. I, personally, have the greatest respect for this class of members, and if it were not for the imperative need of a financial plan that will better care for our trade protective system and meet the liabilities of our donation promises, we might withhold opposition and allow the older method to continue. But when we are confronted with a financial situation that presents at best not over a dollar and a half per capita to meet the liabilities, we are forced to the necessity of correcting the situation, and the start should be made by reducing to a maximum the expenses without impairing the usefulness of the organization. What shortage remains after this must come in higher dues, and there should be no question about the loyalty of the membership to respond when shown that the arrangement of law permits of no waste.

The United Brotherhood will occupy a higher position of respect in the mind of the membership when in a position to more fully meet its obligations and defend its objects of demanding and obtaining a larger proportion of the products of life. The employer will show a greater respect for the desires as emanating from our lodge rooms when better financed, and in this respect comes in another line of economy. It has been truthfully said that money rules the world, and if we are to control our situation we must be so financed that our rights will be respected and conceded without open conflict. This condition will prevail when the employer learns that he has not only men to contend with, but money also. Surely it is not going too far when we demand for the human being the same recognition that is conceded to the inanimate matter necessary to the line of work we represent.

I have touched on but a few of the many lines on which both our Local

Unions and National Organizations can economize. There is no doubt that once the mind force was centered on the necessity of cutting out the waste, many other suggestions would be forthcoming that would naturally help the situation and improve our financial standing to a degree of greater usefulness, not only to ourselves, but to the general labor movement as a whole.

E. A. Filene, in addressing the Cleveland Merchants' Association, said that the American manufacturer's superiority over his foreign competitors is the greater size of his scrapheap and his constantly adding to that scrapheap half-used machinery, which he replaces with better and newer machines, with better and newer ideas. But ideas grow out of date as fast as machinery, and the successful labor organization of today must be as willing to add to the scraphead of ideas, when producing waste, as the manufacturer is to add to his scrapheap of machinery. Great as the changes in the industrial methods have been, the changes in men's ideas have been still greater during the lifetime of the present labor movement. This age has developed not only bigger, broader men, but also a bigger, broader conception of the necessity of up-to-date craft organization. To continue this progress we should all try to avoid the ruts and get away from our personal feeling and to act on a broad-minded basis, considering not our personal advancement, but the good of the cause which we desire to promote.

"There are new ways and better ways
of doing old things—
Shorter paths to old goals; higher wages
for lighter labor.
Enthusiasm constantly finds wider
range;
Ideas swing in a broader scope;
Imagination's wings beat with a bolder
stroke."

THE PASSING OF A PHASE OF AMERICAN CARPENTRY.

(By Felix J. Koch.)

THEIR nearest parallel, of which we chance to know, was to be found upon the inland waterways of the Flowery Kingdom, wee little arks, one room, two rooms, three rooms long, built upon keels so staunch that one need have not a fear of what might result from the steady grind of the boat bottom upon the river bed.

"Shanty boats," the good people of Cincinnati called them; the entire flotilla which lay off the Southern railway bridge in the Ohio went by the euphonious name of "Shantytown." Shantytown, per se, was as curious an aggregation of specimens of the American carpenter and builders' art as any to be found the country over, and had Shantytown's people, its carpenters and builders (for most of the work on the boats was home industry) behaved themselves, the flotilla might, if anything, have been fostered as one of the queer corners of the "Queen City of the West" such as tourists like to seek out. Instead, Shantytown became so notorious a breeding place of vice and crime, such a menace to the health and morals of the metropolis, off which it anchored, that the city fathers ordered it burned, and Shantytown is now a thing of the not too distant past.

Viewed in the light of an interesting phase of American carpentry and building, Shantytown had much to claim attention.

Behind the building of the boats there lay the same spirit that actuates the gypsy to wander from place to place—the same wanderlust that sent the Vikings across the seas to Rhode Island and Massachusetts, the same "itch in the blood" that, away back in the dim centuries, brought our ancestors to the Volker Wanderungen—that made these folk build their arks and live on the river in the midland.

It was perhaps the most unique form

The Carpenter

of American builders' work in existence in our day. There was behind the structures, primarily, the purpose for which any houseboat might be built—to transport folk and their wares, of course. Your shanty boat carpenter arranged his craft so that, as the notion seizes, he might contract with the first passing boat to tow him upstream or down, as he wills. Only, unlike other shipping, the Shanty boatman has no cargoes on which to make revenue, and boys will put up during vacation time in their gardens. There is nothing your shanty boatman might not be while a landsman, and it was all reflected in his boats.

When the day's work in the town was done, he and his would trudge down to the river and to his ark at the banks. If the ark was growing crowded with increasing family, he and his, and perhaps a few neighbors, whom he hired, would start putting on additions

so the vessel is planned in accord, while he himself makes living otherwise.

The architecture of the boats often reflected this fact strongly. The shanty boatman "tied up," as he called it, just outside the limits of the city, out on the river and in the free lares of stream, and thence he came daily into town to work.

A carpenter he might be there; if so, then, rest assured his own arkboat was neat in accordance. Cobbler, jack-of-all-trades he might be as well, and then his building might savor of that which here and there. Or, if the times were good and he'd be growing affluent, he might start the building of a larger, finer ark.

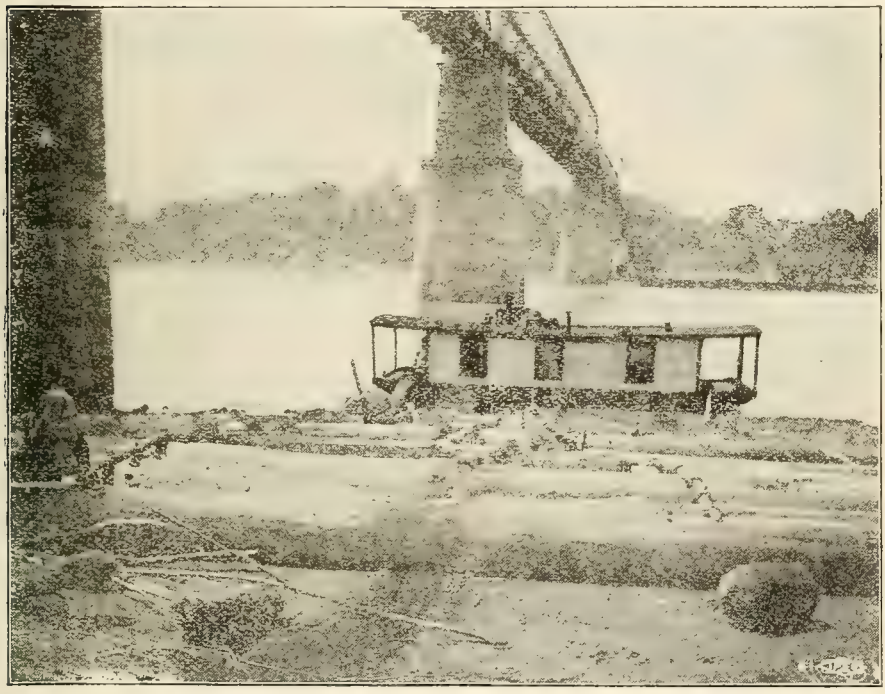
You could hardly blame him for the pains and trouble he lavished on it, for it was his little world, indeed. The lure of the river, the joys of a pleasure resort and all the comforts of home were his in the ark.

It was interesting, therefore, to explore among the shantyboats, to inspect and compare them.

Here, for instance, lay a vessel of

goodly size. Forty feet long and twelve across it measured. Three rooms there were in it, and therefore it was ranked a big boat to the ark dwellers.

The boat was constructed so that he who would board her entered by way of the kitchen. The floor to this was such that it might be used bare. There were two windows to light the room at each side. Up along the one wall—built here by the home carpenter—was a table for the customary red cover and lamp and



all-essential flypaper. There was space next to that for a chair, put severely in place, even as children might put things in order. Only on this boat, unlike ships elsewhere, the ship carpenter did not bethink him to add safeguards against storm and add little things to keep objects from rolling. It was hardly necessary on a stream like the Ohio.

Therefore, instead of building these to the wall, the owner simply moved in his old kitchen safe, of the red painted, tin front variety, and placed clock and coffey mill and matches and soap atop of same. And next the space for a safe door was built leading out to the "porch"—the deck, that is.

These deck porches of Shantytown were built for use, rest assured. Fish lines hung from them at all hours, and you who delight in the silent sport of an Izaak Walton may well envy the bliss of it. Fancy just stepping out on the porch, so to speak, and going fishing. Or, if you would idle Sunday mornings, all you need to do is to reach from your bed for your line and drop it out of the window, for the architect has built this to fit "a purpose." Meanwhile, the window is sufficiently low that you may lie back on your pillow and watch the steamers pass or the long coal barges swing slowly into the stream. You'll get the river breeze and the delightful heaving and ebbing and sensation of motion that is half the joy of an ocean trip.

Of course that room has other furnishings—range and soforth—but you pass on.

The Carpenter

The host is telling, the while, about the vessel. You can build a boat of this kind in fifteen days if you work enough men, say five or six. Some of the arkites built their boats by themselves, but as already said, the most are not good enough carpenters for that.

Boats of this larger sort, when done, are valued in Shantytown at $225 or more; smaller arks come to less.

Meanwhile you pass into the bedroom. It is about as large as such would be on land. Your host, the while, continues talking "shantyboat." The bottoms are the essential. These bottoms are repaired every two or three years. They cork them and paint them every third year. Usually a 3-inch bottom is employed, with 6-inch gunwhales, while the timbers of boat bottom may be six feet by eight as against stoving in by the ice of the winter.

Then, with a peep at the porch at the far end, you continue on to other vessels. Many, in fact most of them, are of one room only. The construction, however, is much the same; the architecture, the carpentry, the building are alike. They are all of them built on the selfsame plan, a unique little phase of their own of the carpentry and building of the American midland.

INDIANA CENTENNIAL COMPARISONS.

(By E. H. Clark.)

THIS being Centennial year, and taking the character of the celebration into consideration, it is a year to portray progress. The thing above all others which interests us most is the great advancement we have made in the industrial world.

Of the several industrial parades which have taken place in Indiana, so far I have heard of the real evolution of carpentry in none of them.

Of course the two extremes have been represented by the log cabin of the pioneer and the modern house in miniature. We realize that it would not be practicable to reproduce the ancient frame house in all its details. It would involve too much intricate labor. We must be content with a little "paper parade."

We can see occasional evidences of this old-time construction still in a good state of preservation. When one of these long-ago examples of the carpenter's art is being wrecked to make room for its modern successor, the young, and yet older workmen are interested in this silent demonstration of how father or grandfather put up a house. You will find some revelations in the art of framing in the different features of the work, and a great many of them you would do well to imitate. The house builders of years ago were good framers, but, as a rule, they had poor foundations for their product to rest upon.

It was nearly all pier work (the earlier ones) and, in a great many instances, just "niggerheads" for the overheavy frame to stand on. These, in time—and often in a short time—creeled and settled, throwing the house out of plumb and unlevel. Open joints, cracked plaster and door and window frames out of square was the result. Such a condition ruined the general appearance of the building. This defect will not obtain in our modern houses, owing to our better knowledge of foundations. We know that this is the primary consideration. In that infant age of building they used much heavier frames than was necessary. The greatest comparison between the ancient and the modern dwelling lies in the relative labor and material used in their construction. If you would tell a carpenter of the present day to do what the builders of the early days had to do in order to build a house, he would balk. There would be several good reasons, but one is entirely sufficient—he would not know how to do half the things which were imperative at that time. Do our young carpenters realize what an enormous task it was to build a house then?

(Continued On Page 50.)

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, *PUBLISHERS*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all Letters and Money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

51

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1916

The Nineteenth General Convention.

As we go to press the Nineteenth General Convention of the U. B. is in session in the city of Fort Worth, Texas, the delegates having begun their labors, following brief introductory exercises consisting of addresses of welcome by representative citizens on Monday, September 18.

Following a custom adopted in the past, we therefore present in this issue a resume of the reports which the General Officers submitted to the convention. These cover in a very comprehensive manner the workings of the organization during the last two years and touch upon practically every phase of U. B. activity and every problem presented for solution during that time. Taken collectively, these reports furnish one with a remarkable array of valuable information, with which every member of the organization would do well to familiarize himself.

The General President.

The report of General President William L. Hutcheson covered in brief form the most important matters dealt with by him since he assumed office following the death of the late General President James Kirby, and in this connection he said:

I took up the duties of General President on October 8, 1915, and the membership well knows the circumstances under which I assumed the duties of that office, owing to the death of our dear beloved brother, James Kirby. It is indeed regrettable that such a calamity should have happened as to remove Brother Kirby from our midst, but through associations I had had with him and the knowledge I had gleaned of his ideas of the manner in which the affairs of the United Brotherhood should be conducted, I have endeavored to the best of my ability to follow out those ideas and policies.

In entering upon the duties of General President, it was only natural for some of the membership to hesitate as to the stand they should take in giving me their co-operation and assistance in solving the many problems and jurisdictional disputes that confronted us. However, that was soon a thing of the past, and I cannot speak too highly for the able, earnest, efficient and unanimous manner in which the Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils have responded to my requests for assistance to back up our organization in matters pertaining to the welfare of the membership.

—Organizing—

Under this head the G. P. pointed out that the United Brotherhood covers an enormous territory and that the many diversified parts of the trade cover a jurisdiction which cannot be reckoned or decided by taking any one city and applying our trade rules therein, consequently in order to reach the goal of a 100 per cent. organization of all carpenters on the North American continent, it is necessary to keep constantly on the road a corps of efficient men acting as mediators and organizers:

In the past, the same as my predecessor, I have endeavored to at all times comply with the General Constitution, and only sent organizers to the cities and towns asking for them, or where in my judgment there were good reasons why the General Organization should have a representative present. In many instances I have not been able to send an organizer just when requested, for if this were done it would more than double the number we have at the present time and that would mean an expense

to the brotherhood which would not be justifiable for the reason that the men now on the road, in conjunction with the General Officers, are fully able to take care of the business of the organization demanding attention. Candidly speaking, I am of the opinion that the brotherhood is to be congratulated on the work accomplished by our organizing staff, and by saying this I want it understood that the majority of these men were appointed by my predecessor and I have simply endeavored to direct their work in such a manner that we could accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number of our membership.

—Apprenticeship—

Dealing with the question of the apprentices in our craft, the G. P. advocated a training which shall give the beginner an all around knowledge of carpentry and urged District Councils and Local Unions to adhere strictly to the indenture papers for apprentices drawn up by the G. E. B. in accordance with the instructions of the last convention. The observation of these rules, together with a friendly interest and assistance on the part of the membership in the welfare of the apprentice, will, he said, assure a high standard of skill and keep our organization intact in time to come.

—Strikes and Lockouts—

The important subject of strikes and lockouts was dealt with at length in the report and it was shown that those made necessary on account of disagreements between our membership and their employers during the past two years had been very successful for the reason that the General Officers had entered into the contests and aided the membership, either personally or by deputy, in securing desirable agreements:

We have found that where a General Officer or deputy arrived on the ground previous to the men being called out in many instances an agreement could be made, and the reason is very simple. Such officer or deputy is far removed from the scene of the conflict and he has no personal interest to serve. He is not biased or prejudiced and does not fear to say what is right and just for the benefit of the membership. He can approach the task before him in a calm, dispassionate manner, and usually knows and has at his command statistics showing conditions in cities and towns of a similar size to that in which the trade movement is contemplated and is ready with argument to convince the employers of the justness of the demands of our members. These means, thus employed by our General Officers, have tended to prevent many ill-advised movements and to increase the interest in our organization and to teach the employers that we are not a body of irresponsible men who do not keep agreements made, but that we are an organization of mechanics who believe in justness and fairness. And in every instance we have received the support and co-operation of our District Councils and Local Unions, with the exception of New York City, and I feel it my duty at this time to give you an account of what led up to the suspension of the former District Council of New York and the Local Unions that refused to comply with the laws of the United Brotherhood.

—The New York Situation—

The General Executive Board, when considering the various proposed trade movements, instructed the General Secretary to notify all Local Unions and District Councils where trade movements were sanctioned that if they failed to reach a settlement with their employers on or before the date the movement was to become effective they were not to remove the men from the work until such time as the General President had been notified and given an opportunity to make an effort, either in person or by representative, to bring about an adjustment of the controversy.

This communication of General Secretary Duffy to the secretary of the former New York District Council was ignored, and on the 1st of May, having failed to reach a settlement with the Building Trades Employers' Association, they removed their men from the jobs. I was notified by Board Member Guerin, who was in New York City, and I made arrangements to go there as soon as possible. On arriving in that city, in company with Board Member Guerin, I consulted with the officials of the former District Council to learn what had been done toward bringing about a settlement of their demands. The officials of the former D. C. admitted that, in their negotiations with the Building Trades Employers' Association, the best offer they could secure was one-half of the increase they were asking. They further admitted to us that they were helpless, if it came to a fight with the Building Trades Employers' Association, to properly protect and maintain the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood, for which we have been contending for years and for which many thousands of dollars of the brotherhood's money has been spent.

After conferring with the officials of the former District Council I arranged for a meeting with the Building Trades Employers' Association, and, in company with Vice-President Cosgrove and Board Member Guerin, met a committee representing the Building Trades Employers' Association, and after considerable discussion reached a settlement whereby the members of our organization received an increase of 50 cents per day, 25 cents of which was to become effective July 1st and another 25 cents to become effective September 1, 1916, thereby securing a total increase of 50 cents per day for our members.

After reaching the settlement quoted above the officials of the former District Council were informed of the terms of the settlement, at which time they raised no objections to same. They were further informed that inasmuch as their committee and a committee from the Building Trades Employers' Association had admitted that there were many infractions of the principles of our organization, a detailed working agreement would have to be arranged for by a committee representing our organization and the Employers' Association, after which the same would be submitted to the Local Unions for consideration.

Some of the individual members took exception to the settlement, and through their activities succeeded in having the District Council refuse to abide by same. Under date of May 12 I reported the matter to the members of the General Executive Board, and by

a unanimous vote of that body I was instructed that unless the District Council complied with the settlement made that that body and the Local Unions that might refuse would be suspended. Suspension became necessary and the District Council and sixty-one Local Unions that failed to comply with the laws of the United Brotherhood were notified, under date of May 20th, of such suspension.

In order to give the individual members of the suspended Local Unions an opportunity to retain their standing and benefits in the U. B., I sent them a circular letter notifying them that they could transfer their membership in accordance with the laws of the organization and advised them where to apply for their clearance cards. Inasmuch as General Secretary Duffy could not establish himself in New York City, it became necessary for him to appoint a representative to properly fill out these cards. This was done and an office established where the members could apply and have their membership transferred in accordance with the law.

To my knowledge such a condition as has been created in New York has never been paralleled in the history of the organization, as the former District Council saw fit to go into the civil courts and ask for an injunction to restrain the U. B. from enforcing the laws of the organization that were made by a referendum vote of the entire membership. However, prior to the issuance of the injunction we had instituted a new Local Union, which, along with Local Unions Nos. 740, 1456 and 1548, that remained loyal to the U. B. formed a new District Council, and with the assistance given them by the other building trades, succeeded in maintaining the jurisdiction and dignity of our organization in that district.

There have been many circulars sent out by the former D. C., Local Unions and men affiliated therewith. But I trust the delegates to this convention have come here with unbiased minds and with the thought and purpose in view of upholding the laws of our brotherhood.

In every well regulated institution or organization it is necessary to have laws, rules and regulations for the government of such bodies, and in the laws of our brotherhood we have outlined a course our members who have a grievance may follow, and whether it be an individual member, Local Union or District Council should make no difference, the procedure as laid down in our law should be followed. I, as a General Officer, have no objections to anyone taking an appeal from a ruling or decision that I might render, providing they follow out the procedure set forth in the General Constitution, but I can only express contempt and loathing for anyone who will resort to the civil courts and use the weapon that has been used by those opposed to organized labor in an endeavor to crush them and stop their progress, namely, the injunction. Inasmuch as the suspended District Council of New York employed these methods, they should be given no consideration as to their reaffiliating with our brotherhood until such time as their injunction proceedings have been withdrawn, and I hope that the dignity, honor and integrity of the organization will be upheld to the extent that no one will advocate giving the representatives of the suspended District Council and Local Unions any recognition until such time as they observe and comply with the rules of our brotherhood.

—Agreements—

While on the subject of agreements the G. P. called special attention to that which was entered into with the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union in April, 1914, and urged our membership to reciprocate and render to the Bricklayers' International Union somewhat near the assistance and support that we expect from them. He said that a great amount of benefit had been derived from this agreement, and complimented the international officers of the bricklayers for the manner in which they had endeavored to carry out its terms. Of the many requests for assistance made by the two organizations, we had far outdistanced them in number, but ofttimes it was found that it would be folly to jeopardize the conditions of one trade to take a determined stand in support of the other, and that when cases of this kind were found the usual course was to start a campaign that would bring about a condition somewhere nearly equal before endeavoring to put the agreement into effect.

—Building Trades Department—

One of the most important sections of the report is that which dealt with the relations existing between the above department and the U. B., and is as follows:

You will note the General Executive Board has included in its report a report of the delegates elected to represent the United Brotherhood to the American Federation of Labor conventions. At the convention held in Philadelphia in November, 1914, the controversy between the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance and the United Brotherhood came up for discussion and was finally referred to a committee composed of the presidents of the American Federation of Labor, the Building Trades Department, the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance and the United Brotherhood. This committee made extensive investigations, the results of which were reported to the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L. by Presidents Gompers and Williams, and inasmuch as President Kirby participated in these conferences, it became necessary for the undersigned to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor held in San Francisco last November in order to carry out the work started by President Kirby.

The American Federation of Labor during their sessions passed a resolution instructing the United Brotherhood to immediately reaffiliate with the Building Trades Department. After our reaffiliation with that body, through the assistance of the representatives of trades that were friendly to the brotherhood, we succeeded in having the department annul their action as taken in 1909 at the Tampa convention of that body wherein they awarded to the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' organization the erection of metal trim. The

officers of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers immediately gave notice of an appeal to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and in defense of our brotherhood I appeared before the executive council on two different occasions, and I am pleased to inform you that the executive council sustained the action of the department. At this writing the sheet metal workers' organization has a committee appointed for the purpose of conferring with a committee from our brotherhood to endeavor to reach an agreement pertaining to the erection of metal trim. I feel that I express the sentiments of the entire membership of our organization when I say that it is the desire of our brotherhood to have this long, drawn out controversy settled once and for all, not meaning by this, however, that we desire or intend to relinquish any part of the work that we have been contending for for years.

Now that our organization has again affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and that body has shown a desire to assist our brotherhood in securing jurisdiction for which we have been contending for years, and as they have unseated organizations that we contended were not eligible to affiliation with the department or its various councils, our District Councils and Local Unions should see that proper affiliation is made with the Building Trades Councils of the department.

—Per-Capita Tax—

Another important question dealt with is the subject of per capita tax, and under that head the G. P. made the following observation regarding the change in the tax made by the Indianapolis convention:

This, as you must understand, did not give us any more revenue for the running expenses of the brotherhood. We simply eliminated the quarterly assessment of 25 cents and added a proportionate amount each month to the per capita tax necessary to derive the $1.00 per member per year. At the same time the referendum vote raised the death donation of beneficial members 33 1-3 per cent., semi-beneficial members 150 per cent. and the wife's donation 50 per cent. The membership also decided to establish our own printing plant. Out of the funds of the organization the General Office is expected to meet these increased liabilities and protect the interest of the brotherhood and further the work of organization. I have always been an advocate of increased donations to our members, but it will be necessary in the future to do one of two things, either reduce the donations paid to our membership or, in many instances, neglect the work of furthering the organizing of our craft, as it is impossible to continue a large staff of organizers to look after the interests of the U. B. and at the same time meet the other liabilities that confront us.

Other sections of the report of much interest to the membership dealt with the number of appeals handled in the last two years; the new law readmitting members suspended for non-payment of dues and the matter of Local Unions and District Councils refusing to accept clearance cards. Comment is also made on the subject of granting dispensations permitting the initiation of members at a reduced initiation fee, as well as upon the subject of consolidation, the power to enforce same being termed a wise provision in our laws.

Our jurisdiction claims to millwright work is reviewed in the report and the present status of the controversy explained. Included also is a complete detailed report of the U. B. printing plant, together with a financial statement which shows a profit for the year since the plant was installed of $10,801.10. Mention is also made of the new legal department established at Headquarters in the last two years, which is shown to have been a strong factor in reducing the cost of litigation.

—Conclusion—

The report concludes with an expression of appreciation for the support and co-operation accorded the G. P. during his term of office:

My official association with the other General Officers has been very satisfactory, and while at times the entire official family did not agree, still each one, I am convinced, has used his time, his ability, his thoughts, his ideas for the best interests of the United Brotherhood, and when any one could not get the action that he personally desired, he has gracefully submitted to the will of the majority and by such methods tried to further the interests of the entire brotherhood. I feel I would be lax in my duty did I not thank my fellow officers and members of the General Executive Board for their assistance, support and suggestions in carrying on the work of the organization.

And now I bring my report to a close, with the knowledge that I have done all I could in my humble way to make our brotherhood respected in the home and honored by the labor movement and the public in general, and with the silent thought in my mind that if my work meets with the approval of the membership, then I have not labored in vain.

The First General Vice-President.

Although not required by the General Constitution of the U. B., First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove submitted a report to the convention covering the work he has done since he assumed the duties of that office as a result of the elevation of his predecessor to the General Presidency following the demise of Brother James Kirby.

The report showed that the work of securing detailed information as to

working conditions in the mills, shops and factories, both union and non-union, has been kept up and the information obtained through circular letters and schedules of inquiries sent to Local Unions and District Councils appears in the report in tabulated form showing the conditions existing in the mill working industry in the various states and provinces and the approximate number of union and non-union men as near as can be obtained, also the average hours worked and the average wage paid. Thus one can see at a glance the status of union as compared with non-union mill workers in the various states, and needless to say the advantage is altogether in favor of the former.

It is pleasing to note from the report that the number of mills using our label on their products has been increased over 50 per cent. On June 30, 1914, there were only 620 mills using the label; however, on June 30, 1916, this number had been increased to 949. Commenting on this, the First General Vice-President says:

The membership is to be congratulated indeed on this splendid showing. While this office has worked faithfully and diligently on this part of the brotherhood work, yet I wish to emphasize the fact that the credit is due our membership, our Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils for the able manner in which they have assisted in carrying on the good and efficient work by demanding only union made trim, which has made this great gain possible.

The provisions in Section 59 of our present Constitution that no agreement shall be made or renewed with any firm granting the use of the label after April 1, 1916, unless all shops and mills of the firm have an eight-hour workday and a minimum pay of not less than 35 cents per hour for all bench and machine hands has been the means of improving conditions wonderfully in the mills using our label since it became effective. Prior to that time the minimum pay for mill men was only 30 cents per hour, but when this law went into effect the mill owners found themselves confronted with the problem of either increasing the wages 5 cents per hour or being deprived of the use of our label, and they have almost invariably accepted the demands rather than have our label withdrawn from their products.

During the past two years eighteen firms that used our label on their products suspended business for various reasons and twenty-four firms were deprived of the use of our label for failure to comply with conditions.

Another important table in the report shows that 764 Local Unions, 144 District Councils, 16 State and Provincial Councils and 3 Ladies' Auxiliary Unions submitted their laws to the First General Vice-President for consideration and approval. From rulings adverse to them, five Local Unions and three District Councils appealed to the G. E. B., but in each case the decisions of the First General Vice-President were sustained by the Board. From the decisions of the G. E. B. in these cases two appeals have been taken to the Fort Worth convention.

In connection with the submission of laws for approval, the First General Vice-President notes that many locals fail to fulfil the requirements of the law in this respect, notably in the matter of failure to affix the seal and secure the sanction of the D. C. with which they are affiliated. Speaking further, he says:

Many of our Local Unions and District Councils seem to have the idea that they cannot draw up a set of laws without referring several times therein to particular numbered sections of our General Constitution. These references may very easily be entirely eliminated and the Local Union or District Council will then have a set of laws that they will not be compelled to revise every time the General Constitution is amended. If a Local Union or District Council uses the numbers of the sections of our General Constitution in its laws and does not revise them every time the Constitution is amended, they do not correspond and become misleading and are often misunderstood by new members of the Local Union.

Some of our Local Unions and District Councils also desire to formulate their own set of jurisdictional claims instead of being governed by the set compiled by the General Executive Board, but in each case I have insisted upon them adopting only the ones furnished by the General Office.

I have also noticed that quite a number of our Local Unions fail to note the fact that apprentices must be admitted as semi-beneficial members and pay the same rate of initiation fees and dues as that class of members.

I have had laws submitted to me for approval in which provisions were made for the election of Trustees for a term of one year, while others desired to elect more than three of these officials, but, of course, could not approve of such provisions as they are in confliction with our General Laws.

Some of our Local Unions still insist in making provisions for the election of Auditors, although this office has been abolished and our present Constitution provides that all such work shall become a part of the duties of the Trustees.

I find that many of our Local Unions make provisions in their laws that their officers shall be paid on a percentage basis according to the membership. This is in reality piece work and contrary to one of the fundamental principles of our organization, and I have in each case endeavored to have them pay these officers a certain specified salary per meeting, month or year as is best suited to their local conditions.

Many of our Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils, when submitting laws to this office for approval, only forward one copy of same, which I am compelled to keep for the completion of my records. This often causes considerable extra correspondence in explaining the corrections necessary and having

extra copies of these laws made as approved, thereby causing the Local Union delay in getting their laws printed and into effect. For this reason our subordinate bodies should always submit their laws and amendments to this office in duplicate.

Another thing that I have noticed is that some Local Unions insist upon having their laws printed in pamphlet form before having them approved. The laws should always be submitted for approval before being printed, because it may be necessary to make so many changes in them to make them constitutional that they will have to be reprinted, thus causing the Local Union unnecessary expense.

The matter of the Federal registration of our label is discussed in the report and the benefits to be derived from such a step are enumerated. Proper action is now being taken through our legal department so that the new Federal registration act may be complied with.

The report also includes correspondence with Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. relative to the union label on boxes of various kinds owing to a misunderstanding brought about through the efforts of an independent organization known as the United Order of Boxmakers and Sawyers of Chicago, Ill., endeavoring to secure the assistance of organized labor to further the interests of their organization. As a result of same Secretary Morrison issued a circular letter to all A. F. of L. affiliated bodies, informing them that the U. B. is the only organization recognized as having jurisdiction over boxmaking.

The matter of advertising the label as authorized by the Indianapolis General Convention is also dealt with, the sum of $2,988.61 having been expended since then for advertising purposes. The advertising campaign mainly consisted of the distribution of pencils bearing the U. B. label and the printing and mailing of label directories and blotters and the purchasing of glass signs bearing a reproduction of the label in colors. The latter were loaned to Local Unions and District Councils for exhibition purposes. Glass slides showing the label for use in motion picture theaters were also furnished upon request.

The General Secretary.

From the fact that the report of the G. E. B. now deals with matters formerly presented in the report of the General Secretary before he became a member of the Board, the report of that General Officer to the Fort Worth convention was mainly a review, in detailed statistical form, of the work of his office during the last two years.

The report shows an appreciable increase in membership since the Indianapolis General Convention and, taken altogether, the tabulated analysis indicates that the organization has more than recovered from the influence of bad trade conditions which had such a depressing effect upon the membership in 1914-15.

A comparison of the locals organized since June 30, 1912, with those lapsed, suspended or consolidated shows a decrease of 189, but this is largely due to the policy of consolidation which appears to be rapidly growing in favor and not a little to the regrettable situation which resulted in the suspension of various New York City locals. The number of unions and the membership in the different States is also given, and it is interesting to note that in the last two years the State of Illinois has forged ahead and leads all others with 168 locals and a membership of 39,993; the State of New York comes a close second, and the other leading States are Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and California.

We note from the report that there are now in the jurisdiction of the U. B. sixteen State or Provincial Councils, chartered in accordance with Section 6 of the Constitution, while one other remains unchartered. There are also 135 District Councils, of which 120 are duly chartered; the remaining 15 have not, thus far, complied with the Constitution. With regard to the membership of the seven districts represented in the G. E. B., we note that District No. 3 leads with 74,068 members; District No. 1 comes second with 70,946; District No. 2 has 44,401; District No. 5 31,412; District No. 6 29,217; District No. 4 7,198; District No. 7 4,480.

Under the head of Working Conditions, 1,043 cities and towns, with a membership of 206,307, are listed as

having an eight-hour day; 318 localities with a membership of 30,399 have a nine-hour day, while a ten-hour day prevails in 55 localities with a membership of 2,895. The number of cities and towns observing the Saturday half-holiday are given at 406, and the number having an agreement in force with the employers as 282. Locals with a membership of 13,398 omitted to report working conditions and the clearance cards of 8,723 are listed unaccounted for.

Some improvement in the manner in which financial secretaries have handled monthly reports in the last two years is noted, and for their guidance a detailed list is given of the chief errors made in sending them in. We trust this information will be heeded. Reviewing the work of financial secretaries, the General Secretary points out that a careful survey of the membership department shows a decided improvement in membership and in carefulness in reporting same, and that while many discrepancies occurred, they were reduced to a minimum by the constant check and recheck inaugurated in the card filing system wisely adopted by the Milwaukee Convention in 1904. As a result of it also a decrease in the amount of back per capita tax owing the General Office is noted. With regard to errors, the General Secretary says:

> The greatest per cent. of discrepancies occur through the repetition by Financial Secretaries in reporting members as in arrears and granted clearances. Through oversight they neglect to note when a member has been previously reported and deducted for in one month, and in making out another report the same member is again reported and deducted for, thereby reducing the totals of those reports that many more than were actually in good standing, and this discrepancy continues until rectified by adding the amount deducted to some succeeding report.
>
> Another source of discrepancy occurs in the manner of reporting members in arrears and deducting for them in the month they are reported. While this is the proper method of reporting same, many Secretaries fail to take into consideration that tax must be allowed on them for that month. In other words, when a member owes a sum equal to three months' dues he is in arrears and out of benefit at midnight on the last day of the month in which he is three months in arrears. A member should therefore be reported in that month, but per capita tax should be allowed on him, for the reason that his benefits are protected at the General Office until midnight of the month he is three months in arrears, and therefore per capita tax must be paid upon him for the full three months, which would not be done if he was deducted for from the face of the report and no tax allowed.
>
> In connection with this I would again call the Financial Secretaries' attention to Section 36, paragraph 4, and Section 43, paragraph 1, of the General Laws, which reads in part: "The Financial Secretary shall make a written report monthly to the General Secretary on the official blanks furnished for that purpose; said report must be sent to the General Secretary not later than the tenth day of each month for the month preceeding, under penalty of two dollars ($2.00) fine." Section 43 reads in part: "And after the application has been acted on the Financial Secretary shall send the original application to the General Secretary *together with the monthly report.*"
>
> Too much stress cannot be laid to the strict observance of those sections of the General Laws by Financial Secretaries, as the records of the General Office are entirely dependable upon the reports received, and when delayed the records necessarily suffer, and has been the cause, in some instances, in holding up claims for donation of the individual members.
>
> I would also call the Financial Secretaries' attention to, and request a strict observance of, Section 46, paragraph 8, which reads: "On deposit of said card the Financial Secretary receiving it must sign and affix the seal to the coupon and *forward it to the General Secretary* as evidence of its deposit, *along with his monthly report.* The Financial Secretary receiving the clearance card shall immediately report the same to the Financial Secretary issuing the clearance card under penalty of five dollars ($5.00) fine."
>
> In many instances Financial Secretaries have followed the old rule and sent the coupons to the local issuing same, and many have been received at the General Office without the Financial Secretaries' signature or the local number of the local receiving same, and were consequently of no use as a matter of record.

The value of an audit system is made apparent by the fact that while a larger number of audits of different locals is reported by the General Secretary than formerly, nevertheless the back tax unpaid the General Office shows a decrease as compared with the past, same amounting to $2,719.06, of which $1,138.06 was paid and $1,581.00 satisfactorily explained, which proves of course that more care is being exercised by Financial Secretaries now than previously.

As regards our official monthly journal, The Carpenter, a detailed explanation is found in the report as to the change in Section 44, paragraph 1, of our General Laws so as to comply with the rules of the postal authorities to bring the publication within the classification of second-class matter, which was made necessary by the decision of the membership to send a copy of each issue direct to the home of each member. As a result each member subscribes

the sum of 5 cents per month through his monthly dues and an account is kept at the General Office, thus making the membership list constitute our list of subscribers in conformity with the post-office regulations. With regard to the difficulties experienced in starting the system of mailing a copy to each member every month, the General Secretary says:

While a great amount of difficulties was met with in starting the new system, a great deal of it has since been overcome, though there are still complaints coming in of members not receiving their monthly journal, and to reduce this to a minimum we would ask the co-operation of all the Financial Secretaries, as well as the members at large, to give all the assistance in their power to help in adjusting matters. To do this it is absolutely necessary that the Financial Secretaries forward to the General Office the names, together with the street address, of all members of their locals, whether in arrears or not, on the blanks which are provided by the General Office for that purpose, and to note any changes or additions thereon each month when sending in their monthly reports.

While the postoffices of the different cities have furnished, and do advise of the change of address of those so notifying their local office, still this is not obligatory on the part of the postmaster, and we therefore have to depend on our local officers and members giving details of this nature whenever necessary.

In cases where it is impossible to give the street address of members, we would suggest that the address of the Local Unions be given, thus assuring each member receiving our monthly journal.

With the question of superannuation so much in the minds of the membership an unusually interesting compilation has been made regarding the number of members between the ages of 50 and 65 years who had been continuous members for ten or more years. A careful investigation of the membership records as presented in the report shows the following result:

65 years and over holding membership 25 years and over	876
65 years and over holding membership 20 years and over	247
65 years and over holding membership 15 years and over	959
65 years and over holding membership 10 years and over	1,430
60 years and over holding membership 25 years and over	932
60 years and over holding membership 20 years and over	737
60 years and over holding membership 15 years and over	3,560
60 years and over holding membership 10 years and over	4,380
50 years and over holding membership 25 years and over	849
50 years and over holding membership 20 years and over	1,386
50 years and over holding membership 15 years and over	6,160
50 years and over holding membership 10 years and over	10,055

The report of the General Secretary contains other information of an important nature, including a table showing the growth of the organization from its inception, in 1881, to the present time, a list of the number of General Conventions held, refunds from strike donations, a list of the number of conventions held, giving in tabulated form the number of delegates present, number of locals represented, membership and funds on hand. There is also a monthly statement of moneys received from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1916, and a statement of the assets of the organization.

Since the U. B. was organized in 1881, according to statistics furnished in the report, the organization has paid the sum of $4,493,329.97 in death and disability benefits, $2,600,000.00 in sick benefits, $1,526,216.91 in strike and lockout benefits, $359,493.41 donated for the assistance of other unions and $1,378,282.16 for organizing work, making a grand total of $10,377,324.45 in the space of thirty-five years.

Another interesting section of the report is that which lists the twenty-eight U. B. Ladies' Auxiliary locals, thus showing that the movement has found a footing in various parts of the country since the Indianapolis convention. The report for the main part is statistical and furnishes in comprehensible form a large amount of information which should prove of great interest to everyone who has the welfare of the U. B. at heart.

The General Treasurer.

Much detailed statistical information covering the receipt and expenditure of the funds of the U. B. during the last two years, arranged in convenient form, is found in the report of General Treasurer Thomas Neale. This embraces the total receipts of the organization as turned over by the General Secretary and gives a detailed account of the purposes for which all moneys were expended. In his foreword the General Treasurer says:

In comparing these records with the records of previous years, your attention is called to

the increased cost of maintaining our benevolent department, together with the increased amount paid in support of our members who have found it necessary to strike to gain recognition of their demands or were locked out by their employers. This should be convincing proof to our membership of the necessity of increasing the tax to the General Office if we expect to maintain our present efficiency.

The total receipts turned over to me by General Secretary Duffy, from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1916, amounted to the sum of $1,700,-264.64, an increase over the former period of $143,480.72.

A statement is given showing the banks in which the funds of the brotherhood are deposited. The amount of interest received on these deposits during the last two years was $16,522.30. Tabulated statements are also presented showing the monthly receipts and disbursements and designating the purposes for which money was expended. The assets of the U. B. on June 30th, last, showed a cash balance of $173,520.92, real estate amounting to $75,151.04, printing plant and stock on hand $36,-762.31, making a total of $285,434.27.

Litigation growing out of death and disability claims in the last two years cost the organization $1,911.28, while the various injunction suits and civil cases cost $69,599.02. Money donated in support of strikes, lockouts, flood relief, etc., amounted to $273,519.00, and money appropriated for organizing purposes $20,573.14.

On the subject of the bonding of financial officers, the General Treasurer says:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 15, page 18, of our General Laws, which requires that all the financial officers of all subordinate organizations be bonded by the General Executive Board with some reliable bonding company of the United States through the General Office, the subject-matter was carefully considered by the Board, and after listening to the propositions submitted by several agents of the most reliable bonding companies, the proposition of the Aetna Accident and Liability Company being the most advantageous, the same was accepted, and the duty of handling this business between our subordinate organizations and the bonding company was consigned to the General Treasurer's department, and for the work coincident with the preparing of these bonds we were allowed a commission of 30 per cent. for general services, which netted us the neat sum of $2,200.50 on the first year's business.

The task of systemizing this department was very arduous at the outset, inasmuch as many of our Local Unions had already bonded their officers with some other company and the bonds would not expire for some time to come, but by arrangement with the bonding company we were later allowed to accept bonds covering monthly periods to enable us to have all bonds commence and expire July 1 of each year, and at the expiration of June 30, 1916, our records show that the officers of 1,422 Local Unions, 91 District Councils and 15 State and Provincial Councils had complied with the law; 9 Local Unions and 6 District Councils had no funds in their treasuries and 396 Local Unions and 48 District, State and Provincial Councils had failed to comply.

The premiums received from this source, covering bonds to July 1, 1916, amounted to $7,335.00, and we paid over to the bonding company the amount of $5,134.50, deducting 30 per cent. of total amount received by us for expenses, etc., in handling the business for the bonding company, showing a gross earning of this department for one year of $2,200.50.

Under our form of bond, the office is bonded and not the man, consequently any shortage by embezzlement, defalcation or dishonesty on the part of the member holding said office the organization is thoroughly protected, and all that is necessary is to notify the General Treasurer of the shortage and arrangements are immediately made for a settlement

We have been very successful in straightening out the defalcations reported to us, although in some instances the books have been in such a muddled condition that it was almost impossible to get accurate amounts of shortage, thereby delaying adjustment by the bonding company.

During the year that has elapsed since the bonding system was introduced a total loss of over $5,970.33 has been reported to the bonding company and of that amount $4,034.58 has been recovered; $1,497.41 was paid by the bonding company and $2,537.17 recovered from defaulting officials, leaving a balance of $1,935.75 still unsettled, owing to complete audit and proof of loss not having been furnished or shortage occurring prior to the bond becoming operative.

An extended review of our benevolent system is an important feature of the report, showing that during the last two years death and disability claims have been exceptionally heavy. The records disclose that 5,112 claims were received, and of these, 4,647 were approved, 403 were rejected on constitutional grounds and 62 are still pending awaiting additional data. The claims approved are itemized as follows: 2,289 claims for beneficial members' funeral donation, amounting to $574,030.86; 708 claims for semi-beneficial members' funeral donation, amounting to $55,923.50; 205 claims for disability donation, amounting to $74,400.00; 1,445 claims for wife's funeral donation, amounting to $91,235.00, which, compared with the record of the previous term, itemized as follows: 2,298 claims for beneficial

members' funeral donation, amounting to $443,511.79; 694 claims for semi-beneficial members' funeral donation, amounting to $34,900.00; 195 claims for disability donation, amounting to $65,300.00; 1,572 claims for wife's funeral donation, amounting to $77,-075.00, shows a decrease over the preceding two years of 112 claims approved, with an increased expenditure of $174,-786.79.

The total amount of donations paid during the term ending June 30, 1914, amounted to $620,786.79, while the amount paid during the term ending June 30, 1916, amounted to $795,679.36, or an increase of $174,786.79 for the term, or an average monthly increase of $7,202.78. This vast increase is due to the amendments made by our last convention, in which the donations of beneficial members were raised from $200.00 to $300.00, semi-beneficial members' donations from $50.00 to $125.00, wife's funeral donations from $50.00 to $75.00.

Commenting on the heavy expense of the increased death and disability donations, the General Treasurer says:

At the present time our laws provide for a per capita tax of 34 cents per member per month, or $4.08 per year, consequently a member would have to be continuously in good standing and per capita tax would have to be paid every month to the General Office for a period of seventy-three years and nine months before said member would pay in the amount of $300.00, to which he would be entitled upon his demise, and in the event his wife died first and he received $75.00 upon her death, he would have to pay into the General Office for eighteen years and three months more, or a total of ninety-two years. In case a member meets with a disability and receives disability donation, he would have to pay in continuously to the General Office for a period of ninety-eight years before paying in the amount he withdraws.

These figures should demonstrate to our membership our inability to continue our present beneficial system at the low tax which we are now receiving, and while I would not favor a reduction in our benefits, as I believe same would be retroactive, we must arrange our benefit system so as to not entirely drain our resources, but as our liabilities grow greater as we grow older, we must strive to place our system of benefits on a solvent basis, for with the advancing age of our brotherhood there will be a constant and gradual increase in the death rate, which is common to all fraternal societies.

Of the 403 claims disapproved, 206, or over 50 per cent., showed that the member was in arrears for three months' dues and had not squared up in full, including the current month, in time to entitle him to the donation; 24 claims were disapproved where the evidence showed the member owed a sum equal to six months' dues and should have been suspended, but the local, or its financial officers, had accepted dues after the six months' limit without reinitiating the brother in accordance with our laws; 28 claims were disallowed, as the evidence showed the wife or member for whom claim was filed was in bad health at the time the member was initiated; 32 claims for disability donation were refused, as the disability was not the result of accidental injuries, but brought on by some physical ailment with which the brother had been previously affected, such as rheumatism, locomotor ataxia, consumption, etc.; 12 claims were disapproved, as the evidence did not show that the member was both totally and permanently disabled from ever again following any branch of the carpenter trade for a livelihood; 35 claims were presented for wife's funeral donation for semi-beneficial members, but as our laws do not provide for payment of wife's donation to this class of our membership, same was of necessity disapproved; 9 claims were also presented for disability donation for semi-beneficial members, but were rejected for the same cause as stated above; 12 claims showed that the cause of death was either directly or indirectly the result of indulgence in alcoholic liquors, and as our laws provide that in case any member's death or disability is caused by intemperance, neither he nor any person for him shall have any claim on the funds of the United Brotherhood, the claims were therefore disapproved; 15 claims were rejected inasmuch as the member had not been affiliated with our brotherhood the required length of time; 1 claim was presented for wife's funeral donation, where our records showed that the claimant had already received donation on the death of one wife, the claim was therefore refused.

During the past term 56 claims were

appealed to the General Executive Board, of which number the G. T. was sustained in 48 cases; 3 were reversed and the claims ordered paid, and 5 were referred back for reconsideration, as new evidence had been presented. Three of these claims have been appealed to the convention for final decision.

In the case of litigation with regard to the payment of death and disability claims, of which there was consederable, the G. T. presents a short synopsis of each case, the action taken thereon and its final disposition. This is an interesting departure from previous reports and will repay a close study.

The total amount of claims paid for the two years ending June 30, 1916, amounted to $795,679.36 and was made up as follows: Beneficial claims, $574,-030.86; semi-beneficial claims, $55,-923.50; wife claims, $91,325.00, and disability claims, $74,400.00.

Other interesting features of the report are a detailed statement of the amounts paid to each Local Union for death and disability benefits during the last two years and a list of the causes of death and disability compiled from the claims filed. There is also included a biennial statement of death, disability and strike benefits paid since the year 1884 and other information.

The General Executive Board.

The various matters of importance which came before the General Executivee Board in the last two years, the greater portion of which appeared in brief in previous issues of The Carpenter as part of the quarterly sessions, are incorporated in the report of that body to the Nineteenth General Convention.

During the last two years the Board met in session every three months, and during that time dealt with 235 requests for sanction of trade movements. Of this number 223 received official sanction, carrying with it financial support, and only in twelve instances were movements not sanctioned. A tabulated statement of the movements sanctioned, giving the final results of same, is shown in the report, and of the 44 District Councils and 179 locals listed, the number which succeeded in obtaining their demands is strikingly large. Thirty-five D. C. trade movements were successful, two were partly successful and seven had not so far reported. Of the Local Unions, 148 were successful in gaining their demands, and only one movement was listed as lost, the remaining 31 being composed of those which were partially successful or not reporting.

On the subject of donations to Local Unions and District Councils to aid them in unionizing their locality, the report says:

In reply to the many requests for financial assistance to organize, the Board adopted a Schedule of Inquiries, to be filled out by each District Council or Local Union asking for financial aid for organizing purposes. Whenever it was possible, the G. P. had investigations made by a Board Member or a General Organizer, and we found many places where the Local Union or the District Council had money of their own but did not want to spend it to organize their town.

We found others whose funds were depleted by paying sick benefits and charging only a minimum rate of dues, the amount of benefits being very much out of proportion to the income of the Local Union.

Others were too liberal in making donations in response to every appeal that came to them, while they did not spent one cent for a Business Agent or make any effort to have the carpenters working on the same job with them join the Union.

We found other places where our members were paying very much beyond the minimum dues and working hard to build up their organization, but on account of the small membership, many non-union men in the town, and the strong opposition of employers, they on their own resources made but little progress. In such cases the Board went to their assistance and the results attained well warranted the expenditure of money and efforts.

We also had appeals for financial assistance to pay Business Agents' salaries, hall rents, per capita tax of the Local Unions, loans to labor temples, sick benefits, donations to societies for the prevention of tuberculosis, to other trades on strike, buying of stock in labor temples, etc. We rendered assistance in every case where the laws of the brotherhood would permit and the conditions would warrant.

We refused financial assistance in fifty-seven cases, because the trade conditions or weather conditions would not warrant it, or because the District Councils or Local Unions did not fill out the Schedules of Inquiries showing the amount of money they had on hand and how they used their income.

We made donations to fifty-six localities, the following table showing the localities and the amounts. None of this money was sent in a lump sum. When we make a donation to help organize a locality, it is with the distinct understanding that it be spent under the supervision of the General President. These appropriations are paid out as the bills and reports come to the General Office. Under this system every dollar of the appropriation is promptly accounted for and it is used only for the purpose for which it was donated.

During the past two years the sum of $20,573.14 was donated for this purpose.

In compliance with the instructions of the Indianapolis convention, the G. E. B., in its report, has gone deeply into the important subject of caring for the aged members of our craft and present for the consideration of the delegates and membership comprehensive estimates covering the two most popular plans, viz., an old age pension system and an old home project.

As regards the former, estimates are presented showing the probable cost of a pension system and the requisite per capita tax necessary. Four classes of aged members are considered, namely, members 65 years of age, twenty-five years' membership; members 65 years of age, twenty years' membership; members 60 years of age, twenty-five years' membership, and members 60 years of age, twenty years' membership. The amount of pension figured on is $5.00 per week, and it is the opinion of the Board that two years should elapse following the establishment of the system before it shall become operative to the degree of meeting pensions. The raising of a pension fund on a percentage basis is regarded as impracticable for numerous reasons and a flat rate assessment advocated as the most efficient means of maintaining such a department. As regards the ability of the U. B. to meet this expense, the report says:

The numerical strength of our organization as it now exists has been gone into most thoroughly, and with the possibility of continued growth, we would confront no difficulty in assuming our annual collections upon at least 200,000 members. While many are not in good standing, yet there is every reason to believe that their affiliation with the brotherhood is permanent and that in the end their indebtedness will be fully met. Moreover, the attention of the convention is directed to the fact that, with the establishment of a pension department, arrearages in the future upon the part of members will be reduced to the lowest possible minimum. For the above reasons, and founded upon the investigations referred to, our estimate upon paying members and placed at the figure of 200,000 is within the bounds of accuracy and is conservative, and we therefore submit estimates taken at 65 and 60 years of age, based on twenty-five and twenty years' membership, with an annual increase of 300 pensioners, which figure is arrived at by investigation as to the number who would be entitled to benefits, and which would bring the total of those entitled to be placed on the pension roll to approximately 4,000, or 2 per cent. of our present membership.

Should the organization decide to establish such a fund, the following recommendations are made:

First—That the General Secretary be instructed to set aside all per capita tax received for this purpose in a separate fund, to be known as "The Old Age Pension Fund," said fund to be under the jurisdiction of the General Executive Board.

Second—That the General Executive Board be instructed to draft a constitution and by-laws governing said fund, said constitution and by-laws to be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership of the United Brotherhood for ratification.

Third—The widow of a member who is in receipt of a pension at the time of his death, or the widow of a member who was entitled to make application for a pension at the time of his death, may within six months after the death of the member make application to have the pension continued or granted, as the case may be, provided such widow at the time of making application be sixty years of age and has no means of support. All such applications shall be made pursuant to, in accordance with, and subject to all the requirements hereinafter provided in respect to a member's application. A widow's pension shall continue until her marriage or death, or until revoked.

As regards a home for aged carpenters, the Board reports that taking 200,000 as the approximate basis of membership, provision should be made to accommodate about 800 inmates in such a home, land, building and equipment, for which would cost about $425,000.00. As regards maintenance, the report says:

Yearly reports at hand from institutions of a similar character show that the average cost per inmate to the organizations maintaining these institutions range from $209.60 to $541.25 per inmate per year. The higher rate of maintenance per inmate is taken from a yearly report of an institution maintained by a labor organization. The term "maintenance" includes groceries, meats, clothing, drugs, heat, light, building repairs, tools, books, stationery, ice, farm expenses, transportation of residents, salaries, laundry, telephone, telegraph, dentistry, spectacles, repairs, water, insurance, library, amusements, physician's services, etc., and on a basis of 800 inmates at an average cost of maintenance of $500.00 per inmate per year would make an average annual cost of $400,000.00. We note from the data at hand that the average cost of maintenance per inmate per year is more than twice as much in a home as maintained by a labor organization than the average cost of maintenance in an institution that provides only for the care of the aged and infirm, and this point should be given careful consideration by the convention, as has been done by your General Executive Board, in fixing the amount of revenue to properly maintain an institution such as that asked for in accordance with this recommendation.

Taking the above figures as a basis, it will be seen that the establishing of a home would cost approximately $400,000.00 and the maintenance of same on an estimated number of inmates of 800 at an annual cost of $500.00 per inmate per year, or $400,000.00, it would necessitate a quarterly assessment of 25 cents on each member for a period of two years,

which, by the time of our next convention, would have amassed a sum of $400,000.00, the cost of building, and at which time the erection of same would commence. As the cost of maintaining same per year would be $400,000.00 at the beginning of the third year, it would be necessary to raise the assessment to 50 cents quarterly, so that by the time the home would be ready to receive inmates, at the beginning of the fourth year (figuring that it would take a year to properly build and equip the home), we would have a sinking fund of $400,000.00; or, in other words, an amount sufficient to carry the maintenance for a year.

The following recommendations are made by the Board in case the establishment of such a home should be decided upon:

First—That the General Secretary be instructed to set aside all per capita tax received for this purpose in a separate fund, to be known as "The Home for the Aged Carpenter Fund," said fund to be under the jurisdiction of the General Executive Board, and that no part of these funds shall be used for any purpose other than that for which they have been collected.

Second—That as soon as deemed expedient by the General Executive Board after the establishment of the home has been decided upon by a referendum vote of the membership of the United Brotherhood, and the payment of per capita tax has been provided for and payment of same has begun, the General Executive Board is instructed to submit to a referendum vote, as provided for in the General Constitution of the brotherhood, the question of amending the articles of incorporation governing the acquiring and holding of property known as the General Headquarters at Indianapolis, so as to provide for the Board acquiring and holding the property to be used as the home. In the event that a referendum vote should decide upon the establishment of a home and authorize the amending of the articles of incorporation so as to empower the General Executive Board to acquire and hold such property, then the Board should, as early as possible, proceed to purchase a suitable tract of land, have plans provided for all necessary buildings and improvements thereon and begin the erection and construction of same, to the end that the home may be made available for use and occupancy as soon as possible.

Should a law be enacted by the United Brotherhood providing for a home, your General Officers recognize the fact that a constitution, by-laws and a code of rules governing the conduct of said institution and the admission of inmates thereto must be drafted. With the information we have at hand, however, in regard to other organizations and their institutions of this character, we would recommend that a continuous membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for not less than twenty years be the basis of admission to the home; that the applicant must be incapacitated from earning his livelihood; that the applicant was not three months in arrears for a period of ten years prior to applying for admission to the home.

If the establishment and maintenance of a home be decided upon by the membership of the United Brotherhood, we believe the drafting of a constitution, by-laws and rules governing the management of said institution and the admission of inmates thereto should be assigned to the General Executive Board, said constitution, by-laws and rules to be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for ratification.

Your Board further recommends that any action taken toward the establishment of a home should be taken with the understanding that the same includes the good wife of the aged carpenter making application for admission, as per the recommendations of the late General President Kirby, and which was taken into consideration by your Board in placing their estimate upon the number of inmates necessary to be provided for under this act.

A very interesting section of the report deals with the status of the various lawsuits instituted against the U. B., the most important of which are still pending, notably the famous Paine Lumber Company suit and other subsidiary injunction cases. This information is presented in concise form and no doubt will be read with interest.

The report contains particulars of the numerous rulings made by the Board in the last two years and shows what action was taken on the various resolutions referred to the Board by the Indianapolis convention. A detailed account is also given of agreements entered into between the U. B. and other organizations. In addition there is appended the reports of our delegates to the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Conventions of the A. F. of L. to the Ninth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department and to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The Clique

What is a clique? 'Tis a body of men
Who attend every meeting, not just now and then,
Who don't miss a meeting unless they are sick,
These are the men that the grouch calls the clique;
Who don't make a farce of the sacred word "Brother,"
Who believe in the motto, "Help one another."
Who never resort to a dishonest trick,
These are the men whom some call the clique.

The men who are seldom behind in their dues,
And who, from the meetings, do not carry news;
Who attend to their duties and visit the sick,
These are the men that the cranks call the clique;
We should all be proud of members like these,
They can call them the clique or whatever they please;
They never attempt any duties to dodge,
These are the clique that run most every lodge.

But there are some people who always find fault,
And most of this kind are not worth their salt;
They like to start trouble, but seldom will stick,
They put all the work on the so-called clique.—Ex.

Report of Committee Elected by the Nineteenth Biennial Convention For the Purpose of Thoroughly Investigating the New York Situation and Presenting to This Convention Its Recommendations

Your committee, to whom was referred the New York trouble, including the suspension of the Greater New York District Council and sixty-one Local Unions, begs leave to report that all parties to this controversy were given a full and impartial hearing. This included representatives of the suspended Local Unions of New York City, as follows: E. H. Neal, Oliver Collins, James Morrisey, Benj. Fried, Alex. Kelso, John Quinn and Daniel O'Connell, who introduced the following witnesses: Thos. Bunting, John C. Cadien, Louis Gotthelf and Mathew Glenday. The General Officers were represented by Wm. L. Hutcheson, John T. Cosgrove, Frank Duffy and T. M. Guerin, who introduced the following witnesses representing the New York Local Unions: Wm. J. S. MacMillan, Frank Glew, Matthew Gilbert, Nicholas Villacci, Robt. P. Brindell and John Donovan. Resolutions Nos. 3, 9, 11, 28 and 29 were also considered by us, as well as that portion of the General President's report dealing with the New York situation.

Your committee finds that the instructions of the General Executive Board relative to the enforcement of the strike on May 1st, sent from the General Office by General Secretary Duffy on April 20, 1916, were not read to the District Council until May 8, 1916, eight days after the strike occurred and eighteen days after it had been forwarded from the General Office.

The following is copy of letter dated April 20, 1916:

Mr. E. H. Neal, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind., April 20, 1916.
New York Carpenters' District Council,
142 East 59th St., New York, N. Y.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a meeting of our General Executive Board held at this office on April 18th, General President Hutcheson brought to the attention of that body the situation regarding the proposed trades movement for an increase in wages in New York and vicinity. After the most careful consideration of all the facts in the case it was decided that if an agreement could not be reached before May 1st, our members must not be called on strike until the General President has an opportunity, through a representative, to bring about a settlement.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

That the refusal of the Local Unions and District Council of New York City to accept said settlement caused their suspension, as they violated the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood and broke their obligation to abide by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood and the will of the majority. They further violated their obligation by insubordination to legally constituted authority.

We find that more injurious than all this to trade unionists was the action of said suspended Local Unions and District Council in applying for and securing an injunction against William L. Hutcheson, individually and as President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, prohibiting and preventing him, his agents, attorneys and servants and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, its officers, representatives, agents, attorneys and servants from organizing or attempting to reorganize a new District Council within the territory of Greater New York, and from organizing or attempting to organize new Local Unions in New York City; from ordering or directing members of the suspended Local Unions to relinquish their membership in said suspended Local Unions and from disorganizing said suspended Local Unions; from threatening to punish or discipline any member of such Local Unions for retaining their membership therein, or any

such Local Union for retaining its membership in the District Council of Greater New York and vicinity, and from enforcing Section 30 of our General Laws, which reads as follows:

> "If at any time a Local Union should withdraw, lapse, dissolve, be suspended or expelled, all property, books, charter and funds held by, or in the name of, or on behalf of said Local Union, must be forwarded immediately by express to the General Secretary, to be held in safe-keeping for the United Brotherhood as trustee for the carpenters in that locality until such time as they shall reorganize.
>
> "The officers and members of said Local Union will be held responsible for compliance with the above section within thirty days after such dissolution, suspension or withdrawal, under penalty of being prosecuted by law, and forfeiture of membership and donations in this United Brotherhood.
>
> "A member of a lapsed or suspended Local Union, if he is in good standing, can take a clearance card to the nearest Local Union in his vicinity, upon application to the General Secretary, who shall issue same. Said clearance can be sent by mail to the nearest Local Union and can be accepted without requiring the personal attendance of the member."

You can therefore realize that this injunction applies to this convention, as far as the jurisdiction of the New York court is concerned, as it prevents the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, its officers and representatives from doing the things hereinbefore mentioned within the jurisdiction of the New York court.

Your committee deeply deplores the manner in which the suspended Local Unions and District Council of Greater New York conducted themselves in connection with this matter. They violated Paragraph 10 of Section 10 of our Constitution; they disobeyed the orders of the General President and General Executive Board; they violated their obligation to the United Brotherhood; they took their case to the civil courts in opposition to the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Section 55 of our General Laws.

Your committee recommends that the suspended unions be rechartered by the United Brotherhood under the following conditions:

1st. That consolidation of the rechartered Local Unions shall take place under the supervision of the General President, as per Paragraph 7 of Section 10 of our Constitution, the number of unions in New York City not to exceed twenty-five (25), affiliated with which will be the outside carpenters and the millmen, they to be in separate unions; outside men affiliating with the unions comprising outside men and the millmen affiliating with unions known as Millmens' Unions.

2nd. These unions to become affiliated with a new District Council of New York and vicinity, to be formed by and under the authority of the General Executive Board or by such agents as the General President may designate.

3rd. That the benefits of the members, as far as donations from the General Office are concerned, be resumed and therefore continued uninterrupted after proper financial settlement has been made with the General Office by the suspended Local Unions.

4th. The laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America make no provision for the reinstatement of suspended Local Unions, such as we find in existence in New York. Associated with this law of our Brotherhood is the further prohibition in connection with the rechartering of Local Unions in Greater New York, namely, the injunction, so much discussed here and elsewhere. Your committee, therefore, recommends that the injunction, in every particular, both as to person and institution, connected or associated with our Brotherhood, be withdrawn immediately to the end that the recommendations herein set forth, which have for

(Continued on Page 48.)

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING AUGUST, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
27075	Otto Sohni	9	1	11	Diabetes	$100.00
27076	George A. Smith	9	2	1	Carcinoma	100.00
27077	B. F. Biddle	106	17	7	Dropsy	300.00
27078	Albert T. Wassberg	196	11	..	Cancer	300.00
27079	Wm. A. Fry	268	16	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
27080	E. E. McDowell	322	4	1	Pneumonia	200.00
27081	Charles (Sven) Olsen	350	17	3	Cancer	300.00
27082	Arthur Jarvis	427	11	8	Pneumonia	300.00
27083	John Ross	434	10	9	Cancer	125.00
27084	Nellie Christell	434	7	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
27085	John Benecke	612	14	10	Suicide	300.00
27086	Rebecca A. Ritchey	1072	2	11	Pellegra	50.00
27087	Paul J. Beaulieu (Dis.)	1210	2	6	Accidental injuries	200.00
27088	Wm. L. Snider (Dis.)	3	8	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
27089	Wm. Crawford	11	2	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
27090	Louis M. Vuillemot	26	9	8	Myocarditis	300.00
27091	Pasquale Crea	48	3	7	Pneumonia	200.00
27092	George Dill	72	2	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
27093	Warren E. Tomlinson	79	16	5	Cancer	125.00
27094	James F. Byrne	81	8	..	Carcinoma	300.00
27095	J. A. Rickenbaker	144	20	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
27096	Mary F. Higgins	276	3	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
27097	A. A. White	311	16	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
27098	Henry Raab	416	25	7	Nephritis	300.00
27099	Margaret E. Large	441	7	8	Nephritis	75.00
27100	Sarah Berger	504	4	..	Puerperal Sepsis	75.00
27101	Cornelius J. Sheehan	513	1	2	Cellulitis of neck	50.00
27102	Electa Moone	599	10	1	Cancer	75.00
27103	L. N. Ryan (Dis.)	701	8	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
27104	Mary J. Stack	1	1	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
27105	Helmer Johnson (Dis.)	7	1	3	Accidental injuries	100.00
27106	Nels Jensen	7	8	4	Heart disease	75.00
27107	Sophia Stenfelt	10	15	4	Myocarditis	75.00
27108	Augusta Reske	117	18	7	Papilloma of clitoris	75.00
27109	Elizabeth C. Jayne	219	4	8	Endo-myocarditis	75.00
27110	Jennie Bennett	261	3	6	Acute dilitation of heart	75.00
27111	John Lavery	261	25	2	Pernicious anaemia	300.00
27112	Michael Schlick	375	21	6	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
27113	Phil. J. Lewis	426	16	5	Fracture of skull by fall	300.00
27114	Martin Malkewitz	526	6	1	General paresis	300.00
27115	Frank Dreuhe	19	30	2	Senility	300.00
27116	Van R. Barnes (Dis.)	44	9	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
27117	Mary J. Lane	79	7	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
27118	Augustine Babine	82	5	..	Pneumonia	300.00
27119	Mary L. Hughes	261	12	3	Aortic insufficiency	75.00
27120	Jorgen Krogh	1516	11	8	Heart disease	125.00
27121	Bert Keppel	1538	1	2	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
27122	David J. Farley (Dis.)	1544	14	7	Accidental injuries	400.00
27123	Sidney J. Broer	22	1	8	Acute dilitation of heart	50.00
27124	Nicholas Infante	43	11	..	Hodgkins' disease	200.00
27125	Charles Miller (Dis.)	44	6	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
27126	Wm. Clementson	160	9	3	Concussion of brain	300.00
27127	Charles E. Manchester	220	6	5	Acute ilens	300.00
27128	Henry VanHatten	314	15	..	Myocarditis	300.00
27129	George Erb	355	9	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27130	John Lepper	483	18	..	Fracture of skull	300.00
27131	Andrew Anderson	493	9	9	Asphyxiation by gas	300.00
27132	Earl G. Sargent	679	13	1	Pneumonia	125.00
27133	Walfrid Forsman	701	8	11	Peritonitis	300.00
27134	Melina Loiselle	825	5	1	Nephritis	75.00
27135	Oliver A. Bortz	1060	14	2	Peritonitis	300.00
27136	Ida M. Beroth	1352	6	3	Cancer	75.00
27137	Walter Mundell	10	7	2	Fall from roof	300.00
27138	Matthais Theis	98	12	11	Dementia paralytica	300.00
27139	Peter Bezemek	242	2	5	Nephritis	200.00
27140	Fannie Bromstrup	271	2	1	Post partum hemorrhage	50.00
27141	Wm. Devers	803	12	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
27142	Luegene Holton	1428	1	6	Bright's disease	50.00
27143	J. W. Lambert	73	4	9	Sarcoma	200.00
27144	James McInerny	1345	4	6	Struck by train	200.00
27145	Chas. Gustafson	1922	8	4	Apoplexy	300.00
27146	Israel Snyder	37	8	8	Heat exhaustion	75.00
27147	Thomas Brandolisa	1096	4	9	Meningitis	200.00
27148	Wm. Plumloff	1922	3	6	Apoplexy	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
27149	Anna Kampson	2	16	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
27150	J. Hadley	106	16	9	Phthisis	300.00
27151	Jacob Madson	391	10	1	Bronchitis	300.00
27152	Ernest W. Blomberg	434	10	7	Heart disease	300.00
27153	Walter A. Deline	614	4	1	Fracture of skull due to fall	200.00
27154	Geo. W. Bubb	691	2	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
27155	Louis Geissler	1922	4	4	Heat prostration	200.00
27156	Pete Reiner	711	15	5	Paralysis	300.00
27157	Edmond J. Ducharme	1600	9	7	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
27158	Mary Lynch	11	1	3	Tuberculosis septicaemia	25.00
27159	Martin David	54	10	5	Suicide	300.00
27160	John Bersin	122	3	1	Cirrhosis of liver	200.00
27161	David Christiansen	181	14	9	Aortic stenosis	300.00
27162	C. E. Burton	483	14	4	Myocarditis	125.00
27163	Guida Larsen	483	2	4	Eclampsia	50.00
27164	Hyman Glasser	504	4	2	Heart failure	200.00
27165	Fritz Wilder	521	20	4	Strangulated hernia	300.00
27166	Frances R. Gardner	546	12	3	Cancer	75.00
27167	Emma B. Williams	669	10	1	Typhoid fever	75.00
27168	Joseph C. Singleton	809	8	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27169	Nels Davidson	1143	11	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
27170	Wm. Lamprich	1143	12	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27171	Wm. Gerstenberg	13	15	4	Heat prostration	300.00
27172	Felix Dussault	21	6	6	Heat prostration	300.00
27173	F. M. Zeising	42	16	5	Suicide	300.00
27174	Freda D. Steinke	63	6	2	Uremia	75.00
27175	Edith Ahlstrom	66	2	1	Goitre	50.00
27176	Ida M. Seger	132	14	6	Typhoid fever	75.00
27177	Michael Heller	167	17	3	Carcinoma	300.00
27178	Annie Evans	198	2	10	Embolus following operation	50.00
27179	Dollie White	198	10	6	Abdominal operation	75.00
27180	Michael F. Lambert (Bal.)	325	26	10	———	175.00
27181	Frank Curtis	345	6	11	Malaria	300.00
27182	Mary McManuels	677	1	..	Nephritis	25.00
27183	Sarah Beaton	759	50	1	Carcinoma	75.00
27184	Dorimene Arel	794	10	2	Carcinoma	75.00
27185	Don Pratt	1229	5	7	Myocarditis	300.00
27186	Herman Gotham	1367	8	..	Status epilepticus	239.60
27187	William Holwager	86	2	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
27188	Estella M. Coon	11	15	11	Abscess	75.00
27189	George Bassa	22	4	7	Carcinoma	50.00
27190	Bertha Bell	146	2	2	Pneumonia	200.00
27191	Fulton C. Hobbs	345	9	10	Malaria	166.00
27192	Mary Heinzelman	380	15	2	Hypertrophy of heart	75.00
27193	Chas. H. Mull	492	8	5	Nephritis	300.00
27194	Frederick A. Haupert	598	12	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27195	Jacob Christman	598	4	2	Sunstroke	50.00
27196	W. J. Tune	803	13	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
27197	Laura O'Hara	888	1	8	Bright's disease	50.00
27198	Horace Peckham	1245	10	5	Heart disease	125.00
27199	Adjutor Lavoie	21	15	4	Diabetes	300.00
27200	Anna Koch	29	19	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
27201	Gerda Palm	199	1	..	Embolism of lungs	25.00
27202	George Menyca	199	16	10	Heart disease	300.00
27203	John Christ. Nothacker	419	13	4	Suicide	300.00
27204	Sarah Caldwell	885	3	11	Pneumonia	75.00
27205	Alex. Boshniak	1678	3	5	Cancer	200.00
27206	Margaret McGinnis	1	13	7	Pneumonia	75.00
27207	Chas. P. Johnson	7	20	..	Typhoid fever	300.00
27208	Belle Bachman	11	1	3	Cancer	25.00
27209	John Runge	62	10	5	Drowning	158.10
27210	S. B. Lubitz	101	9	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
27211	John Pritchard	141	14	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
27212	Carlos S. French	273	13	2	Drowning	300.00
27213	Inez B. Talmage	377	15	1	Gangrene	75.00
27214	Manning Jones	384	4	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
27215	Anna Mortensen	521	23	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
27216	Emma Forest	1125	9	8	Acute indigestion	75.00
27217	August Schroeder	1784	7	11	Heat prostration	300.00
27218	John Woelfel	1784	14	2	Heat prostration	300.00
27219	Dan Ludson	158	3	4	Nephritis	200.00
27220	Lillian Acridge	201	7	3	Dropsy	75.00
27221	Louis F. Schmidt	211	18	3	Apoplexy	300.00
27222	James F. Bull	486	2	10	Operation for hernia	100.00
27223	Thos. Jermyn	747	15	4	Heart disease	300.00
27224	Albert Joachim	824	9	2	Nephritis	75.00
27225	Mary M. Griswold	952	14	8	Nephritis	75.00
27226	John P. White	1630	7	..	Embolism of brain	75.00
27227	Ferriera Jackson	1824	2	..	Sarcoma	50.00
27228	Pius S. Murphy	33	10	7	Railroad accident	300.00
27229	Chas. A. Kingston (Dis.)	478	17	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
27230	Fred. Miller	550	9	7	Heart disease	75.00
27231	Daniel Driscoll (Bal.)	759	30	2	———	175.00
27232	Peter H. Gallant	875	13	2	Pneumonia	300.00
27233	George Stoll	2	16	7	Tumor of brain	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
27234	August Granstrom	181	15	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
27235	Fred. E. Johnson	281	13	3	Pneumonia	300.00
27236	James E. Good	625	4	8	Cancer	200.00
27237	Neil J. McNeil	910	10	9	Paralysis agitaus	300.00
27238	R. M. Tattam	993	4	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
27239	Joshua H. Gourley	1291	3	8	Meningitis	200.00
27240	Fred. E. Owens	1883	6	5	Pneumonia	300.00
27241	Michael Pawlak	1845	9	1	Peritonitis	300.00
27242	Joe Somers	1922	7	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27243	Thomas Flora	1354	13	6	Cancer	125.00
27244	Christopher Bierschenk	156	6	2	Heat exhaustion	300.00
27245	William Masterman	157	11	8	Heart disease	125.00
27246	Herman Wilke	181	18	10	Phthisis	300.00
27247	B. S. Harris (Dis.)	224	15	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
27248	Henry Eckert	335	7	6	Peritonitis	300.00
27249	Thomas Lyons	335	14	3	Cancer	125.00
27250	Marie Egli	427	19	1	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
27251	Mary Babjak	1615	2	10	Aortic insufficiency	50.00
27252	Delia Robert	1699	4	11	Nephritis	75.00
27253	Laura Triacca	53	11	5	Broncho pneumonia	75.00
27254	Hugo Rieger	303	5	5	Apoplexy	75.00
27255	Pierre SanSouci	859	6	10	Apoplexy	75.00
27256	Olga Lundberg	58	9	2	Diabetes	75.00
27257	Nora G. Smith	82	1	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
27258	E. C. Miller	183	18	8	Endocarditis	300.00
27259	Maggie Harman	183	3	10	Myocarditis	75.00
27260	George B. Howell	716	19	7	Mitral stenosis & regurgitation	300.00
27261	Martin T. Slater	878	3	11	Abscess of lung	200.00
27262	Floyd E. Grout	913	1	6	Fracture of skull	200.00
27263	John McLaughlin	938	19	2	Uraemia	300.00
27264	J. T. Tuttle	943	9	2	Cancer of stomach	300.00
27265	Mike Dennis	1721	6	2	Meningitis	300.00
27266	John A. Reule	1784	26	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27267	Wm. E. Ewing	833	10	4	Bright's disease	300.00
27268	Benjamin Cure	1075	8	11	Heart disease	300.00
27269	John Blake	381	27	5	Endocarditis	300.00
27270	Edmund Selveen	10	10	9	Nephritis	300.00
27271	Ophelia C. Young	33	18	2	Odema of lungs	75.00
27272	Chas. Knefelkamp	1596	10	9	Nephritis	300.00
27273	Ameal Paul	146	7	4	Aortic insufficiency	300.00
27274	L. A. Heisler	426	16	4	Endocarditis	300.00

Total $39,388.70

114 Full beneficial claims	$30,663.70
52 Wife's claims	3,400.00
23 Semi-beneficial claims	2,225.00
9 Disability claims	3,100.00
Total	$39,388.70

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR AUGUST, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
2965	George Wilson	286	2	5	Three months' arrears	$100.00
2966	Lillian Bollhardt	282	2	7	.....	50.00
2967	Florence Evans	1016	1	5	Sick when husband admitted	50.00
2968	Anthony Graff	1242	3	1	Three months' arrears	200.00
2969	Carl Betsche	22	3	1	Alcoholism	150.00
2970	Henry Miller (Dis.)	1434	..	..	Not result of accidental injuries received within two years prior to claim being filed	400.00
2971	Martin Gustafson	282	2	..	Three months' arrears	100.00
2972	Morris Cohen (Dis.)	23	2	6	Three months' arrears	200.00
2973	Fred. Gomoll	10	22	3	Three months' arrears	300.00
2974	Geo. C. Greenleaf	847	1	11	Semi-beneficial	100.00
2975	Wm. T. Wells (Dis.)	476	3	10	Three months' arrears	400.00
2976	H. G. Seaman	1855	3	6	Three months' arrears	50.00
2977	Maurice P. O'Leary	13	4	..	Three months' arrears	50.00
2978	Margaret Wicklund	521	3	6	Sick when husband admitted	75.00
2979	E. P. Kellogg	656	6	..	Three months' arrears	
2980	Calogero Valenza	1613	10	6	Death result of wounds received while in military service	300.00

Correspondence

A Label Suggestion.

Editor, The Carpenter:

In view of the General Convention, I would like to drop a suggestion to the inventive minds of our craft.

We have long neglected a needful appliance to protect and form a more practical and compulsory observance of the union label—the label in general—especially on the part of union men, for as it stands we have nothing but a measly little pledge that is soon forgotten.

Every union man can readily recognize the vast importance of a "closed shop," but strange to say an amazingly small percentage can see the philosophy of the label as a first hand and the only irrefutable evidence that we can send to a brother or sympathizer in a distant town or country and let him know that the article of merchandise he is about to buy was made under "fair" conditions.

And again, it means a great deal more to us than higher wages or shorter hours, for it is the very foundation upon which these things build and rest.

There seems to be a systematic plan among merchants, especially that class who deal with jobbers, to ward off the union label, and of course the jobber is a natural enemy of organized labor, as it means money to him to protect dishonorable, scab-made goods.

The working man who, having principle in his heart and a regard for his obligation, insists upon the label and often does so at a dear cost. Usually the merchant who handles scab-made goods marks him down as an "undesirable," a knocker against his business, and we well know that where the corn is we find the crow.

It seems to me that if the A. F. of L. had its eyes open we would long ago have a well developed, systematic and powerful plan of pushing the label to the front.

Often a merchant, the "small-sized one," will come to me and ask, "Where can I get this or that with the label on it?" Sometimes I can tell him, but more often I am forced to say I don't know. Union houses seem to hide their labels; they don't advertise, and their traveling salesmen always has some beautiful tale to tell about how "fair and generous" his firm is toward organized labor, but for some reason he does not exhibit the label.

I would rather buy goods that are purely scab made than to buy a union-made article without the label on it.

I do not know how to get at this matter in a practical way, but it seems to me that the A. F. of L. should have special representatives in the field furnished with a thorough knowledge and information in regard to union-made goods, and, if necessary, act as salesmen for all such goods as is practical to do. He could be used as an advertising medium and let the people know that there is a union label.

ROBERT G. SPRAGUE,
F. S. L. U. 411, San Angelo, Texas.

Increased Wages Would Benefit All.

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am sending you a few thoughts for the journal as regards increased wages for the wage-earner which, in my idea, would increase the output and profits of manufacturers and employers of labor in all branches of industry.

My study and knowledge of the average wage-earner, whether he be artisan, laborer or clerk, is that increased wages would better his condition and home surroundings.

He naturally will have, if his salary or wages are ample for him to do so, a neat four or five-room bungalow or cot-

tage in the suburbs or outlying districts within convenient distance of his place of employment. He will furnish it neatly and unostentatiously with modern, up-to-date furniture, which would increase the output of the furniture manufacturer and result in increased employment to our fellow-craftsmen, the cabinet maker. Like his employer, he would enjoy some musical instrument of an evening when his day's labor is over, for as the axiom says, "Music hath charms to soothe the savage beast;" he eventually would purchase a musical instrument of some sort for his growing family, and instead of going out of a Sunday or holiday in the clothes he has been working in during the week, with his wife and children in shabby clothing of last summer's vintage, he would be enabled to dress himself and family neatly and inexpensively and keep them looking neat and respectable at all times. Naturally, then, the clothing merchants, both wholesale and retail, would be in a prosperous and contented condition. But alas, the manufacturer and employer, as a whole, are a selfish bunch of mortals, and as they wax fat in opulence and luxury on the labor and skill of their fellow beings, become blind to the fact that they should in justice to the downtrodden wage-earners, who enabled them to amass the wealth and comforts they enjoy, give them an adequate wage that would enable them to have the comforts and necessaries that rightly belong to them.

I would like to hear from some of the members on this subject through the columns of the journal.

Yours fraternally,
DANIEL F. DUFFY,
L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal.

A View of Preparedness.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Allow me to submit a few words on "Preparedness."

The war in Europe forces the American people to think of preparedness. This war is a fact—a stubborn fact—that however much we may prefer peace, we cannot waive it aside. The conflict came upon the world with bewildering suddenness. The common people of Europe loved peace just as we do, for they had enjoyed its blessings just as we have for over a generation. Yet the fact that these same people are now in the death grip of war, slaughtering each other by millions, makes it certain that no man here and no man elsewhere can give us a promise of permanent peace. We must look to the armed American, for we are not yet ready to do without him.

We hear preparedness discussed in every newspaper of our country, telling us we are great and cannot be molested. In our enthusiasm while reading these patriotic utterances we have grown brave, and no doubt all of us feel that we could safely discard most of our present preparations for war and go out and whip almost any country without them.

In our study of the past as a guide in our preparation for the future it is proper to consider how much could have been saved of both blood and treasure by a proper preparation for those wars in which our country has heretofore engaged.

Take the war of 1812; we had in the field at that time a little more than a half-million men. We spent quite a large sum of money—large for that day—and the history of the military operations of that conflict is made up largely of a series of defeats and disasters. Owing to the fact that Great Britain was at that time engaged in the Napoleonic wars, we escaped rather fortunately. The entire force of regular troops used against us amounted to less than 20,000 men. The Capitol was captured and burned by a small force, which was opposed by a body of our own men more than twice as large, certainly just as brave, but without proper preparation or training.

For the Mexican war we were somewhat better prepared than for the war of 1812, and we had an enemy much less prepared than ourselves. The greatest object lesson came in the war of the rebellion. At no time in our history had

the military preparations sunk to so low a point as at the beginning of the civil war. There is the best of ground for the opinion that 50,000 regular troops, well equipped and well trained, on the Union side at the first battle of Bull Run would have decided that conflict and terminated the war in the summer of 1861.

In the war with Spain it was the same old story. Lack of preparation caused us to rush into the field regiments half equipped and less than half-trained. We had to rush into the market and buy all sorts of transportation facilities, both by land and sea, as well as supplies, ordnance, and to accept almost whatever quality of goods that might be furnished.

In former times, and even in the days of our fathers, when wars came they came with more or less deliberation. Communication of intelligence was limited to the speed of a courier or a sailing vessel and transportation by land and sea was both slow and difficult. Preparation for war in those days of our history was a simple matter. Firearms were more generally owned and used both for hunting purposes and for protection against wild beasts and savage men. The largest guns then used could be cast over night, while the preparation of ammunition was a quick and easy matter. Those simple times have passed and communication of intelligence is now instantaneous. The sea itself, then the greatest barrier against our enemies, is today the very best and quickest means of conveying an enemy to our shores. In contrast with the weapons of those earlier days, the weapons used today are of a highly complex character, delicately adjusted, and require much time and money to make, while the men who are to use them require skill and careful training for the effective handling of such delicate instruments. Even the ammunition requires much time and skill to manufacture. Our guns are now of long range, and in preparation of ammunition for these guns great precision is required in order to make them accurate and effective.

New York City, the objective point of any invading force, can especially appreciate the urgent necessity of adequate defenses.

America is a land of many creeds and many races. To those from lands across the sea we have extended a hand of welcome; we have inspired these pioneers with hope; we have offered them the opportunity of sharing our prosperity. They have been potent factors in developing and carrying forward our ever-advancing civilization and are part of the bone and sinew of America itself. They have adopted our traditions and stand with us guardians of the destinies of America. I cannot think that these sturdy sons from other shores, whose patriotism has never been doubted in the past, will ever be untrue to the spirit of America or disloyal to the flag under which they live.

This question of perparedness is national one. It is a call to duty—a call that comes to us from every sculptured stone or lettered tablet that has been reared to the memory of those who made sacrifices for their country and their country's honor.

We pray for peace and raise our voices to the God of Hosts in earnest supplication that our children may be forever free from the horrors of war, but we stand for the rights and the honor of our Republic, and the man whose heart does not beat a little faster when he hears the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" or is not animated with sincere patriotism and undying love for country when Old Glory is raised to its place in the sun, is unworthy of being an American citizen.

E. G. MYERS,
Hazelwood Station,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Philadelphia Italian Carpenters Celebrate

On Saturday evening, August 12, Local Union 1050 (Italian) held its annual smoker. A complimentary ticket was enclosed with the notices sent to the members and it was recommended

that each one bring a friend who was a woodworker but not a union man.

The members wore a red piece of ribbon, and about fifty invited guests wore a green piece of ribbon. The hall had a beautiful aspect and the musicians played the "Marsigliesa." The official orator of the evening was brother Joseph Sindoni, who has been a member for sixteen years. He gave a brief history of the organization from the time that it was organized, with about 1,200 members, belonging to twelve locals, in 1881, to the present time, when it is made up of 1,826 locals with a membership totaling about 262,000. He also explained the great progress that the woodworkers have made through the strength of the United Brotherhood. He compared conditions of twenty years ago, which were very bad, of its long hours and low salaries, and the conditions today of shorter hours and better wages. He mentioned the fact that at that time cabinet makers were obliged to furnish bench clamps, hand screws, glue pots and, in some cases, trestles, while today a person can go from one shop to another with a portable box of tools. He also spoke upon piecework—how at that time it existed and how now it is gradually going out of existence through the influence of the organization.

He severely criticised the Italian workman, who, up to today, has not understood the great importance of organization. He stated that out of 1,826 locals there are only four Italian locals, one in San Francisco, Cal.; one in Philadelphia, Pa.; one in Newark, N. J., and one in New York, N. Y. Also that there are less than five thousand Italians in the entire Brotherhood, while there ought to be ten times a greater number, considering the large number of Italians that are in the woodworking trade.

He also stated that the Burnett Bill, which was supported by the American Federation of Labor, was based upon the fact that many foreigners refused to enter labor organizations and continued to compete upon the working market just for a loaf of bread. Therefore, he contended the restriction of immigration was a just thing, still it would not affect the Italians very much, because statistics show that less than 15 per cent. are illiterate. It is generally thought that the percentage is greater, but that is not true. He therefore hoped that the Italians would not hesitate to enter this organization, and also hoped that, in the coming convention, the four Italian locals would insist on having two pages of The Carpenter devoted to Italian, which would be used extensively as a means for propaganda among the Italians. He ended his interesting talk by telling the men present that they have a great deal to accomplish yet. This can be easily accomplished by working in harmony.

Refreshments, cigars, cigarettes, etc., were then served, followed by interesting speeches by the president of the Philadelphia D. C., Brother Sherm, Business Agent McDermott, Business Agent Kreis, Local 1051, and other Italians. Then Brother Dominick Misantone thanked every one, and this was followed by the singing of Italian romances, dancing, etc. Those invited were greatly impressed by the speakers and the number of members, but our hope is to have a larger local than we now have and to make a greater impression at our next annual smoker.

Building Records for July Show Increase

A notable feature of the building permits issued in the principal cities throughout the country for the month of July is that of the tremendous gains in Manhattan borough, New York City, says the Philadelphia Record, the total reaching $49,205,220, as compared with $4,845,303 for July, 1915. However, this increase of nearly 1,000 per cent. has a special explanation. It was due to the adoption of a building regulation plan by the Board of Estimates of the city, effective July 25. By this plan the height of buildings is restricted. To escape the restrictions, prospective builders of skyscrapers hastened to file plans

before the new system became effective. Some of these projects may never be realized and there is therefore an indeterminate element of speculation on the returns.

Omitting the borough of Manhattan entirely, the statement shows a modest gain for the month as compared with July, last year. The official reports of building permits issued in 105 cities, including all of New York City, as received by the American Contractor, New York, total $112,655,752, as compared with $67,062,722 for July, 1915, an increase of 83 per cent. Excluding Manhattan borough the total is $63,450,532, as against $62,217,419 for July, 1915, a modest gain of 2 per cent. The total number of building permits issued in these 105 cities was 22,873, as compared with 22,944 for July, last year. Gains in totals are shown by 51 cities, losses by 53.

Building operations for July may therefore be regarded as normal, or somewhat better than normal. In detail the reports are as follows:

City.	No. of bldgs.	Estimated cost.	Per cent. Gain.	Per cent. Loss.
Akron, Ohio	....	$756,425	..	34
Albany, N. Y.....	250	153,325	..	63
Allentown, Pa. ..	32	62,280	..	21
Altoona, Pa.	55	71,221	..	16
Atlanta, Ga.	188	200.717	..	67
Baltimore, Md. ..	233	618,218	..	11
Berkeley, Cal. ...	105	121,350	..	33
Binghampton, N. Y.	251	144,831	..	1
Birmingham, Ala.	488	141,418	..	37
Boston and vicinity, Mass.	474	4,912,000	..	10
Bridgeport, Conn.	136	464,157	..	56
Brockton, Mass...	59	104,612	24	..
Canton, Ohio	119	341,440	38	..
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	33	146,000	..	12
Chattanooga,Tenn.	182	39,984	23	..
Chicago, Ill.	844	8,076,800	25	..
Cincinnati, Ohio..	1,454	786,350	..	38
Cleveland, Ohio..	1,228	3,397,660	46	..
Col. Springs, Colo.	23	55,025	142	..
Columbus, Ohio..	268	563,085	12	..
Davenport, Iowa.	48	123,060	165	..
Dayton, Ohio....	139	350,805	51	..
Denver, Colo.....	200	348.770	97	..
Des Moines, Iowa	63	138,383	..	24
Detroit, Mich. ...	1,539	4,622,590	73	..
Dubuque, Iowa ..	24	84,800	268	..
Duluth, Minn. ...	189	172,240	..	14
East Orange, N. J.	60	225,859	56	..
East St. Louis, Ill.	36	51,450	..	64
Elizabeth, N. J...	39	121,305	2	..
Erie, Pa.	142	255,781	..	10
Evansville, Ind...	124	244,200	..	38
Fort Wayne, Ind.	55	289,500	43	..
Fort Worth, Texas	68	257,220	17	..
Gd. Rapids, Mich.	126	246,822	17	..
Harrisburg, Pa...	14	90,215	..	37
Hartford, Conn...	101	363,756	..	18
Haverhill, Mass..	52	101,950	..	30
Hoboken, N. J. ..	20	109,790	128	..
Holyoke, Mass. ..	8	97,400	..	45
Huntington, W. Va.	82	102,100	..	23
Indianapolis, Ind.	569	818,979	37	..
Jacksonville, Fla.	35	214,275	14	..
Kansas City, Kan.	54	51,940	..	33
Kansas City, Mo..	312	1,108,140	..	22
Lawrence, Mass..	28	68,650	22	..
Lincoln, Neb.....	49	157,275	..	42
Los Angeles, Cal..	539	909,056	..	3
Manchester, N. H.	93	87,511	..	72
Memphis, Tenn...	163	261,405	6	..
Milwaukee, Wis..	365	2,063,994	144	..
Minneapolis, Minn.	550	1,913,175	30	..
Montgomery, Ala.	112	40,481	..	1
Newark, N. J. ...	257	577,345	..	1
New Bedford, Mass.	73	269,425	..	16
New Britain, Conn.	49	169,870	162	..
New Haven, Conn.	125	266,175	..	66
New Orleans, La.	86	381,126	..	26
New York City ..	2,669	17,048,367	9	..
Borough of—				
Manhattan ..	505	49,205,220	915	..
Bronx	290	1,283,266	..	35
Brooklyn ...	1,016	2,522,105	..	40
Queens	760	1,482,006	..	42
Richmond ...	98	555,770	189	..
Norfolk, Va.	44	103,612	..	37
Oakland, Cal.....	294	357,126	..	13
Okla. City, Okla.	49	183,575	125	..
Omaha, Neb.	137	584,675	5	..
Pasadena, Cal. ..	128	153,371	..	20
Passaic, N. J. ...	30	122,917	64	..
Paterson, N. J. ..	87	206,831	41	..
Peoria, Ill.....	43	166,435	37	..
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,040	3,101,385	..	15
Portland, Ore. ..	345	368,525	..	1
Quincy, Mass. ...	76	257,330	..	45
Reading, Pa.	72	164,074	98	..
Richmond, Va. ..	127	269,169	..	18
Rochester, N. Y..	242	1,078,864	41	..
Sacramento, Cal..	...	180,539	..	35
Saginaw, Mich. ..	36	63,965	16	..
Salt Lake City, Utah	66	192,325	10	..
San Diego, Cal...	109	120,641	83	..
San Francisco, Cal.	417	1,497,279	..	..
San Jose, Cal. ...	30	19,232	..	36
Savannah, Ga. ..	56	132,095	..	15
Schenectady, N.Y.	110	392,249	64	..
Scranton, Pa.....	70	171,706	..	45
Seattle, Wash. ..	654	1,107,160	251	..
Sioux City, Iowa.	47	299,150	37	..
South Bend, Ind..	75	97,652	..	58
Spokane, Wash...	94	147,740	108	..
Springfield, Ill. ..	54	103,100	63	..
Springfield, Mass.	144	427,295	..	2
St. Louis, Mo. ...	658	1,541,421	151	..
St. Paul, Minn. ..	200	782,224	2	..
Stockton, Cal. ...	37	44,629	..	3
Superior, Wis....	78	71,155	74	..
Tacoma, Wash. ..	113	84,936	173	..
Tampa, Fla.	68	79,425	..	3
Terre Haute, Ind.	49	69,740	..	36
Toledo, Ohio	330	565,492	29	..
Topeka, Kan.	44	101,893	..	40
Trenton, N. J. ..	66	114,985	..	70
Troy, N. Y.	58	62,373	..	50
Utica, N. Y.	44	157,900	41	..
Washington, D. C.	392	1,814,753	27	..
Wichita, Kan. ...	...	135,800	51	..
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	68	185,580	311	..
Worcester, Mass..	160	526,545	..	25
Youngstown, Ohio	93	274,800	86	..
Totals	22,873	$112,655,752	83	..

Ten States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado and California—maintain civil service commissions.

The Carpenter

Competitive Wood Substitutes

(By E. A. Sterling, Forest and Timber Engineer.)

Substitutes for wood are building materials which are competitive with it. There are a few materials which have replaced wood but are no longer substitutes or competitive because better for the purpose used. As examples, concrete sidewalks are better than the old board walks, steel battleships are superior to wooden frigates. In other cases, the location or conditions determine whether other materials prevail over wood. Stone, brick, concrete, steel and prepared roofing when incorporated into a twelve-story building in the heart of a city are not substitutes for wood; they are best and do not replace wood under such conditions. Composition floors, metal trim, steel sash and metal furniture in the same buildings are substitutes because they replace wood where it is eminently safe, practical and economical.

The problem of the producer, distributer and worker of wood today is to meet the competition with substitute materials of equal or inferior value where wood will fully serve all requirements. The field of the actual and active substitute has been rapidly extended in late years to all classes of structures. From the interior finish of skyscrapers to the modest dwelling and farm milk house the substitutes have encroached. The effect is no less apparent to the carpenter who places the material than to the sawmill man who produces it. The one finds other skilled trades entering his field; the other is confronted with an unstable and declining market.

The list of competitive building materials is surprisingly large and is growing every day. Each has had to create a market, and hence has made a direct appeal to the consumer by advertising and other promoting measures. Once a foothold is established, the selling propaganda is pushed even more vigorously to extend the demand, with the result that the public loses sight of wood and its advantages and becomes a convert to many new and untried materials.

It not infrequently happens that a new substitute for wood is so inferior, that it runs a short meteoric course and drops from sight. In many other cases the new material, while unsatisfactory at first, is improved and perfected until it becomes a permanent and dangerous competitor of wood. The lumbermen are now realizing that they too must produce and deliver a product which will give satisfactory service, and at the same time educate the consumer how best to use it. In this last field the carpenter can exert an immense educational influence because he knows the properties of wood, is in direct touch with the user and is in a position where he can select or specify only the grades and kinds of lumber which will fully serve the particular purpose. On the carpenter-contractor is an especially heavy responsibility, since he is the determining influence in many of the towns and smaller cities. Every cheap, flimsy dwelling or other building is so much net gain to the substitute manufacturer, since he compares his material under favorable conditions with wood under the worst conditions, not the best.

The sane, logical efforts of the fire underwriters and other national organizations to reduce the annual fire loss is welcomed by the lumbermen, who are glad to co-operate so as to reduce carelessness, produce safer buildings with fire stops and properly constructed chimneys and flues, and create a feeling of individual responsibility for fires. The wild-eyed, hysterical individuals and selfish organizations have no possible ground for blaming wood for every fire. The best information, statistical and otherwise, indicates that the character of the building material is not the originating or contributing cause of fires. The character of contents, for example, is much more important, and every one knows what happens to "fireproof" buildings in a big conflagration.

Despite the evidence of fact, and as the result of a national publicity cam-

paign, there has grown up a sentiment that wood should be eliminated from all structures because it burns. This has come out in most virulent form in the agitation against wooden shingles. There is a reasonable middle ground for everything, but it is not found in anti-shingle ordinances which bar wooden shingles from suburban and residence districts. The people in most cases want wooden shingles, their advantages are well known, and when a City Council passes an ordinance against them it is not the will of the majority, but often the propaganda work of some one who has something else to sell. The carpenters of the nation should certainly have something to say about this, and they know what is a good and safe roof and what is not. Where there is an actual fire hazard from shingles, there are now practical and efficient fire retardent paints and stains which may be used.

If some of the substitute people had their way, the low and medium priced homes of the future would be concrete boxes or tile stoves. Houses costing as little as $3,000 have been designed and built in which wood is practically eliminated. Imagine living in such a house, and how much would the carpenter have to do with building it? Yet the people can for a time be stampeded into building something they do not want, and they need to be told how little safety their loss of comfort and beauty gives them.

Among the competitive substitutes for lumber which the producer and carpenter have to consider are metal lath, stucco, metal linings and ceilings, composition floors, metal doors and sash, concrete silos, farm buildings and dwellings, and a host of others. Even metal joist and studding for dwellings and "asbestos lumber" are on the market. Some of these materials have unquestioned merit, and for certain purposes are advisable. Their general use, however, for all purposes where wood has been the universal material for centuries, makes neither for utility nor economy.

The lumber industry has begun to do its part in promoting its product and educating the public as to its proper use. The great army of men who take the raw material and shape it into the structures which give shelter and protection to man and beast throughout the land are equally interested in the continued use of wood wherever it serves as well or better than other materials. This mutual interest creates an influence which none can combat if rightly and vigorously used. We must admit that the awakening to the situation has been long delayed, but it is none the less here. The broader realization of the proper place of wood among the host of competitive substitutes will not only improve the conditions in the second largest industry by stabilizing the lumber market, and benefit the trades which work with wood, but give the public a continued and improved service in the best, safest and most economical building material the world has ever known.

Every lumberman and carpenter should feel proud of the material he handles and uphold its merits against all substitutes. "Wood Where Best" is a safe slogan always. If wood is used where best, the substitutes will not usurp the field; yet they will have uses and a place. But people must be told where wood is best, and why, and no one is more competent to tell them than the carpenter, who knows wood from having worked with it all his life.

He was Scotch all right, was Sandy MacGregor, and had mislaid his wallet containing $500 at the railway station.

He telegraphed his loss to the railway station agent and the wallet was kept until his return a month later.

The finder, a young clerk, handed MacGregor the missing wallet and stood in an attitude of eager expectation. The Scot unheedingly counted his money and then looked long and suspiciously at the young clerk.

"Isn't it right?" stammered the latter in bewilderment.

"Right! Right! It's right enough," said MacGregor, "but whur's the month's interest?"—Exchange.

Craft Problems

Altering, Remodeling and Repairing Buildings.

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

It is said that buildings outlive their usefulness, that they fall into decay, become either uninhabitable or unfit for the purposes new tenants desire Add to this the transition or progress from old to modern conditions, improvements in methods of building construction, better appliances and fixtures for business and creature comforts and we find the reasons for the remodeling, the reconstructing, the repairing of buildings.

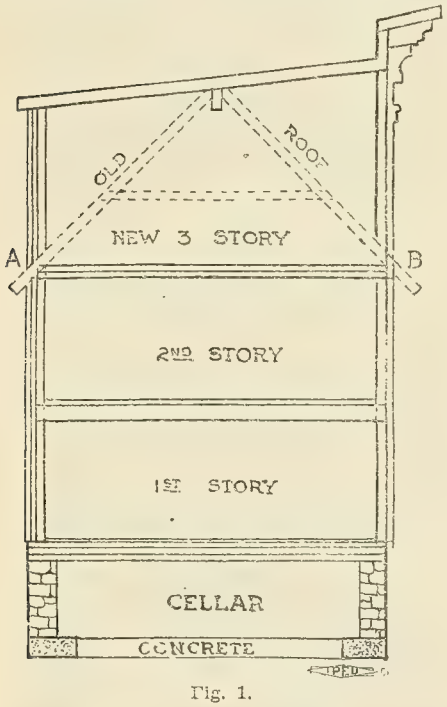


Fig. 1.

In the consideration of these important subjects it would seem wise to take up the most elementary cases so we will commence with frame construction and ask the reader to scrutinize Fig. 1, where there is represented a job of remodeling frequently done in different parts of this country and Canada.

As the sketch shows the problem consisted in raising the roof from its old peaked form to that of a flat for the purpose of obtaining another story, the old section built for an attic or storage loft being useless for living purposes. Then how was this job to be done without disturbing the tenants on the two floors, first and second stories? Let us look at it mechanically and practically.

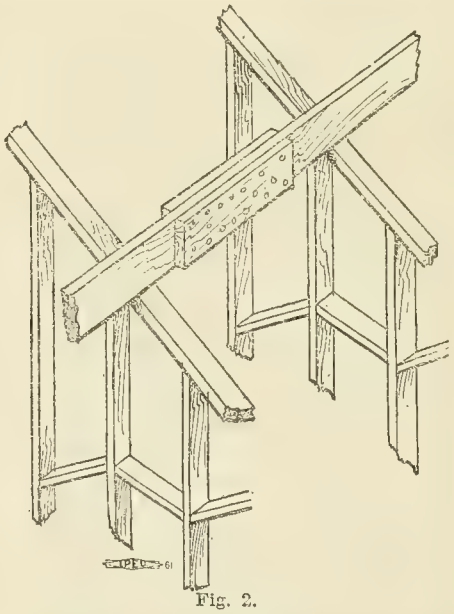


Fig. 2.

The first item to be taken into account is of course the weather, and it might be assumed as a good axiom not to commence any operation entailing reconstructing or remodeling unless the weather is good; that is to say, any time from the first of April until Thanksgiving, unless the work can be done without removing the roof or enclosing walls. This naturally does not include operations of immediate necessity. such as fires, dangerous settlements, collapses, or any other exigency which will de-

mand the starting of work without delay, but in any case the occupants and existing building must be protected against the inclemency of the weather, so far as possible, and so with this preamble we will start to work.

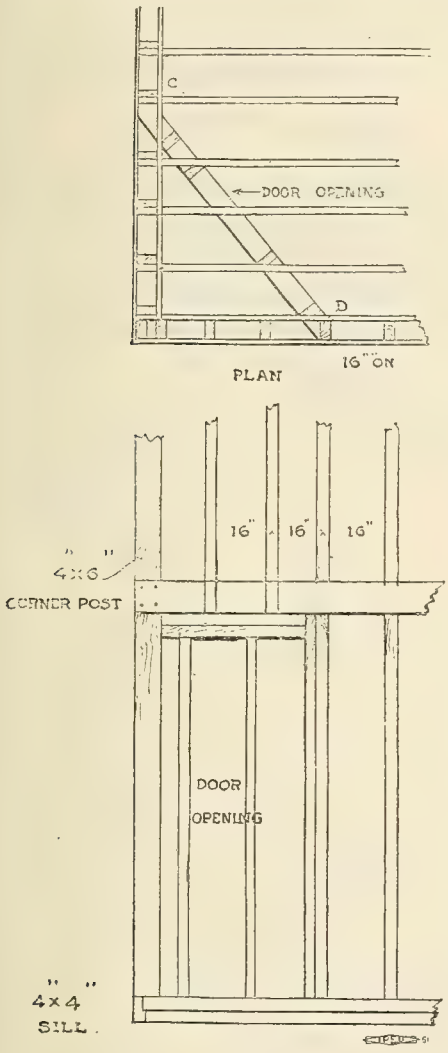


Fig. 3.

The first proposition which the practical carpenter and builder may perhaps have come to his notice is that stated in the foregoing and is one worthy of intelligent consideration, skill and experience. Let us, however, first protect the occupants. To do this let the top, or attic, tier of beams, or floor, if there be one, be spread over with either tarpaulins or waterproof paper, covered in turn with boards for the purpose of protecting the paper from the friction of feet and materials to be placed upon the floor, which having been done, the roof may be stripped by first ripping off the old shingles and roof boards, burning up the first and carefully preserving and piling up the second for the reconstructed roof, which will be flat instead of peaked, as formerly.

For the sake of expediency it would be best to remove the ridge, collar beams and all the rafters and strip off all down to the wall plates, as A-B, leaving a clear platform for the rapid framing of the new walls and raising the same. As it is desirable always to use again the old timbers, these can be stacked on the floor as taken down, but all the old nails must be pulled out or broken off; they are always better pulled out, as they are likely to injure the saw teeth if one should happen to come at a point where there should happen to be a nail.

The dotted lines in sketch Fig. 1 denote the old work, the solid black lines the new, and builders must be very careful in reading plans for altering or remodeling all structures to interpret them as intended in the contract and specifications. Most architects represent the old or new work on plans by different colors, placing a note in the corner of the first drawing which may read something like this: "Red lines, or colors, indicate old existant work, blue lines new, yellow lines show work to be removed, etc.," so that the contractor, either in estimating or carrying out the operations must refer to the plans and specifications and go over the building very carefully, comparing each detail so as to verify the accuracy of the plans in their actual relation to the existing conditions and details.

The old rafters, collar beams, ridge boards and shingles having been taken down and removed, proceed to remodel by framing the studding of the sidewalls and gables of the new story, which, be-

ing 2x4 inches, i. a simple job, the only important thing being to carefully watch the measurements, as the front wall studding, on account of the pitch of the roof, which is 6 inches longer than the rear, and in the gable studding each stud is longer than the previous one, as the roof rises on pitch from rear to front. This new addition must be fully braced on the balloon principle and be sheathed diagonally, the window studding doubled up and all the work accurately fitted and nailed. The roof boards should be laid on diagonally, and here it might be remarked that this is rarely done nowadays, probably for the sake of economizing material, although it is just as necessary for bracing on the roof as it is on the side walls.

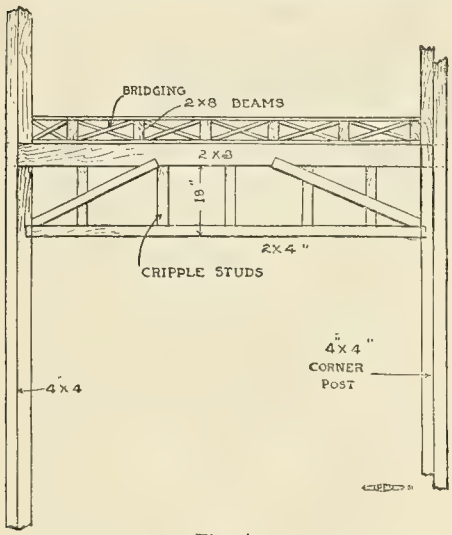


Fig. 4.

As far as possible the old timbers, if sound, can be worked in again, and if not long enough they can be spliced by using cleats, but great care should be taken to see that the joints are properly carried on the new partitions separating the rooms under the tier lest they sag or settle, so the partitions should have the top plates wedged tightly up against the bottom edges of the floor or roof beams, as shown in Fig. 2.

The next job we come to is the changing or remodeling of the first story of a private house or flat into a store, so for this purpose we will refer to Fig. 3. Here will be seen the plan and elevation of the framing or studding of a corner of the house after having been changed. Let us compare them.

On the plan seen at the upper part of the engraving the second tier of beams are represented looking down, as it were, when standing on top, through them to the first floor underneath. The old square corner has been removed and has had substituted for it the angular doorway C-D, framed in the usual way, diagonally, and carrying the second tier of beams. If the house be only one or two stories high, only the doubling of the top plates will be necessary to carry the beams; if more, however, and the weight to be sustained be greater, then trussing must be resorted to, something like that shown in Fig. 4, in order to fully support the superstructure of the stories above. Of course the strength of framing can always be doubled, triplicated or quadrupled by increasing the depth of the timbers or placing them upon their edges, but the writer is opposed to this, as not alone needing

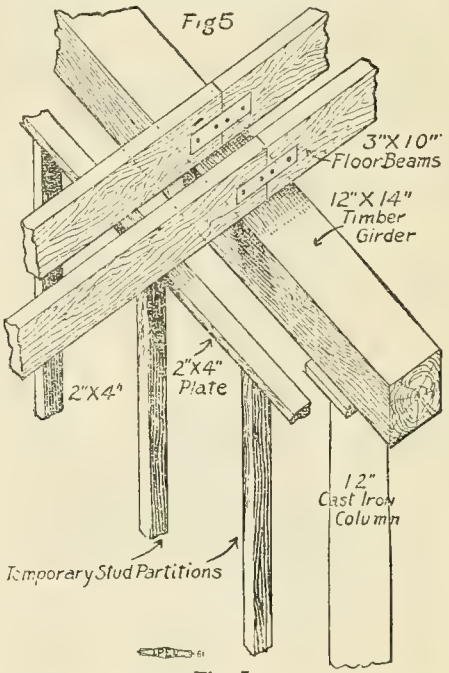


Fig. 5.

heavier construction, but being devoid of skilled carpentry. In this, Fig. 4. the reader will see how he can frame over for the opening for the store front, and in this connection we must remember that before removing any part of the side or bearing walls the floor beams must invariably be shored up from the inside by carrying up, **from the cellar floor level,** not from the first tier or any tier of beams, a line of light, temporary partitions laid parallel to and at a distance of about two feet back from the wall. When this has been done the intermediate studding may be knocked out and the new framing, as seen in Figs. 3 and 4, set. It might be made a strict rule at this point **never to attempt to remove any bearing vertical parts of a building until the horizontal parts, or beams, girders, etc., have been fully shored up and sustained.** To neglect this precaution is only to invite possible collapse or disaster.

Fig. 5 shows how temporary stud partitions may be introduced for a time before setting a girder.

Cripple Rafters.

(By Rowland Hill, L. U. 1582.)

If you are a close observer you will often notice that cripples from valley to hip are out of line with house lines. Perfect alignment tends to a classy job.

The reason for this defective work is that cripples are either shorter or longer than they should be, and we have noticed good framers hesitate on laying off these cripples. The best of them get slightly bewildered occasionally, especially if they use a combination system of framing.

The writer has proven to his own satisfaction, by noting results in time, cost, quality and danger, that "the combination system" or, in other words, the "I dug it all out myself" system, will create doubt and bewilderment. Don't mix it up. If you frame by drafting it out, do the whole job that way. If you get your cuts with a plumb bob, stick to the bob or else read "The Carpenter."

But what's the matter with the square? It's as old as the hills. It contains just as much information today as ever; no more, no less. It's just by digging that we find new ways to use the information it contains.

But let us get back to the cripples. We want to make it plain, so have drawn a section of roof framing plan showing two hips with valley between. This is an 8-inch pitch. Fig. 1 shows section A to be 7 feet on the wall plate line, and section B four feet on wall line. Understand that this is the distance from the center of hip to center of valley, and in a regular roof it is the length of run for the cripple. We will confine ourselves to section A. The same rule applies in all cases regardless of pitch.

Knowing the pitch of common rafters to be eight to twelve inches, we will lay the square down on a wide board, as shown in Fig. 2; blade of square to the right, bring the twelve-inch mark (one foot) to the edge of board; also the eight-inch mark on tongue, as shown; the blade represents one-foot run, the tongue represents eight-inch rise. With the square laying in this position every length, cut, bevel for commons, jack and cripples contained in the roof can be very easily found. With square in position, as shown, mark along tongue as indicated by arrow line, as along this line we move the square to find the different lengths for our cripple rafters.

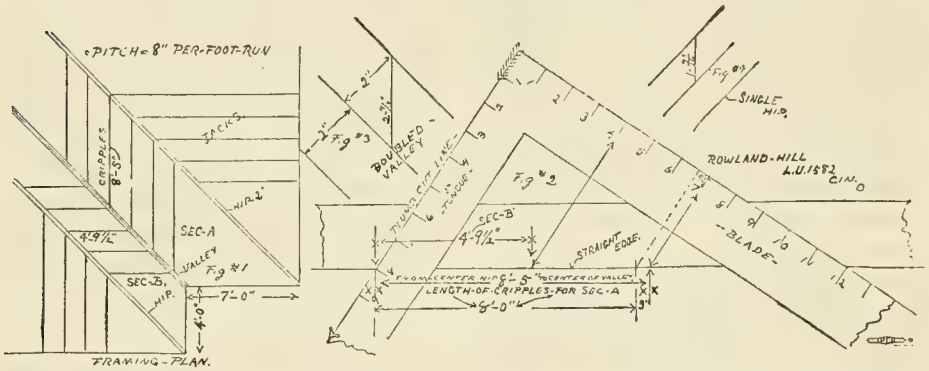
As the length of run for section A cripples is seven feet, we bring the square toward us, keeping edge of tongue to pencil line until the seven-inch mark on blade comes to edge of board, then the length from that point (XX) to plumb cut line on edge of board is the length of cripple. But hold on; here's where many fall down: one-half the thickness of hip and valley must be deducted.

Fig. 3 shows the amount of run through one-half of a four-inch valley to be two and seven-eighths inches and through one-half of a two-inch hip to be one and seven-sixteenths inches. Added together it amounts to, say four and one-fourth inches. So we will move the square to bring it to four-twelfths of an

inch strong, short of the seven-inch mark, then the distance from this point on straight edge to plumb line is the actual length of cripple for section A.

Same rule applies to section B and all others of similar nature. You will notice that the pitched length from center hip to center of valley is eight feet five inches. The pitched distance deducted for hip and valley is five inches. The drawing is plain, showing, we feel, that it will be understood by the brother in need of such information.

Remember, this is not the only way to get this problem with the square, but it is a good way to prove the others by, and you will understand it far quicker than I can show it.



PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION.

How to Build, How to Illustrate, How to Plan and How to Read Plans.

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

Continued from last month.

In the first part of my article I illustrated a style used frequently that shows, you might say, the whole article in the one drawing. What I mean is, that supposing it were a house, you would practically see the whole in one picture. It is a style very similar to the perspective drawing of a house, but it is not necessary to go that far and draw the perspective in order to be able to draw good plans for building. This style mentioned is a very good one in a good many places, but it is not so very generally used in building construction, for we more frequently are satisfied, as builders, to build one thing at a time or to simply be satisfied to see one side at a time of the construction that we are working on.

Instead of the carpenter working from a perspective drawing of a house showing the top, or roof, front and side all in the one drawing, he generally works from drawings of one side at a time; or, in other words, for a complete drawing of a house he would have the elevations of the front, rear and a drawing for each side. And even the construction drawings are often drawn for one side at a time.

Fig. 7 shows the construction of a house very much as previously illustrated in the other style, which showed three sides of the arrangement, while this only shows just one side. Some might say this looks more like an end view and does not show as much as the other, yet in a way it practically outlines almost as much information.

Here is the same construction of the sill, though if the joist were all sized, as most of the joist are of the present day, there is practically no need of weakening them in any way by sizing the down; if they are all absolutely of a size, they and the sill are all the same without any notching or sizing at all.

Notice the lining on the outside and then papered, and for a finish there is a base cap and mold.

The outside is finished with the com-

mon lap siding, or, as we used to call it, in the New England States where I was born, clapboards. Now there are not only the two different names, but the two articles are made entirely different, though in the finished house they are practically just alike. Our clapboards were cut in logs four or six feet long then put in a lathe and the bark turned off, also practically all the sap. The log is then put in a frame and run over the saw, which naturally cuts up toward the center; the log is giged over about half

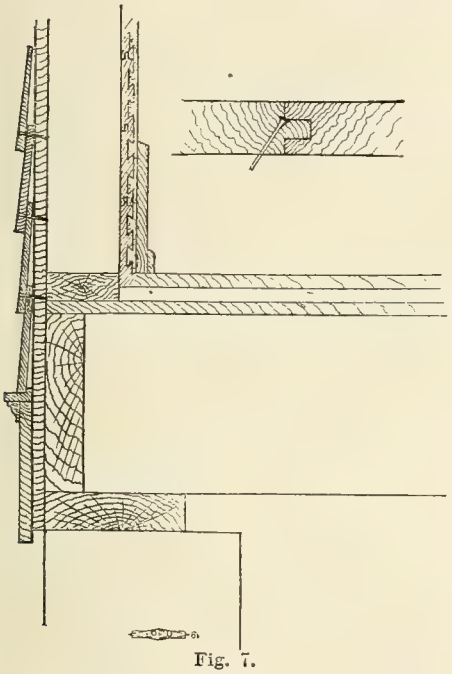


Fig. 7.

an inch and so on until the entire log is cut. Of course, as you get around the last clapboard is not exactly the same thickness as all the rest, but it is just whatever happens to be left. They are very easily broken off from the center, or heart of the log, which is generally used for fence posts. The clapboards are piled up and seasoned and then taken down and run through the planer and butted with two very fine cutoff saws. They can be laid one after the other and the joints butted together without recutting.

Our siding in the West is made from boards sawed in the general way and then cut in two to form the siding; they come in long length.

Note how they are nailed. Sometimes where the lining is put on level and was real wet, drying out once in a great while cracks the siding.

Inside I have shown lath patented by Burkett, and in my opinion the best kind for outside wall, for it is both warmer and stiffer than common lath.

I show the inside base and imitation shoe, which I prefer to the common quarter round.

Note this shows a double floor first. One is generally laid diagonal and you

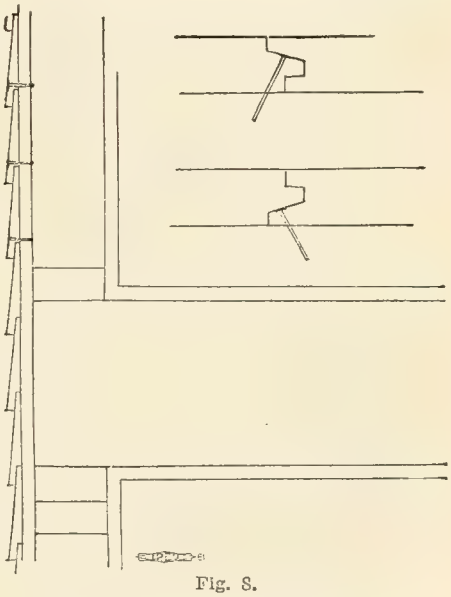


Fig. 8.

will note by this illustration that it was laid before the frame was raised, then after the house is otherwise finished it is furrowed with strips and the deadening put in and the finished floor laid.

Many years ago the finished floors were laid before tongue and grooved flooring was in general use and one nail was nailed down cornerways and the other nail down through the top. But when grooved flooring came into general use flooring can be blind nailed without any nail through the top, as the one nail holds both boards at the joint, as illustrated. In driving these nails in

really nice hard flooring, however, it takes some care, otherwise the top corner of the flooring gets disfigured by being slightly dented while trying to drive the nail up tight.

Note that the drawing is made to show up plainly by bringing out the end wood pieces; that helps greatly in seeing at a glance how to read the drawing.

Fig. 8 is the second floor construction; the end wood is not brought out, but it is left entirely for the man who reads to tell what is side lumber and what should be end wood.

There is nothing really to show which is floor, which is plaster or which is framing lumber, yet the drawing is complete and can easily be read by those familiar with building construction.

Note this style of siding, a kind manufactured by an Eastern firm, that does away with the danger of one board cracking the other; in many ways I consider it much the best. It lays tight down on the house, yet I have never used it except on circle towers, and that we had made at the mills where we were working, as we could bend it around level whereas the other style cannot. I have never used any that was made by the firm that put this style on the market and I guess very few have, and I do not know whether it is on the market at all now; it never really came into very general use, and probably never will, yet I believe it was perhaps the best style we have ever had.

Again, to keep from disfiguring flooring when nailing it, there has been a good many styles put on the market. I illustrate the two best that I know of. One you might say is laid right the reverse of the other. These are two good styles, in my opinion, but all I have ever know of them was their advertisements and illustrations; I never saw any of the flooring, yet I cannot see why it is not good style. There are general styles that come and last for ages; some, in fact, for all time, and yet again good styles appear and are popular only for a short time.

Some First Aid Hints to Carpenters.

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

A man should aim to wholly be a man,
Or be as much of one as e'er he can.

UNDER the head of "Hazardous Occupations," that of the carpenter is as dangerous as any, and it might truthfully be said scarcely a working day passes that one does not have some kind of an accident either trivial or otherwise, from getting one or more slivers or splinters into the hands to the break or loss of a limb or, alas, perhaps death, the most lamentable of all.

How are these incurred? Frequently we will, in conversation, hear men say "that accidents are merely the result of carelessness, haste, lack of experience, want of knowledge, neglect or recklessness," but even though these items may perhaps cause them, still they oftentimes occur through the fault of nobody in particular. They just happen, and no one knows how until, perhaps, some one is sufficiently interested to investigate, and the actual cause is or may afterward be determined.

Slivers and thorn splinters in the hands are common and inevitable, especially when working North Carolina pine, hemlock, yellow pine, spruce or cypress, as they usually project along the edges and arises of the boards, joists, etc., and enter the soft flesh, even when of a calloused surface, of the hands and prick, fester and are a source of irritation and pain, and when in the knuckles and joints render the fingers difficult to use. They should at once be extracted with a clean needle or tweezers lest they inflame or poison the hand, arm or the whole system.

Clean cuts with chisels, gouges or plane irons, etc., are not so bad if clean. A little washing, a bandage, iodine, peroxide of hydrogen, or even chewing tobacco, will keep them all right, but they should be held together until the blood coagulates, or hardens, on them to keep out cold and dust. If long, they should be treated at once by a surgeon.

Saw cuts or, more properly, tears are hard cuts to heal and should always be washed and immediately bandaged after having been first washed with peroxide or iodine.

Burns from glue fires, scalds and so-forth should be washed with metholyne and kept soft by continual rubbing with vaseline or some soft, clean grease. Cornstarch, soda and oil applications are good.

Bruises should be placed under the faucet at once or bathed with ice cold water until stone cold to prevent swelling and inflammation. If the bones in any part of the body be crushed, they should be treated at once by a surgeon. Blood blisters from pinches or hammer bruises may be let out with a clean needle.

Dislocations of the joints of the hands or arms may be pulled back into place by placing the stockinged foot under the patient's arm and pulling the member until the joint cracks back into place. If this doesn't work the hospital or a doctor must be resorted to. Slight dislocations should not be ignored, as they may afterward become permanent and serious.

In case of cuts or flesh wounds, such as with a chisel, knife, etc., apply lukewarm water and salt, mixed, and keep up bathing with this lotion until bleeding stops, then bandage with gauze or sticking plaster. Tincture of iodine may, if available, be immediately applied and can be obtained quickly.

In case of rupture of either right or left sides, the simplest and safest way to get it back into place is to hang the patient at the knee joints over a tall man's shoulders or a high fence, head down, and then, by a gentle working of the fingers, to quietly push it back into position, after which a pad may be made with a handkerchief and the whole waist and stomach tightly bandaged; the man should then be kept flat and quiet on his back and a physician obtained as soon as possible.

The Carpenter

Making the Idle Hours Profitable.

(By Warfield Webb.)

SOME men make the plea that the reason why they should have a higher wage is due to the fact that the carpenter is limited in his working days, and that thus handicapped he must make it possible to earn sufficient to keep him for the idle months. This is only one of the reasons advanced, but it will suffice to offer an opportunity for argument in one sense. There are other reasons advanced as to this demand, and many of these are sane and well founded. The laborer is always worthy of his hire, and this is the important fact that must be kept well in mind.

Every right-minded man is eager to make a higher place for himself in the world and to advance his own interests by honorable toil. This is the ladder by which all men attain a higher position with honor to themselves. There are opportunities at every angle, and they so eagerly await men to grasp them that it would appear those who do not are wilfully blinded to a position that lies just ahead of them on life's highway. How can each of us better our present position, how make the effort worth while and the labors count that are meaningless without a definite aim? By what means can we employ the long hours to some definite end that will become remunerative to us? These are but natural questions to expect from those who do not think deeply or for themselves. The man who sits idly by and waits for the golden chariot to carry him to blissful heights is the last man who has a possible hope of realizing his dreams.

Do we feel that each of us has become a perfect adept in any given line of work? Has the best man engaged in any special line of work attained the highest pinnacle, so that there is naught else for him to learn? We all realize that there is something new to grasp each day and to seek out these opportunities, to throttle them, to pin them to

Report of Committee Elected by the Nineteenth Biennial Convention for the Purpose of Thoroughly Investigating the New York Situation and Presenting to This Convention Its Recommendations.

(Continued from Page 29.)

their purpose the re-establishing of unity among the members of our Brotherhood in the City of New York, may be complied with.

When the recommendations herein set forth by your committee are complied with, the then suspended members will become possessed and entitled to all the rights and privileges of this, our own United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. METZ, Chairman.
A. J. HOWLETT, Secretary.
CHAS. HANN,
W. E. HEMSELL,
P. H. McCARTHY.

The motion to concur in the report of the Special Committee on the New York situation was carried by a large majority.

REPORTS OF GENERAL OFFICERS WARMLY APPROVED BY NINETEENTH GENERAL CONVENTION.

It is pleasing to record the fact that the reports of the General Officers, which are reviewed in detail elsewhere in this issue, were the subject of very favorable comment on the part of the committees assigned to the task of passing upon them at the Fort Worth convention. In all cases the judgment of these committees was duly sustained and confirmed by the convention.

It is a pleasure to instance such unanimity on the part of the various committees and the evident disposition of each of them to give full credit to the General Officers for the efficient and business-like manner in which they transacted the affairs of the organization in the last two years.

The following commendatory excerpts are taken from the report of the Committee on General President Hutcheson's report:

We note with much interest and satisfaction the work done under the supervision of the General President as regards organizing and organizing work.

In regards to strikes and lockouts, we heartily concur in the paragraph in his report dealing with this offensive and defensive arm of the organization, and believe that he, in conjunction with the balance of our National Officers, will never use these weapons until it becomes absolutely necessary to preserve our Brotherhood.

Relative to that part of the report in reference to the New York situation, we respectfully refer this to the special committee, which has been elected by this convention to report on same.

We note the harmonious relations existing between the American Federation of Labor and our Brotherhood, and realizing that such conditions must exist if anything is to be accomplished which will be for the interest of organized labor, we are earnestly impressed with the desire to see such good feelings continue to grow and enlarge as we go down the line fighting for our common good.

In regards to that part of the report of the General President relative to the Building Trades Department, we desire to say that inasmuch as this matter has been settled by referendum vote, we recommend that the General President continue to protect our jurisdiction.

We note with satisfaction the report of the General President in reference to our printing plant, and we recommend that all Local Unions, District and State Councils, when they can conveniently do so, order all their cards, printing and other work of like nature through this most efficient branch of our organization.

Other sections of the General President's report dealing with the apprenticeship problem, agreements with other organizations, consolidation of Local Unions where deemed necessary and on the subject of clearance cards were heartily concurred in. The establishment of a legal department at Headquarters was commended as being "of great benefit" to the members. The General President was also urged to continue his efforts to safeguard jurisdiction over millwright work.

The committee which dealt with the report of First General Vice-President Cosgrove expressed appreciation for his having submitted same, though not required to do so, and noted with evident satisfaction that, during the last term, locals and District Councils gave greater assistance than previously to the First General Vice-President in helping him to obtain accurate data on working conditions throughout the United States and Canada:

We note that at the beginning of his term there were only 620 mills using our union label. This number has been increased to 949 mills within the last year, making a gain of 329 mills, which in our opinion is a very good showing. We also note in going over the mill question we find that there are 4,751 mills in the United States and Canada. Out of this number there are 2,008 organized and 2,743 unorganized, which shows that there is yet plenty of organizing to do with the inside workers. We also note that the Vice-President has not only secured the number of mills organized and unorganized; he also has the conditions of the mills throughout the country, and we find the average wages paid to the non-union workers is $2.51 per day for an average of

nine and one-half hours' workday, while the union men receive an average of $3.49 per day for an average of an eight and one-half hour workday, making a difference of one hour less labor and 98 cents per day, which is convincing proof that our organization is doing a great work.

The committee approved of the work done in advertising the label and also as regards the legal registration of same, and concluded with the following recommendation:

That inasmuch as there are more non-union mills than there are union mills, that more attention should yet be given the mill question, and we recommend that the First General Vice-President, in connection with the General President, should be allowed to devote more of his time to this case, also that organizers be kept in the field to organize and to promote the interest of the inside men.

The report of the Committee on General Secretary Duffy's Report said:

We have carefully examined said report in detail, as well as the tabulated forms and other matters contained therein, and we wish to state that we found his report up to date in every particular, dealing with all vital questions in an intelligent and business-like manner, and we most earnestly recommend this report to the careful and thorough consideration of our members.

Among the recommendations made by the committee, one recommended a stricter enforcement of the law on delinquent members. Another urged that District and State Councils not complying with Section 6 of the Constitution in the matter of procuring charters be made to do so. The following important recommendations were also made:

We also note the many errors made by the financial secretaries of Local Unions in making out their monthly reports and would recommend that the many suggestions made by Secretary Duffy in his report be printed in form and mailed to each financial secretary, and that same be pasted in the front inside page of all new ledgers sent to Local Unions for reference on the above matter.

Regarding the matter of clearance cards which calls for the financial secretary receiving card to immediately report the same to the financial secretary of the local issuing the card under penalty of five dollars fine, we recommend the adoption of a clearance card form similar to the one formerly used, but changed to conform with the revised Constitution, giving street address, town and State of the financial secretaries.

In conclusion, we concur in the General Secretary's report and recommend its adoption by this convention, together with the recommendations of your committee.

An amendment to the report was also adopted, designating the General Secretary "historian of the U. B., with instructions to prepare at his earliest convenience a printed history of the organization."

The committee entrusted with the duty of examining the report of the General Treasurer reported briefly in the following favorable terms:

Having compared the receipts and expenses for the fiscal years beginning July, 1914, and ending June, 1916, with the statements of the licensed accountants, Messrs. Nau, Rusk and Swearingen, we find the comparison to be correct. They also compare with the Finance Committee's report.

We also compared the statements of deposits with the statements furnished by the several depositories and find them to be correct. We find the General Treasurer's books have been audited quarterly by the above-named licensed accountants, and we commend the system of depositing the funds of the U. B. in reliable banks in the various cities of the United States and Canada. We also commend the caution that is used in protecting the funds of the U. B.

Very marked approval was also expressed by the Committee on General Executive Board's Report and it was noted that a larger percentage of applications for sanction of trade movements was granted during the last two years than in any previous term. In enumerating the large number of successful movements, it was remarked that "those figures in our estimation sustain the action taken by the G. E. B. in granting and refusing official sanction to trade movements," and further:

We desire to call to the attention of the delegates the careful and considerate manner in which the requests of Local Unions and District Councils for funds for organizing purposes was handled by the G. E. B. Their action in this case meets with our approval.

The action of the Board in making appropriations "where they were necessary" was heartily approved. The Board was also commended for "the concise and detailed information submitted in their report on the old age pension fund and the home for the aged carpenters." Hope was expressed that both "worthy propositions" would be given due consideration. The committee also approved other important sections of the report and urged the adoption by locals and District Councils of the apprentice indenture form as drafted. Action of the Board in declaring Paragraph 18, Section 43 of our laws inoperative, as in conflict with the civil laws of several states and provinces, was concurred in, as was the action of the Board in placing the bonding of subordinate officers in the hands of the General Treasurer.

As regards the action of the Board in the New York dock builders' controversy, the committee said:

Your committee condemns the action of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union in the New York dock builders' controversy for chartering a dual organization which was a detriment to the Dock Builders' Local Union chartered by the U. B., thereby causing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners a great deal of trouble and expense.

The report concludes with the following:

In conclusion, we, your committee, wish to state we believe the G. E. B. has used good judgment in all matters that came before them in upholding the laws and best interests of the U. B.

Indiana Centennial Comparisons.

(Continued from Page 14.)

All the frame stuff required now to build a large dwelling can be delivered on the ground in an hour from the time it is ordered. At any rate, this is possible in the city, where a lumber yard is just a few blocks down the street. Our grandfather's lumber yard was the forest! It was closer, probably, than our favorite lumber company, but alas, no modern machinery was available to prepare it quickly and conveniently for use.

My father tells me that it required a whole season, from early spring until late fall, for several men to complete a two-story house such as is to be seen yet in some sections of the country. From the stump to the finished product was truly a herculean task. Scoring, hewing and gaining the timber certainly made a "long, long road to Tipperary" compared with our modern methods. Everything was handmade — weather - boarding, flooring, doors, window sash, shingles, etc. Think of the hand-dressing on all this primitive program! The shavings would make a pile almost as big as the house!

Yet the builders of half a century or more ago had one advantage over us—they could command better material. It was abundant. They had only to "choose the best and ignore the rest." What they cast aside for culls in those days we would be glad to accept as first-class. Did you ever notice the weather-boarding on one of these old houses that was built by a good workman? They chose straight boards and gauged them before putting them on. Why shouldn't they be straight? The door and window frames were liberally made, one of them containing enough timber to make two modern frames.

The times are changed, and we are changed with them. No one can successfully deny that we have improved in looks and convenience in the building proposition. We have to build lighter in many ways because our timber is scarcer, more expensive and has to be transported great distances in our section of the country. Some of our modern methods of construction, however, very adequately make up for the heavier framing of that early period and will far surpass them in durability.

It has not been many years since there was a strong inclination toward fancy frills in carpentry, both in exterior and interior work. This has happily subsided, and in its stead a more satisfactory and pleasing combination of common sense and minimized upkeep prevails. Plain work is easier to keep in repair. Many lessons, however, of value present themselves in a study of early carpentry. While reviewing progress on industrial lines, stress should be placed on carpentry, for it means home building. And what is greater among the crafts than this?

In this Indiana Centennial year let us do our very best, showing to the future generations that we tried to build a little in advance of our time.

Even Charley Schwab Admits It.

Labor produces everything and underlies everything in the opinion of Charles M. Schwab, the multimillionaire head of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who, at a recent dinner in Philadelphia, delivered an address, from which we take the following tribute to labor:

"There is nothing that really figures but labor. Material—analyze material. You will find that material means nothing but labor. Freight and supplies? Analyze them. They mean nothing basically but labor—just so much labor.

"In other words, from the first magic touch to the last, which turns everything into gold, it is all labor.

"It is labor which produces everything—all the riches, all the splendor, all the wealth.

"Nothing has any value until turned over by the hand of labor.

"Everything is begun by the hand of labor and is finished by the hand of labor.

"Labor has produced all the wealth of the world."

A Popular Fallacy

In the vital and important element of labor regulation the one rock-ribbed, moss-grown and indomitable obstacle to an intelligent adjustment and planning of the hours of labor is the calm and unshakable assumption on the part of the public that an eight-hour day is necessarily and in the very nature of the case a smaller day than a ten-hour or a twelve-hour one—that is to say, less productive, less valuable, less remunerative to the employer, says Dr. Woods Hutchinson. This plausible and conclusive assumption is of course loudly heralded abroad by the employer of labor, and the community "falls for it" unanimously and swallows it whole without even stopping to put its teeth into it.

The only trouble with this universally accepted and self-evident proposition is that it doesn't happen to be true and utterly lacks the support of facts.

On the contrary, incredible if not paradoxic as it may sound, thousands of experiments on both sides of the Atlantic, in all sorts of trades, have overwhelmingly proved that so far the shorter the working day the more work is turned out.

The Origin of "Hoosier."

"The origin of the term 'Hoosier' is not known with certainty," writes Meredith Nicholson, in giving some account of his native Indiana. "It has been applied to the inhabitants of Indiana for many years, and, after 'Yankee,' it is probably the sobriquet most famous as applied to the people of a particular division of the country. So early as 1830 'Hoosier' must have had an accepted meaning, within the State at least, for John Finley printed in that year, as a New Year's address for the Indianapolis Journal, a poem called 'The Hoosier Nest,' in which the word occurs several times. It is a fair assumption that its meaning was not obscure, or it would not have been used in a poem intended for popular reading. 'Hoosier' seems to have found its first literary employment in Finley's poem.

"Both Governor Wright and O. H. Smith were of the opinion that 'Hoosier' was a corruption of 'Who's Here' (yere or hyer), and Smith has sought to dramatize it.

" 'The inmates of a small log cabin in the woods of early Indiana were aroused from their slumbers by a low knocking at the only door of the cabin. The man of the house, as he had been accustomed to do on like occasions, rose from his bed and hallooed, "Who's here?" The outsiders answered, "Friends . . . Can we stay till morning?" The door was opened and the strangers entered. A good log fire gave light and warmth to the room. Stranger to the host: "What did you say when I knocked?" "I said, 'Who's here?' " "I thought you said, Hoosier." . . . From that time the Indianians have been called Hoosiers.'

"This is the explanation usually given to strangers within the State. The objection has been raised to this story that the natural reply to a salutation in the wilderness would be 'Who's there?' out of which Hoosier could hardly be formed, but careful observers of western and southern dialects declare that 'Who's hyer?' was, and in obscure localities remains, the common answer to a midnight call."—Indianapolis News.

Movement For Better Condition

San Antonio, Texas, L. U. No. 14.—The members of this local wish to state that on October 1, 1916, they intend going out for an increase of 5 cents per hour and wish to take this means of requesting all brothers contemplating coming to this city to avoid same, as we are making and preparing for a struggle for our rights. All newspaper advertisements in regard to lots of work here are absolutely false and we plead with the members of the United Brotherhood to stay away until the matter is settled one way or the other. Hy. T. DeHart, Rec.-Sec. L. U. No. 14.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements.

Menominee, Mich., L. U. 1351.—A raise of 10 per cent. in wages and Saturday half-holiday has been won by the boxmakers who compose this local as a result of their seven weeks' strike, which recently terminated. Recognition of the stewards was another point gained. More than 100 members were present at the meeting held September 22 and five new members were obligated. Since the strike ended we have not held a meeting without obligating at least that many. Our union is now 75 per cent. strong and we soon expect to climb into the 100 per cent. column. Walter R. Holcomb, R. S.

Greenfield, Mass., L. U. 549.—Our trouble with the contractors has been adjusted and an agreement has been signed with them on the following basis: Minimum rate of wages, 41 cents per hour and forty-eight-hour working week of eight hours per day. Joseph L. Donovan, R. S.

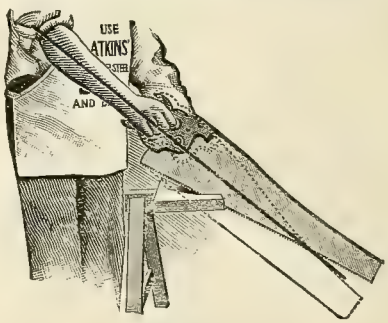
Boston, Mass., D. C.—At a meeting of the striking cabinet makers and millmen, held recently in Carpenters' Hall, 30 Hanover street, the assembly present instructed their representatives to prepare and forward a letter of sincere thanks to our National Office, also to all organizations who have assisted them in winning their fight with the so-styled Massachusetts Manufacturers' Association of Building Finish. It gives the said committee great pleasure to comply with their request, for we fully appreciate how ill prepared we, within ourselves, were to cope with the powers of the combination of manufacturers and their skilled attorneys, who have fought us in three separate applications for injunctions. Through your aid we have won out in one of the most bitter industrial struggles known to the history of our city. Our accomplishments, we understand, were possible because of your sympathy and your position on the principle that "United we stand and divided we fall." This principle, if more generally adhered to, would cement our powers and make them irresistible. We again most heartily thank you and trust if the time ever comes when we can show in a more substantial manner our appreciations that you will not hesitate in calling on us.

Most sincerely yours,
EDWIN THULIN,
For the Committee.

The "Hang" of a Saw.

The proper "hang" is one of the most important considerations in the selection of a hand saw. The handle must fit the hand comfortably and be so fastened to the blade that it brings the lines of greatest force at the proper point, the cutting edge.

The Atkins perfection handle is designed on scientific principles, which produce greater force on the cutting stroke and cause the saw to run easier and cut faster.



"They Save Man Power."

We show above an illustration of the perfection handle. Follow the line through arm and saw from the elbow to the cutting teeth and the principle of the perfection handle will be clearly demonstrated.

The operation of the old style handle is shown with the dotted line. The greatest force being directed on the top and back of the saw, thus causing the operator to press downward at the wrist—a tiersome and unnecessary procedure.

Atkins silver steel hand saws are made with both the perfection and the old style straight across or block handle, as on their Nos. 51, 52, 66, 67, 64 and 54.

The perfection pattern are Nos. 400, 401, 68, 69, 53 and 65. All the above saws are made in hand, rip and panel sizes from 18 to 30 inches and in Nos. 5 to 12 points.

Death Roll

GILMORE, THOMAS, of L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.

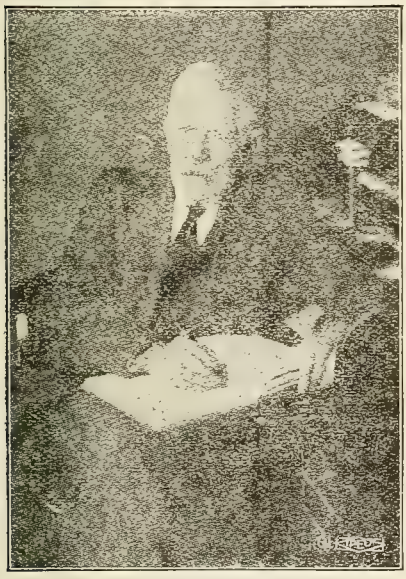
WITT, CHARLES, of L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.

LAMBERT, MICHAEL, of L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.

Dies In Convention City.

Delegates arriving in Fort Worth on Thursday, September 14, and those already in the city suffered a shock when they learned of the death of Brother Thomas Gilmore, president of the New York State Council, which occurred suddenly upon alighting from the train at the Texas and Pacific station.

Brother Gilmore belonged to Local 117 of Albany, N. Y., and was a well-



known veteran member of the U. B. At the time of his death he was serving his third term as president of the New York State Council, having succeeded G. E. B. Member T. M. Guerin at the Jamestown, N. Y., convention in August, 1914.

Prior to the Oneida state meeting this year Brother Gilmore was taken sick, but was supposed to have fully recovered and left for Fort Worth apparently in the best of health. Thirty minutes before he arrived in the city he told brother carpenters he had never felt better in his life. The G. E. B. made arrangements to return the body to Albany, and Ed. M. Lightfoot and Z. Le Bouef of Fort Worth were appointed a guard of honor to convoy the remains to that city.

Pennsylvania Act Is Constitutional.

The workmen's compensation act of 1915 has been sustained as constitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice Brown, writing the opinion of the court, sweeps away all the technical objections. The United States Supreme Court has held that it was within the general powers of a State to pass laws compelling employers of labor to compensate their employes for injuries sustained in the course of their employment without regard to the question of negligence.

The decision clears the way for legislation at the next session of the Legislature in accordance with the constitutional amendment adopted last November, authorizing the making compulsory of the workmen's compensation act.

It is declared that manufacturers of leather substitutes are turning out one that is superior to leather as material for soles. No wonder there are leather men trying to keep prices of their commodity from soaring too high.

Be consistent in your support of the union label—buy union label goods at all times.

The Carpenter

Comments On "The Carpenter."

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

MANY will likely look for some criticism of a recent issue of our official paper, which I am sure would be a pleasure, only that there could hardly be any comment on our late issues except of the most favorable kind. What I would like to do, however, if I possibly could, would be to awaken the interest of the carpenter and impress upon him the fact that he can never afford to go to sleep on the job, that he must forever continue to learn of the past and take care of the present and plan for a better future; in other words, we will have to keep everlastingly at it if our short stay here on earth is to be of benefit to mankind.

Looking back through issues of our good old official paper, "The Carpenter," to the month of June, 1894, or practically twenty-two years ago, I cannot help but comment on the very first article, which says:

> Hundreds of homeless unemployed in San Francisco sleep among the baled hay at the wharves.

Think, dear reader, that was the very first item in our official paper about twenty-two years ago; perhaps the very same conditions have recently prevailed in the same locality? Can't we ever educate this world to better conditions?

At the bottom of the same column I read:

> Two thousand years ago, when King Solomon's temple was being erected, eight hours constituted a day's work among the then operative masons. It is a notable fact that this structure, one of the grandest pieces of architectural art the world has ever known, one of the most intricate structures in its form and most diverse as to material that the ingenuity of man has ever created, was erected without the least friction.

Think, then, for a moment what was accomplished thousands of years ago. Are we progressing as we should? Are we standing still, or are we going backward? In that old issue I also read:

> The eight-hour movement in Australia was begun by the building trades in 1853, and it took them eight years to win it for eight different branches. Today over sixty trades enjoy the eight-hour day in that country, or about three-fourths of the laboring population. since the hours were reduced the number of arrests for intoxication has decreased from 23.17 to 8.3 per thousand.

Is it not worth one's time to learn what the conditions in different parts of the world were years and ages ago?

Now there are many, many other very interesting items in that same column, but I will only mention one, and that says:

> The short-hour workday means something more than the mere recreation and leisure of the workers. It means higher wages, employment for all men that want to work and less off days during the year on account of slack trade. Are not these things worth struggling for?

My comment is that they surely are. What would have been the conditions of the working man during the past year if we had not been up and doing and awake on the job of unionism over twenty years ago. We think, yes, and we know that we have made great progress in the past twenty years, but we must remember we have only begun and must go on and on.

While some of us might have said years ago that the eight-hour day would give employment to all that wanted work, we know that there were some trades last season that worked eight hours and yet there were many in those trades out of employment. But think for one moment how many more would have been out of employment if we had not worked hard years ago and secured the eight-hour day for at least a part of the workers of this land.

Since commencing this article a big, stout, hard working man came to my back door willing to work for a bite of anything to eat who said he had not had a bite to eat all day.

And I have also just received a letter from a brother-in-law, whose family is with us while he is getting started again. He has a job, as I understand it, and works about twelve hours a day, though probably when his time is taken out for lunch it is called eleven hours, and if there ever was a union man at heart it is he. Many years ago one of the carpenters of my union went up near the same place where he is now and organ-

ized them into a union, with my brother-in-law as their president.

Nevertheless, after being many years in the West, out of work and with a big family on his hands, he finds himself "up against it" proper. But don't think for a minute that he is now scabbing; no, not he. He is engaged in an occupation that, like mostly all other manufacturing industries, is practically unorganized, even if we union carpenters did make a little start for them many years ago. And that is the very point that I want to make clear, the fact that while many are out of work, many others who are employed are working extremely long hours, especially in occupations that are not organized.

It is up to every union man to see to it that everyone else that works for a living becomes organized. In bad times and in good times we should keep everlastingly at it until all are not only **organized,** but keep right on until the entire conditions of the world are made not only as good as the standard existing at the time King Solomon's temple was built, but better than the world has ever known.

Now, as I understand it, the railroad men have been organized for years, but the different branches kept apart from each other, so that while they were organized in one way, yet in another they were not fully organized. But now as never before do all of them that are organized stand together, and I am informed that the railroads who, in a way, own the world, newspapers and all, are about to fill the papers full of the utter impossibility of granting their demands, and while the railroad companies are creating sentiment in the daily papers of today, I think it would be well to quote another item from the same old issue of "The Carpenter," which says:

Think of the 500 railroad presidents in the United States and their annual salaries, $22,000,000, and then consider whether Government ownership wouldn't be a good thing.

Another article on that page says:

In round numbers it cost $4,000,000,000 to build and equip all the railroads in the United States. In round numbers their stocks and bonds amount to $12,000,000.00. There is of this $8,000,000,000 "watered" stock and bonds. The average interest on all this is 6 per cent., or $480,000,000 annually, paid. For what? It is not a debt. It is a theft and robbery.

Can anybody give a sensible reason for this Government sitting calmly by and letting these syndicates and corporations wring $480,000,000 a year out of the people?

Between these two articles there is one which says:

The United States census reveals some startling things. It is shown that the average wage per day is $1.15. And from the same authority it has been found that the aggregate wealth produced in the United States when averaged among the workers who created it is $10.50 per day each. The money lenders and the property owners swallow up the remaining $9.35.

And just above that article there is this:

What a howl would go up if the Government was to place the Postoffice Department in the hands of a private corporation!

Yet there is no more reason why the Government should not carry messages by line of telegraph under its immediate control than that it should carry written messages in mail bags by postal routes. Think of this.—The Typographical Journal.

Now, this is but a small excerpt from that good old paper of ours of twenty-two years ago, but I think it is enough to set one thinking isn't it time that the workers of the land might do a bit of dictating and not let the other fellow do it all? By that I don't want you to think that we should go into politics, but I think we at least should be as smart as the other fellow. They dictate to any party; we should do the same. There is no party too big for the laboring man to dictate to if we were only all united and would only stand together for what we know is right and just.

And so one might go on with page after page of favorable comment upon articles in this, the oldest "Carpenter," I have at the present time, and so we might go on with all the other pages of the same issue, or of any other issue, for our official paper has always been entirely too full of good reading to be thrown away, and there is no one more sure of great results coming to the movement in general than I am, since our journal is being sent to the home, where it will be read. Sending our official paper to the homes of the carpenter will do much for the success of the trade

(Continued on Page 62.)

Departement Francais

Avis aux Secretaires=Greffiers.

La circulaire trimestrielle couvrant les mois de Octobre, Novembre et Décembre et contenant le mot de passe a été envoyée à toutes les unions locales de l'union fraternelle. Sous le même pli vous trouverez six imprimés pour le F. S. Trois devront être employes pour les rapports à l'office général pour les mois de Octobre, Novembre et Décembre et les autres serviront de duplicates et devront être conservés dans les archives. Aussi vous trouverez six imprimés pour le trésorier, qui devront être employes quand vous envoyez de l'argent à l'office général.

Les secrétaires qui n'auraient pas reçu cette circulaire et ces divers imprimés au moment où ils recevront le journal devront en informer immédiatement le secrétaire général Frank Duffy, à la maison des charpentiers à Indianapolis, Ind.

ACHETZ DES PRODUITS PORTANT LE CACHET.

On ne saurait trop insister auprès des membres du travail syndiqué sur la nécessité d'acheter des produits de toutes sortes portant le Cachet de l'Union.

On a dit et réitéré maintes fois, et l'on ne saurait contredire le fait que quand un travailleur à gages dépense une piastre pour des produits ne portant pas la marque d'honnête travail, il emploie des non-unionistes tout autant que s'il était en affaire pour luimême et emploierait des ouvriers sous sa direction personnelle.

Il y a un vieu dicton qui dit qu' on ne peut servir deux maitres. En ce qui concerne le mouvement du Cachet de l'Union, l'achat doit se faire d'un côté ou de l'autre. Celui qui achète doit employer du travail unioniste ou non-unioniste; il ne peut faire les deux. Voici un cas que l'ouvrier ne peut éviter, quoi qu' il fasse. Quand il dépense une paistre pour quelque chose il emploie l'influence de cette piastre et du travail qui l'a gagnée, soit pour ou contre luimême et les siens.

Si la piastre est d-pensée pour des produits portant le Cachet de l'Union, elle donne du travail à l'ouvrier unioniste; elle donne au compagnon unioniste d'un autre métier l'appui auquel il a droit et qu' on lui demande d'accorder luimême.

Quand une piastre est dépensée pour des produits le ortant Cachet de l'Union c'est lp'acte consistant d'un véritable membre d'union de métier qui a foi en la solidarité du mouvement d'union de métier en général, et qui croit au devoir de chaque métier d'appuyer tous les autres, ainsi qu' à l'obligation que chaque individu a de faire sa part entière.

Quand un travailleur unioniste dépense une piastre pour des marchandises ne portant pas la marque honnête, c'est un traitre à la cause de l'Union, tout autant qu' un officier militaire qui livrerait les secrets militaires de son pays à un ennemi. Il n'y a pas d'acte plus traitre que celui du travailleur à gages qui arrache le travail d'un compagnon unioniste pour le donner à celui qui s'oppose au mouvement ouvrier au moyen d'achats qu' il accorde aux non-unionistes.

Un membre qui fait partie d'une union de métier et qui agit ainsi ne peut se défendre; il n'a aucun argument; il n'a pas même un semblant d'excuse. Il peut bien dire qu' il achète là où il peut faire le meilleur marché, mais ce n'est pas une excuse.

Nous condamnons le patron qui achète là où il peut le faire à bon marché. Nous soutenons que le patron doit prendre en considération la condition physique, mentale et morale des travailleurs; qu'

il faut faire face aux exigences de la vie en accordant au travailleur des gages assez élevés pour améliorer sa condition. Conséquemment, le patron doit donner plus aux ouvriers unionistes qu' aux autres.

Comme le travailleur unioniste serait inconsistant si, après avoir soutenu que le patron doit lui payer des gages plus élevés parce qu' il est syndiqué, il dépensait ces mêmes gages élevés à appuyer les gages plus bas et les conditions moins favorables des métiers non-syndiqués, employant des travailleurs opposés à l'Union et condamnant en même temps ses compagnons de travail des autres métiers syndiqués à la perte de leur emploi, dû au manque de patronage de ces unionistes ainsi-nommés qui, en retenant leur pouvoir d'achat, trahissent leur propre cause.

Le fait que certains membres du travail syndiqué sont négligents ou sans principes à cet égard n'est pas une excuse pour ceux qui connaissent mieux. Chaque individu a une responsabilité à lui; il doit y faire face. Il ne peut donner cette responsabilité à un autre, ni peut-il se justifier en disant que les autres agissent ainsi.

Il est à-peu-près temps pour le mouvement d'union de métiers de scrutiner un peu. Il est bon de connaitre ceux qui sont avec nous et contre nous. Si un individu est pour nous à la manufacture où il travaille, mais contre nous au magasin où il achète ses produits, sa conduite est trop lâche pour qu' il soit un camarade digne de notre cause. Ce serait plus honnête de se prononcer ouvertement entre le travail syndiqué et de ne pas prétendre à une affiliation qu' il trahit.

Le travail le plus utile que pourrait peutêtre faire une organisation laborieuse dans aucun métier serait de nommer des comités qui feraient investigation sur la conduite des membres en ce qui se rapporte aux achats qu' ils font pour ou contre la cause commune.

L'on croit avec raison que si notre puissance d'achat était égale à notre puissance comme producteurs, les conditions des travailleurs à gages seraient bien améliorées. L'importance du résultat justifie qu' on prenne les plus énergiques mesures pour surmonter l'indifférence et la négligence, ou l'ignorance qu' on voit chez un grand nombre des travailleurs à gages syndiqués d'aujourd' hui. Si nous voulons avoir un avenir plus glorieux et lucratif, nous devons essayer à surmonter, ou du moins réduire au minimum, le manque de loyanté à la cause du travail syndiqué qui existe actuellement. Nous ferons tout en notre pouvoir pour induire tout homme et femme affiliés au mouvement de l'union de métiers à se servir de leur puissance d'achat dans l'intérêt de leurs compagnons de travail et de leur cause commune.

Préparation Industrielle

L'idée générale de concert avec la préparation se confond avec les outils de guerre, mais on dit peu de choses se rapportant à la plus importante proposition de préparation industrielle,—l'une est constructive, tandis que l'autre est destructive.

Tandis que la préparation militaire et navale peut être essentiellee, le salut et la suprématie d'une nation dévouée à l'industrie seront bien plus prononcés et le succés d'une nation dans le champ industriel augmentera grandement la possibilité de défense proportionnelle; conséquemment, la preparation industrielle devrait être au premier rang, autrement la suprématie militaire et navale deviendrait impossible.

La nation chez laquelle progressent de grandes corporations et de gras patrons aux dépends des citoyens qu' ils emploient est en sérieux danger, parce que le patriotisme sera limité à ceux qui recueillent les profits venant d'industries et d'entreprises qui exploitent de travail. La seule défense qu'une telle naion peut avoir est de dépendre sur le patriotisme des quelques fortunés qui consentent à contribuer une partie de ce qui a été retenu du travail pour rencontrer les déspenses de la guerre plûtôt que de s'offrir en

sacrifice pour la cause qui doit dépendre sur la conscription pour envoyer les travailleurs au front pour servir de chair à canon.

Pour celui qui écrit ces ligues, notre grand danger semble reposer dans la tendance qui pousse ce pays à nier le droit d'égalité dans le pouvoir de conclure un marché entre le patron et l'employé, et à faire du travail une commodité dont on peut se servir pour avilir le travail et augmenter les profits d'intérêts investis.

Il est vrai qu' on est parvenu, durant ces dernières années, à rectifier cette tendance, mais nous connaissens beaucoup de patrons qui se refusent absolument à reconnaître le fait que le travail a des droits qui doivent être respectés, à part celui de souffrir patiemment.

Ces patrons considèrent le travailleur comme occupant une position inférieure, et se formalisent s'il soutient ses droits, ou a quelque chose à dire à propos de gages ou de conditions laborieuses. Les travailleurs qui ont le courage de faire partie d'une union ouvrière deviennent le point de mire pour la persécution par la perte d'emploi afin d'intimider les autres ouvriers et de les empêcher de prendre les moyens qui pourraient leur permettre de conclure des arrangements se rapportant aux gages, heures, et conditions laborieuses.

Une tendance plus générale de la part des patrons de reconnaître completement de négocier pour leurs gages et conditions laborieuses serait un grand pas vers une préparation des plus pratique, de sorte que si une crise tournait à la guerre, la conscription ne serait pas nécessaire, mais l'on verrait un patriotisme naturel résultant du fait que les citoyens seraient contents de défendre le pays qui aurait reconnu leurs droits.

Les travailleurs se leveraient en masse pour la défense de leur pays, qu' ils soient citoyens de nassance ou d'adoption, parce qu' ils auraient quelque chose à défendre, au lieu d'un pays dans lequel une grande partie des citoyens se sont vus refuser leurs droits naturels au moyen d'un système d'emploi qui punirait ceux qui ont des convictions qui semblent opposés aux intérêts du patron.

Si, soit d'une manière légale ou par la pratique au moyen de la force de l'opinion publique, l'on accorde aux travailleurs la liberté entière de conduire leurs propres affaires comme bon leur semble et pour leurs propres intérêts sans l'intervention de plans pour les chloroformer par des actes de bienfaisance ou autres moyens, quelque soit la bonne intention, cette nation occupera une position supérieure aux autres en ce qui concerne l'élimination d'aucun danger possible d'invasion d'aucune source.

La réputation financière et la prospérité générale d'une nation peuvent se mesurer par le degré de liberté industrielle accordée aux producteurs et par l'interprétation de la loi qui traite du sujet.

L'élément radical deraisonnable ainsi-nommé dans le travail existe pour la simple raison qu'on lue a refusé ses droits naturels, et on n' a pas permis, soit au moyen de la loi ou de la pratique, que ces travailleurs soient tenus responsables d'un traitement équitable de la question laborieuse. Il est donc naturel que, se voyant refuser leurs droits, ils montrent leur ressentiment au moyen du seul canal que leur éducation et leurs opportunités leur permettent de reconnaître.

Placez entre les mains des travailleurs la responsabilité de diriger leurs propres affaires, libre de toute intervention bien intentionnée ou de toute tentative de dicter à ces ouvriers ce qui parait être plus avantageux pour eux. En d'autres mots, laissons le patron conduire ses propres affaires à sa guise et accordons à l'employé ce même droit, les deux partis étant tenus responsables du traitement de toutes les questions d'une manière équitable dans l'opinion publique, et l'on s'apercerra que des progrès gigantiques se feront dans la direction de la préparation industrielle et d'une suprématie durable dans les champs du travail.—Le Journal de Cordonniers.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der dritten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1916, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

(Fortsetzung.)

Waco, Tex.—Gesuch der L. U. No. 622 für offizielle Zustimmung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 50c auf 56¼c, in Kraft am 1. September 1916. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung wird später berücksichtigt, in solchen Summen wie der Fond solche erlaubt, wenn die Berichte in der G. O. eintreffen.

Quanah, Tex.—Verlangen der L. U. No. 704 für offizielle Zustimmung in einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 42½c auf 45c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Juli 1916. Offizielle Genehmigung, wie gewünscht, gewährt.

Charlevoix, Mich.—Verlangen der L. U. No. 797 für offizielle Zustimmung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung für die Erhöhung der Löhne von 40c auf 47½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. September 1916. Die Behörde gewährte die verlangte offizielle Zustimmung und empfiehlt, daß die nächste Bewegung, die man anregt, für einen kürzeren Arbeitstag sei.

Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Ersuchen der L. U. No. 835 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung für eine Erhöhung der Löhne von 30c auf 36c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Juli 1916. Genehmigung gewährt, mit der Empfehlung, daß die nächste Bewegung unternommen, für einen kürzeren Arbeitstag sei.

Oshkosh, Wis.—Verlangen der L. U. No. 946 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanziellen Beistand in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 15. Juni 1916. Die Behörde kann diese Bewegung zu dieser Zeit nicht genehmigen, da die Gesetze der V. V. nicht befolgt wurden. L. U. No. 946 unterließ es, den G. S. 60 Tage vor der vorgeschlagenen Bewegung zu benachrichtigen.

Owosso, Mich.—Verlangen der L. U. No. 1077 um offizielle Anerkennung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 35c auf 40c pro Stunde, innerhalb 60 Tagen vom Datum der Notiz (22. Mai). Die Behörde gab die verlangte offizielle Zustimmung und empfiehlt, daß die nächste Bewegung unternommen, für einen kürzeren Arbeitstag sei; zugleich, daß die Lokal-Union ein Konferenz-Komitee ernenne, um mit den Arbeitgebern zusammenzutreten.

Cincinnati, O.—Bruder Joseph Herron in Vertretung der L. U. No. 1348 und mit Mandat rechtsmäßig versehen, erschien vor der G. E. B. in der Frage der Reparirung von Bierkisten in Brauereien. Die Sache wurde überliegen gelassen, bis das Exekutiv-Komitee der Brauerei-Arbeiter während der gegenwärtigen Sitzung in derselben Angelegenheit bei der Behörde vorspricht.

Pocatello, Idaho.—Verlangen der L. U. No. 1258 nach offizieller Genehmigung und finanzieller Unterstützung einer Bewegung für eine Erhöhung der Löhne von 62½c auf 68¾c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Juli 1916. Die Sache ist an den G. S. verwiesen, der weitere Informationen erlangen soll und an die Behörde vor Vertagung der gegenwärtigen Sitzung zurückberichten wird.

Brownwood, Tex. — Ersuchen der L. U. No. 1363 um offizielle Anerkennung und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 37½c auf 45c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. September 1916. Die Behörde genehmigt die verlangte Zustimmung; das Verlangen nach finanzieller Unterstützung in solchen Summen, wie der Fond dieselben ermöglicht, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. einlaufen.

11. Juli 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend, ausgenommen Bruder Guerin.

Bremerton, Wash. — Ersuchen der L. U. No. 1597 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung für Erhöhung der Löhne von $4.00 auf $4.50

pro Tag, in Kraft am 15. Juni 1916. Da das Verlangen bereits gewährt wurde, wurden die Papiere ad Acta gelegt.

Neodesha, Kan.—Verlangen der L. U. No. 1730 nach offizieller Genehmigung und finanzieller Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 40c auf 45c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. August 1916. Die Behörde genehmigt die verlangte offizielle Anerkennung; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds erlauben, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte in die G. O. eintreffen.

Sanford, Fla.—Verlangen der L. U. No. 1751 für offizielle Anerkennung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 37½c auf 45c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. August 1916. Die Behörde gewährt die verlangte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie sie der Fond erlaubt, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. erstattet werden.

Springfield, Mass. — Gesuch des D. C. für offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 50c auf 55c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Juli 1916. Der G. S. ist instruirt, die neuesten Informationen über diese Bewegung einzuziehen und vor Schluß der gegenwärtigen Sitzung zu berichten.

Houston, Tex.—Eine Kommunikation vom Texas State Council der Zimmerleute, bezüglich der Haltung der International Steel and Iron Construction Co. von Evansville, Ind., gegenüber organisirten Arbeitern, wurde verlesen und dem G. P. überwiesen.

Albuquerque, N. M.—Zusätze zur Konstitution der Damenbranche wurden verlesen und der nächsten General-Konvention der V. B. überwiesen.

Port Arthur, Tex.—Zusätze zur Konstitution der Damenbranche, genehmigt vom Texas State Council, wurden verlesen und der nächsten General-Konvention überwiesen.

Lafayette, Ind. — Ersuchen der Brüderschaft der Anstreicher, Dekorateure und Tapezierer von Amerika um Erlaubniß, unter den Lokal-Unionen der V. B. einen Appell um finanziellen Beistand zirkuliren zu lassen, um die Unkosten zu decken, die durch Prozessirung von 33 Mitgliedern jener Organisation erwuchsen, die von den Großgeschworenen von Cook County, Illinois, in Anklagezustand versetzt waren. Das Ersuchen wurde vorsichtig erwogen und abgeschlagen, und schloß sich die Behörde der Antwort in dem Berichte des General-Sekretärs Duffy an, in dem er die Anstreicher von den enormen Kosten in Kenntniß setzt, die die V. B. zu bestreiten hatte in der Vertheidigung in Klagesachen und gegen Einhaltsbefehle.

Der General-Schatzmeister ist instruirt worden, die Fünfundzwanzig Tausend Dollars ($25,000) aus der Fort Dearborn National Bank zu ziehen und dieselben als stilles Konto, gegen Zinsen und Surety Bond, in der Indiana National Bank in Indianapolis zu hinterlegen.

Cleveland, O. — Eine volle Abrechnung vom D. C. über alle Gelder, die man während des letzten Winters für Unterstützung von Mitgliedern, die im Metal Trim Streik waren, wurde entgegen genommen und ad Acta gelegt.

Kankakee, Ill. — Eine volle Abrechnung von der L. U. No. 496 für Gelder zur Unterstützung von Mitgliedern, die am Streik betheiligt waren zur Unterstützung der Maurer, wurde unterbreitet und ad Acta gelegt.

Cleveland, O.—Der D. C. unterbreitete eine volle und vollständige Abrechnung über Gelder, die im März und April 1916 zur Unterstützung von Leuten im Metal Trim Streik bewilligt waren, und wurde der Bericht entgegen genommen und ad Acta gelegt.

Joliet, Ill.—Eine volle Abrechnung vom Will County D. C. über bewilligte Gelder zur Streik-Unterstützung im April, Mai und Juni 1916, lag vor. Dieselbe wurde entgegen genommen und ad Acta gelegt.

Boston, Mass.—Appell der L. U. No. 33 von der Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle von John E. Potts gegen L. U. No. 33. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wurde unter den darin angegebenen Gründen aufrecht erhalten und der Appell verworfen.

Montclair, N. J.—Appell des D. C. von Montclair, Bloomfield, Caldwell und den Oranges, N. J., von der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in Sachen von A. J. Bartruf gegen den Montclair D. C. Die

Entscheidung des G. P. ist aufrecht erhalten unter den darin angegebenen Gründen und der Appell verworfen.

Montclair, N. J.—Appell des D. C. von Montclair, Bloomfield, Caldwell und den Oranges, N. J., von der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle von R. Haßler gegen den Montclair D. C. Der Entscheid des G. P. ist aufrecht erhalten, unter in demselben angegebenen Gründen, und der Appell verworfen.

Peoria, Ill. — Appell von Mitchell J. Turner von der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in Sachen von Mitchell J. Turner gegen die L. U. No. 183 von Peoria. Die Entscheidung des G. P. ist aufrecht erhalten, unter den in derselben angegebenen Gründen, und der Appell verworfen.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Appell der L. U. No. 146 von Schenectady von der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in der Sache des D. C. von Albany, N. Y., gegen Brüder Charles Gillingham, Claud Perkins und Benjamin Toliff. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wurde aufrecht erhalten, unter den in derselben angegebenen Gründen, und der Appell verworfen.

Camden, N. J. — Die Sache der Verschmelzung der Lokal-Unionen No. 20 und No. 1532 von Camden wurde durch den G. P. der Behörde unterbreitet mit einer Empfehlung, daß die Verschmelzung vollzogen werde. Die Behörde stimmte der Empfehlung des G. P. bei.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Ersuchen der L. U. No. 899 von Parkersburg für eine Bewilligung für Organisationszwecke. Das Verlangen wurde abgeschlagen und die Angelegenheit der Organisation dem G. P. überwiesen.

Rochester, N. Y. — Ersuchen des Monroe County D. C. für eine Bewilligung für Organisationszwecke. Die Behörde konnte sich nicht hierzu verstehen, zur Zeit dem Verlangen Folge zu leisten, da die Fonds der verschiedenen Lokal-Unionen in einer solchen Verfassung sind, daß dieselben gut imstande sind die Lage zu handhaben.

12. Juli 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Charleston, S. C.—Ersuchen des D. C. um eine Bewilligung für Organisationszwecke. Das Gesuch wurde abschlägig beschieden und die Angelegenheit des Organisirens an den G. P. überwiesen.

McKeesport, Pa. — Ersuchen des D. C. um eine Bewilligung für Organisationszwecke. Das Gesuch wurde verweigert und die Angelegenheit des Organisirens an den G. P. verwiesen.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Appell des D. C. von der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in der Sache von R. Lynch gegen den Montreal D. C. Die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten ist aufrecht erhalten aus Gründen, die in derselben angeführt sind, nämlich, daß der ehemalige Geschäfts-Agent Lynch kein Verhör für das zweite begangene Vergehen erhielt, und wurde der Appell somit verworfen.

New York, N. Y.—Appell von John A. Nelligan von der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in Sachen von John A. Nelligan gegen L. U. No. 740. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wurde aufrecht erhalten, unter Gründen, die in derselben angegeben waren, und wurde der Appell verworfen.

Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Ersuchen des D. C. von Winnipeg um eine Unterstützung für Organisationszwecke. Die Behörde bewilligte die Summe von $200, die unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt wird.

Vancouver, B. C., Can.—Ersuchen der L. U. No. 617 um eine Bewilligung für Organisationszwecke. Die Summe von $200 wurde bewilligt, die unter der Leitung des G. P. verausgabt werden soll.

Seattle, Wash. — Appell der L. U. No. 837 von der Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters, der eine Beerdigungs-Bewilligung beim Tode der Frau von William Watson, Mitglied von L. U. No. 837, nicht erlaubte. Die Entscheidung des G. S. wurde aufrecht erhalten unter den in derselben angegebenen Gründen, nämlich, daß der Bruder nicht zu Vortheilen berechtigt war, als der Todesfall der Frau sich ereignete. Der Appell wurde folglich verworfen.

Memphis, Tenn. — Appell von Samuel Hawkins, Mitglied der L. U. No. 345 von Memphis, von einer Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters im Nichtbewilligen einer Forderung für Unterstützung während der

Arbeitsunfähigkeit jenes Bruders. Die Entscheidung des G. S. wurde aufrecht erhalten unter Gründen, die in derselben angegeben waren, nämlich, daß die Beweise nicht zeigen, daß der Bruder dauernd und völlig unfähig wurde, und auf alle Zeiten von der Möglichkeit ausgeschlossen ist, je dem Gewerbe als Unterhaltserwerb zu folgen. Der Appell ist daher verworfen.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Comments On "The Carpenter."

(Continued from Page 55.)

union movement and every dollar invested in this kind of education is sure to bring results.

Now I will close without further comment by referring you to another article in that old journal entitled, "What Makes a Union Man."

Practically, what is a union man? Many of the members of the organization think that a man that carries a working card in his pocket and pays his dues regularly is a good unionist. But what sort of a union would we have and how long would it hold together—really a union—if every member stopped at paying his dues? A union man uses his influences at all times to further the interests of his union, and not of his own union merely, but also the interests of all the other unions—the whole fraternity of organized labor. He wears union-made hats, clothing and shoes; purchases his food and groceries from the friends of unionism; smokes "blue label" cigars and refuses to drink scab beer. In making his purchases he never fails to tell the stores he patronizes that he buys their goods because they are made or produced by union labor. A man can do more practical work for unionism in that way in one month than he can by carrying a working card a hundred years. A good union man, too, is never absent from the meetings of his union—when he is allowed to attend—takes an active, thoughtful part in the discussions. There is a great deal more in unionism than merely carrying a working card.

Scandal.

Brakes on! Go slow, you do not *know*,
You aren't *sure* that it is so.
A vagrant whisper overheard,
A sneer, a shrug, a dastard word
Are not sound evidence—you may
Unjustly hurt a man today.
The thoughtless things that people say,
The vandal rumors gossip spreads,
The "I have heards" and "someone reads"
And like remarks destroy and blight
Without a chance to prove the right.
Noblesse Oblige! Who knows when you
May stand in need of fair play, too?
A thousand men and women die
At heart each day because a lie—
Some ill-considered, vicious fling—
Has robbed their lives of everything.

—By Herbert Kaufman.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, F. H. Knollman, 1325 W. Alameda ave., Denver, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, A. N. Despain, 1212 Grant Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st. Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 400 B ave., West Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, W. B. James, 609 North Fifth st., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer John C. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Fred C. Zink, 1825 N. Payson st., Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts—President, John Morgan, 30 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.; secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Michigan—President, Garrit Verburg, 7 Oakes st., Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st. E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City,

New York—President, T. Gilmore, 182 Sheridan ave., Albany, N. Y.; secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal st., Youngstown, O.; secretary-treasurer John W. Beam, 506 Adam st., Toledo, O.

Oklahoma—President, W. T. Maxwell, secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, M. Bell, 29 Alymer st., Windsor, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Tenison Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can., secretary-treasurer, O. Proulx, 301 St. Dominique st. Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

How to Frame a House

By Owen B. Maginnis

A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising wooden houses in accordance with the best practice. It also includes an easily understood system of roof framing and shows the framing methods employed in connection with brick buildings. The author presents a very interesting and useful chapter on rustic carpentry and joinery, and a chapter on miscellaneous framing, which contains valuable suggestions and will give assistance in meeting unusual problems. A chapter on house moving is of great value, 169 engravings and simple text.

Contents: Biographical Sketch of Owen B. Maginnis. Chapter 1, Balloon and Braced Frame Houses. Chapter 2, How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House. Chapter 3, Framing Roofs. Chapter 4, Rustic Carpentry and Joinery. Chapter 5, Miscellaneous Framing. Chapter 6, How to Move a House. Chapter 7, Practical and Valuable Information for Carpenters and Framers. **Cloth, Price $1.50.**

Mail cash in registered letter, post-office or express order, or check to obtain book to

OWEN B. MAGINNIS
191 Beach Street, City Island, New York City

Beats all Tables of Rafter Lengths

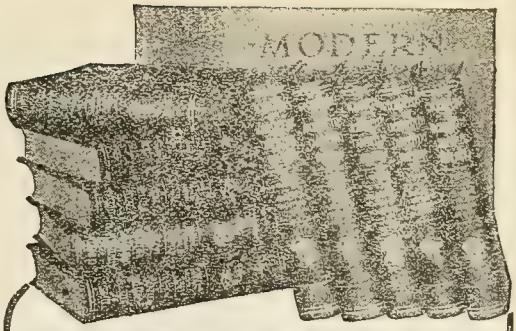
All plumb cuts, side bevels and backing given for Common Rafters, Hips, Jacks and Octagons with explanations and drawings. By these tables all rafters can be completely and easily framed for buildings of all widths. So simple the beginner can understand—so useful the skilled framer can't afford to be without. Every carpenter wants one. One Dollar brings it—Send now—Address

E. A. REXFORD
130 West 65th Street **Chicago, Illinois**

Delivered TO You Free

Write Today for full details of my wonderful offer. Get the agency for the Bush Car in your territory. Ride in a Bush Car. Pay for it out of your commissions on sales. Driving agents wanted in every community. Get Big 48-page Catalog. No obligation. Write to

J. H. BUSH, Pres., Dept. 10-EF, Bush Motor Co., Bush Temple, Chicago



CARPENTERS!

Earn $1500 to $5000 a Year

If you want to become a builder or superintendent, these great books will give you the thorough knowledge of building practice necessary to successfully direct other men. They will fit you—**in your spare time**—to earn $1500 to $5000 a year as a Contractor and Builder, Building Superintendent, or Boss Carpenter.

The Cyclopedia of

Architecture, Carpentry and Building

consists of ten massive volumes; 4,760 pages, 7x10 in.; 4,000 illustrations, full page plates, building plans, diagrams, etc.; hundreds of valuable tables and formulas; carefully cross-indexed for quick, easy reference.

This work covers everything in the building professions, from the first rough sketch of the architect to the acceptance of the finished structure. It includes wood, stone, steel, and reinforced concrete construction; estimating and contracting; a study of the Greek and Roman Orders; interior finishing and decorating; and modern house lighting and sanitation.

Partial Table of Contents

Mechanical, Freehand, Perspective and Architectural Drawing, Lettering, Pen and Ink Rendering, The Orders, Superintendence, Strength of Materials, Masonry, Reinforced Concrete, Carpentry, Steel Square, Stair-Building, Hardware, Steel Construction, Roof Trusses, Practical Problems, Estimating, Contracts, Specifications, Building Law, Sanitation, Sheet Metal Work, Electric Wiring and Lighting.

FREE 224-page Plan Book and Year's Consulting Service

We give free with every Cyclopedia a copy of **"Modern American Homes,"** a complete and up-to-date plan book. Contains plans and specifications for 168 structures, including excellent exterior and interior views, detailed estimates, etc. Designed by leading architects, it covers city, suburban, and country homes; bungalows; summer cottages; tent houses and camps; also apartment houses, garages, and public buildings. 224 pages, 9½x12¾ inches, and 426 illustrations. With this plan book in your shop or office you are prepared to figure on any job no matter how large.

In addition we give free with each set a year's consulting membership in the **American Technical Society.** This membership, value $12, entitles you to the advice of a staff of experts for a whole year **free.**

Sent for 7 Days' FREE Examination

Upon receipt of the coupon below we will send you the Cyclopedia and the Plan Book, **express prepaid, for seven days' free examination.** You keep the books a full week—examine them thoroughly at your leisure—and if they don't meet with your expectations they may be returned at our expense. Remember—the complete set, Cyclopedia and Plan Book, are sent **free,** express prepaid.

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

FREE PLAN BOOK COUPON

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send **Free Plan Book,** also Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building for seven days' examination. I will send $2.00 within seven days and $2.00 a month until I have paid $24.80 for Cyclopedia (**Plan Book included free**), or notify you and hold books subject to your order. Title not to pass until fully paid. 1070

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

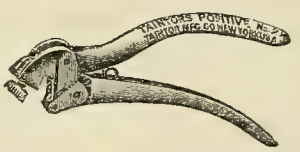
As I have had no previous dealings with you, I refer you to.....

.....

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET The Tool that Sets the Saw RIGHT

Your Tool Box is not complete without one. ¶Sold by leading hardware dealers. ¶Send for book, "CARE OF SAWS", free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. CO., 95 Reade Street, New York



Trade Mark

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

W. A. Ives, Mfg. Co., Wallingford, Conn. July 22, 1916.

Gentlemen—Please send me a copy of your Special Catalogue as advertised in The Carpenter for July, 1916. I am for the Label all the time. Am using and recommending your Bits. They are Good, very Good. Yours respectfully,

H. D. POWERS, L. U. 667, 1646 Brewster Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

JOHN F. TOBIN, *President*
CHAS. L. BAINE, *Sec'y-Treas.*

Named Shoes Are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

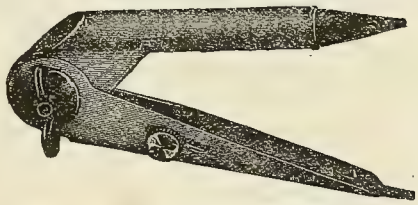
Do not buy Any Shoe

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this *Union Stamp*.

All Shoes Without the Union Stamp Are Always Non-Union

Do not accept any excuse for the absence of the *Union Stamp*.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer Street **Boston, Massachusetts**



This is what you have been looking for——Price 30 Cents

The Improved Gem Scriber

Useful to Carpenters, Automobile Body Builders, etc.

F. Brais & Company Manufacturers and Distributers
1349 East Nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio

GOODELL-PRATT
1500 GOOD TOOLS

Catalog Sent Free to You

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY
Toolsmiths
Greenfield, Mass.

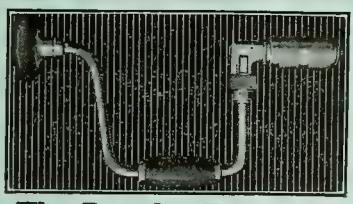
My Magazine **FREE** For Six Months **INVESTING FOR PROFIT**

Send me your name and address right NOW and I will send you INVESTING FOR PROFIT magazine *absolutely free* for six months. It tells how to get the utmost earnings from your money—how to tell good investments—how to pick the most profitable of sound investments. It reveals how capitalists make $1,000 grow to $22,000—in fact gives you the vital investing information that should enable you to *make your money grow proportionately*. I have decided this month to give 500 six-months subscriptions to INVESTING FOR PROFIT *free*. Every copy

WORTH AT LEAST $10.00

to every investor—perhaps a fortune. Send your name and address now, mention this paper and get a *free* introductory subscription. Conditions may prevent repeating this offer. Better take it now. You'll be willing to pay 10c a copy after you have read it six months.

H. L. Barber, Pub., R. 519, 30 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago



The Popular Bit Brace

with carpenters who want a high-grade tool, because the *chuck* will hold round as well as bit stock shanks—the *ratchet* is covered and protected against dust and the *head* is ball bearing.

MILLERS FALLS

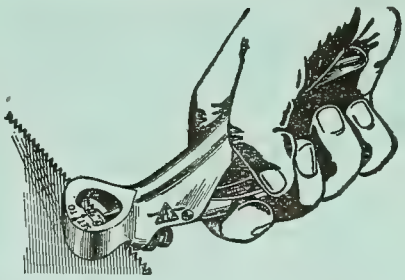
BIT BRACE No. 732

is a handsomely finished tool that any carpenter can be proud to own—nickel-plated throughout with coco bolo handles.

Sweep handle has metal bearings that make it free acting. Moderate price.

Mechanic's Handbook containing much valuable mechanical information, never before printed; also pocket catalog free.

Millers Falls Co.,
"Toolmaker to the Master Mechanic"
Millers Falls, Mass.
N. Y. Office, 28 Warren St.



Morrill Sawsets

make saws run easy and cut clean. That's why they have been the standard for almost forty years.

Send 5 cents in stamps or coin for a copy of "Saw Points," showing you how to joint, set and file saws.

TRADE APEX MARK

Chas. Morrill
93 Walker Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

There's Just ONE Flooring That Combines Beauty and Durability

When you *floor a building* with OAK FLOORING you can rest assured that you have done a distinct service that will always reflect to your own credit.

For bungalows and moderate cost houses three-eighths-inch OAK FLOORING—Clear Plain or Select Plain—is the *ideal flooring*, because it is very economical in cost and when laid has all the appearance of thirteen-sixteenths-inch OAK FLOORING.

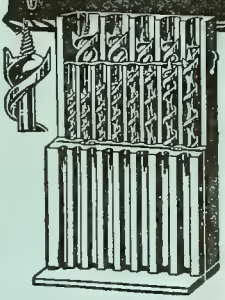
Three-eighths-inch OAK FLOORING is very adaptable for covering old pine floors in old houses as well as in new houses over cheap sub-floors.

OAK FLOORING can be laid by *any carpenter* or handy man successfully, and during the slack season it makes a very *profitable line* for any carpenter.

All reputable lumber dealers sell OAK FLOORING. Write for booklet, "America's Best Flooring."

Oak Flooring Service Bureau
1357 Conway Building Chicago, Illinois

A Set of Bits for Your Tool Chest



A Box of Bits at a Bargain Price . . $3.40

A full set of 13 of our popular Lakeside Solid Center Stem Auger Bits. Double cutter, two spurs, standard double thread screw. Bore fast and true.

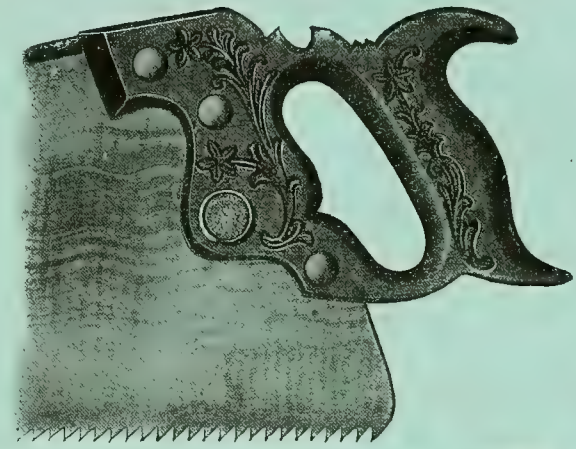
Finest steel, correctly shaped, well tempered, finely polished. One each 1-4, 5-16, 3-8, 7-16, 1-2, 9-16, 5-8, 11-16, 3-4, 13-16, 7-8, 15-16, 1 inch, in handy, upright wood box, hinged cover, nicely varnished. Shipping weight 5 1-4 lbs.

One of the many bargains from our big stock of tools. May we send you our Tool Book? It's FREE. Buy tools at wholesale prices.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Dept. AH531
Chicago New York Kansas City
Ft. Worth Portland, Ore.
Order from most convenient house

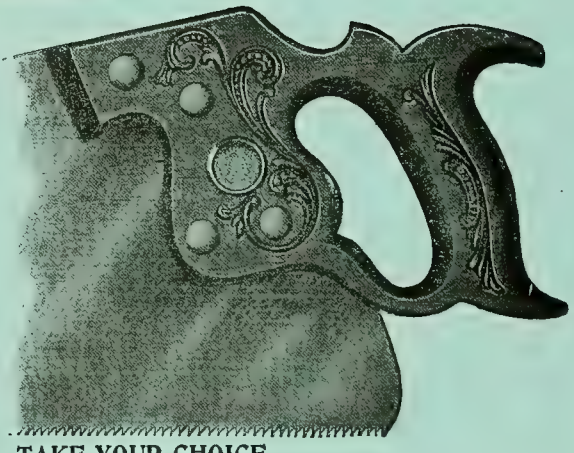
The Only Saws With a Choice of Handles

ATKINS SILVER STEEL HAND, RIP and PANEL SAWS not only combine the very finest material with the most scientific tempering, grinding, smithing and finish, but you get a choice of Handles besides.



To the left you have the Atkins Perfection Pattern. It scientifically throws every ounce of power directly on the Saw Teeth.

To the right we show the old style Straight Across of Block Pattern Handle for those who prefer this type.



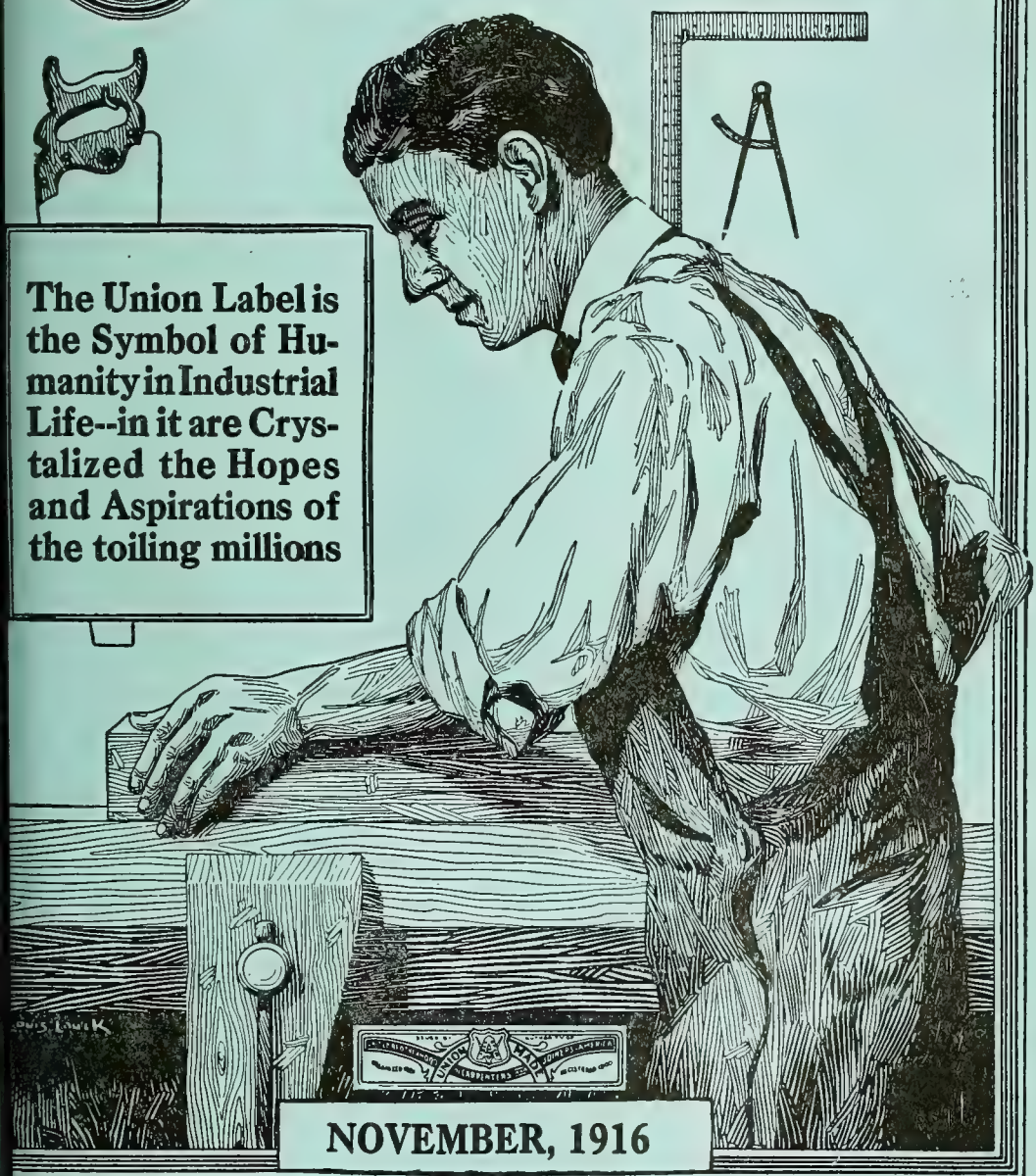
TAKE YOUR CHOICE

We still have a few of those fine Carpenter's Nail Aprons on hand and will mail one free to any carpenter sending us his name and 10 cents to pay postage. With it you get our 32-page book called "SAW SENSE," full of useful information about Saws, and our Carpenter's Time Book and Wage Scale free.

E. C. Atkins & Company, Inc.

Indianapolis, Indiana

The Carpenter



The Union Label is the Symbol of Humanity in Industrial Life--in it are Crystalized the Hopes and Aspirations of the toiling millions

NOVEMBER, 1916

Here's One On Us!

We said } "He Who Builds of Cypress BUILDS BUT ONCE," and we said it in perfect sincerity—we believed it sure-enough. (And it is true at that.) Lately, however, the following

Remarkable Fact

has come to light, which "puts it on us."

So NOW WE SAY, "He Who Uses Cypress May Use It TWICE" and Here's the PROOF—Read It:

"About 1820 it was deemed advisable for the Ursuline nuns to secure another and larger property, at that time some three miles south of New Orleans on the river bank. Work was here begun upon the construction of a new and larger convent, which was completed and occupied in 1824. This latter building was **USED AS A CONVENT FOR EIGHTY-EIGHT YEARS,** or until 1912, when the City of New Orleans found it necessary to purchase the property in order to run a new line of levee where the building stood. During the past two or three months the work of demolishing the old structure has been in progress and **THE REMARKABLE STATE OF PRESERVATION OF ALL THE CYPRESS WOODWORK HAS CAUSED MUCH COMMENT. THE CONTRACTORS FOUND THEY HAD AN ASSET IN THE OLD MATERIAL AND ALL OF IT HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SOLD FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION WORK.**

At about the time this work of demolishing began Woodward, Wight & Co., Limited, dealers in heavy hardware and mill supplies, found it necessary to construct two warehouses and they purchased, at twelve dollars a thousand feet, timbers and other material which had thus been in use for eighty-eight years. These warehouses necessarily had to be of very heavy and strong construction, one of them containing racks or foundations upon which are piled boiler tubes, iron pipes, etc. **THE CYPRESS, DESPITE ITS AGE, HAS NOT THE LEAST SIGN OF DECAY, AND IS EASILY HOLDING THE TREMENDOUS LOADS."**

ISN'T THAT A PRETTY GOOD KIND OF LUMBER TO BUY?
"HE WHO BUILDS OF CYPRESS
'The Wood Eternal'
CAN USE IT TWICE."

"Cypress is the making of a Carpenter's Reputation." **Use it. Talk it. Recommend it. Tell 'Em "Yes."**

Let our **"CARPENTERS' HELPS DEPARTMENT"** help YOU. Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable Counsel. We invite Correspondence with a serious purpose in it.

Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Ass'n

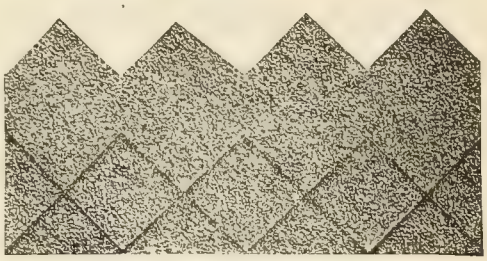
1252 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, Louisiana
1252 Heard Nat'l Bank Building, Jacksonville, Florida

INSIST ON CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL LUMBER DEALER'S. IF HE HASN'T IT, LET US KNOW IMMEDIATELY

ENDURANCE!

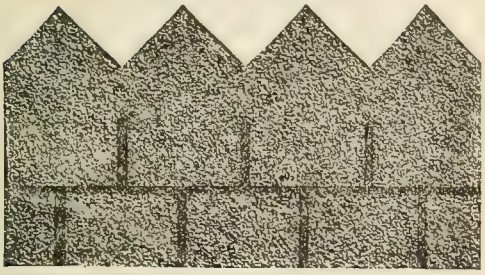
THE quality demanded first and foremost in a roof is **endurance.** ¶ The roofs you build must endure extremes of heat and cold. They must endure long spells of drouth, of rain. They must endure a constantly varied attack for **years of service.**

It's sound business to put endurance into the roof of a house. A lasting roof is *your* lasting advertisement. That's why thousands of builders are building their own reputation by roofing with



FLEX-A-TILE Diamond Point Slab, laid in American Diamond Style

FLEX-A-TILE
Asphalt Slab Shingles



FLEX-A-TILE Reversible Slab, laid in American Shingle Style

The endurance and fadeless beauty of FLEX-A-TILE Shingles is *built into* them by the unequaled Heppes method of manufacture.

Pure wool felt is saturated with twice its weight of high-melt, oil-free asphalt; over this is laid a coating of tough, rubber-like gilsonite, and into this is compressed under tons of pressure the beautiful crushed slate or granite surfacing. The result is a shingle that wears like iron—cannot rot, rust, split or curl and only grows richer in color with age.

SAVE { **50 Per Cent in Labor**
35 Per Cent in Freight
38 Per Cent in Nails

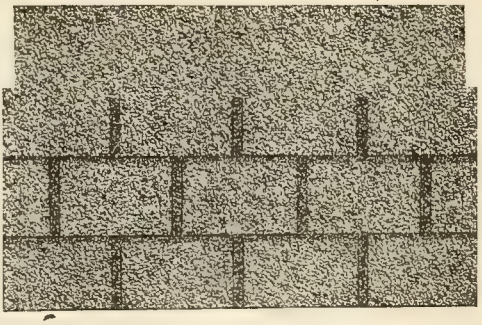
FLEX-A-TILE Slabs are self-spacing—need no chalklining. Require only 5 nails for every Slab of four shingles. Their shape means less weight and consequently less freight.

Let Us Send You A Sample

showing the beautiful natural red and green colors of FLEX-A-TILE Slabs. Write mentioning your business and we will forward liberal samples, prices and complete information.

More Agents Wanted

Perhaps your locality is still open. We offer agents a most attractive proposition, which is highly profitable to them. Write today and secure the facts.



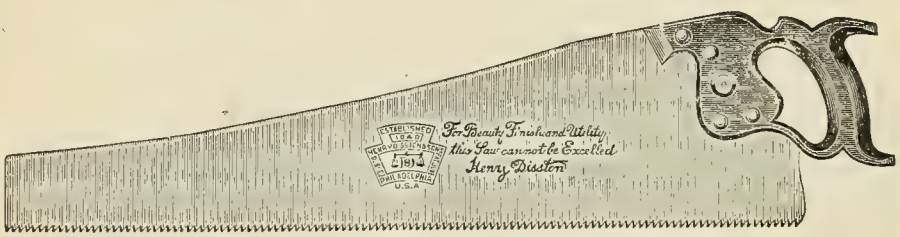
FLEX-A-TILE Style 4 Slab laid in American Shingle Style

The Heppes Company

Dept. K-1049 Kilbourne Avenue Chicago, Illinois

Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingle Utility Board No-Tar Asphalt Paint Other Guaranteed Heppes Products

The largest plant in the world, the most modern equipment, and seventy-six years of specialized experience are behind



DISSTON SAWS

That's why there are probably more of them sold than all other makes combined. The carpenters know.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

All communications regarding advertising space in The Carpenter should be addressed to John Morrison, advertising manager, 25 Third Avenue, New York City.

Volume XXXVI—No. 11 Established in 1881 **INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1916** One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

Let Me So Live

Let me live, Oh, Mighty Master,
Such a life as men should know,
Tasting triumph and disaster,
Joy—and not too much of woe;
Let me run the gamut over,
Let me Fight and Love and Laugh,
And when I'm beneath the clover
Let this be my epitaph:

"Here lies one who took his chances
In the busy world of men,
Battled Luck and Circumstances,
Fought and fell, and fought again;
Won sometimes, but did no crowing,
Lost sometimes, but didn't wail;
Took his beating, but kept going,
Never let his courage fail.

"He was fallible and human,
Therefore loved and understood
Both his Fellow Men and Women,
Whether good—or not so good;
Kept his Spirit undiminished,
Never laid down on a Friend,
Played the Game till it was finished,
Lived a Sportsman to the end."

—Ex.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE WORK OF THE NINETEENTH GENERAL CONVENTION

WHEN at 11:15 a. m. on Thursday morning, September 28, the Nineteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood, adjourned sine die at Fort Worth, Tex., it was found that an appreciably large amount of important work had been transacted in record time by the delegates present. Judging, previously, from the weighty matters scheduled to come up at the Convention few thought that the delegates would accomplish the task before them in the short space of nine and a half sessions, yet such was the case. Businesslike dispatch and precision marked the proceedings from start to finish but, nevertheless, ample deliberation and as full discussion as possible, in conformity with the usual rules of Convention procedure, was given every question which came before the delegates. It may be of interest to mention also that very little unfinished business was carried over from the Convention, but very few matters being referred to the incoming General Executive Board for adjustment.

In our October issue we dealt with the ceremonies incident to the opening of the Convention, notably the warm addresses of welcome from representative citizens of "the Lone Star state" and instanced some of the numerous entertainment features which characterized the reception of the visiting members. We also briefly outlined the work of the opening sessions and were able to present for the information of our members the report of the committee appointed by the Convention to investigate the New York situation; furthermore, we presented pertinent extracts from the reports of the committees on General Officers' reports, all of which, it may be said, were highly commendatory in tone, the General Officers being given full credit for efficiently administering the affairs of the organization in the last two years.

As in previous Conventions the majority of the committees were necessarily slow in reporting, the nature of their work requiring care and painstaking investigation, consequently, much of the constructive work was accomplished toward the closing days. That the members who composed these committees were fully equal to their task is apparent, however, for their reports were presented in a concise and intelligent manner which enabled the Convention to deal with them quickly and effectively. This was especially true in the case of the committee on the New York situation which did not report until the last day, its members having had to wade through a formidable mass of testimony presented by both sides, and worked night and day to get their report to the Convention on time. The report of the latter committee, adopted by the Convention after a prolonged and spirited debate, speaks for itself.

Chief among the achievements of the Fort Worth Convention was the adoption by almost unanimous vote of an old age pension amendment for the purpose of doing something tangible to help veteran members in the declining years of life. It is proposed to give members sixty years old and of twenty-five years continuous membership the sum of $10.00 per month, first payment to begin December 31, 1917. For this purpose each member shall pay the sum of 20c per month to the financial secretary besides his regular dues, beginning April 1, 1917, the same to be paid as dues and forwarded by the Treasurer to the General Secretary, where it shall be placed in a fund known as the "Old Age Donation Fund" and used by the General Treasurer only to pay old age donations. In the discussion which preceded the adoption of the recommendation, the concensus of opinion among the delegates seemed to be that a pension system carrying such a low per capita tax could not fail to obtain sanction of the membership.

The committee on finance reported on

the afternoon of the third day, having examined all books and vouchers of the General Secretary and General Treasurer for the term ending June 30, 1916, and found same correct. A detailed summary of the receipts and expenses of the organization was submitted by the committee as the result of their work and, in closing, the above named General Officers were commended for the systematic manner "in which the financial records of the organization have been kept." The report was concurred in by the Convention. At this point the committee on Constitution was heard from and the remainder of the session was mainly taken up with a discussion of trade autonomy which was carried over to the next day.

The principal recommendation of the committee under this head dealt with the striking out of Section 7, of our claim to the manufacture of hollow steel trim; another recommendation favored strengthening the section to include the manufacturing "of all wood products" where the skill, knowledge and training of a carpenter are required. These and several other minor recommendations of the committee were concurred in as were amendments affirming our claim to the laying of cork and compo as well as asbestos asphalt shingles.

Pursuant to the law nominations for General Officers were announced at the fourth day's session and following a motion that all nominating speeches be dispensed with, the names of William L. Hutcheson, the present incumbent; John A. Metz of Chicago, Ill., and Harry L. Cook of Cincinnati, O., were nominated for the office of General President. There being no other names submitted the chair declared nominations closed, previous to which Delegate Metz declined to run.

For the office of First General Vice-President the following were the nominees: John T. Cosgrove, the present incumbent; P. J. Carlson of Moline, Ill., and Robert E. Currie of Salt Lake City, Utah. For the office of Second General Vice-President the following were nominated: George Lakey, the present incumbent and Marion F. Raish of Peoria, Ill. For General Secretary, the name of Frank Duffy, the present incumbent, was the only one submitted. Thomas Neale, the present incumbent, and Frank Kunkhle of Cleveland, O., were nominated for the office of General Treasurer.

Nominations for the office of General Executive Board member from the first district were then called for and General Executive Board Member T. M. Guerin was placed in nomination. Vincent Roth of Buffalo, N. Y., was also nominated but declined. For member of the board from the second district the names of D. A. Post, the present incumbent and George Myers of Washington, D. C., were submitted. The following nominations were made for member from the third district: General Executive Board Member John H. Potts, William C. White, of Chicago, Ill.; Thomas J. Dolan of Cleveland, O.; W. E. Moore of Johnston City, Ill., and Phil Hyle of Cleveland, O. For member from the fourth district, General Executive Board Member James P. Ogletree and Joseph Reilly of Jacksonville, Fla., were nominated. Harry Blackmore, of St. Louis, Mo., Albert Bishop of St. Louis, Mo., Andrew Leaf of Minneapolis, Minn.; C. O. Peterson of St. Paul, Minn., and Charles Bruce of St. Louis, Mo., were nominated for member of the General Executive Board from the fifth district. For member from the sixth district the name of General Executive Board Member W. A. Cole and Thomas Smith of Denver were offered. Arthur Martel of Montreal, present General Executive Board member, was the only nominee from the seventh district.

Nominations for delegates to the A. F. of L., and Building Trades' Department Conventions, the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, the tabulating committee and the next Convention city were then made, the name of John Briggs of Hamilton, Ont., being the only one offered as delegate to the Canadian Congress. The partial report of the committee of Constitution was taken up and discussed during the remainder of the session. One of the amendments concurred in declared that no member shall

be elected to an appointive office in the United Brotherhood unless he is a citizen of the country in which he holds office, provided he has been in the country sufficient time to obtain citizenship.

The recommendations of the Constitution committee were continued in the afternoon and a feature of the session was an eloquent and touching memorial address on the life and work of the late General President James Kirby delivered by William A. Moran of the Bricklayers of El Paso. Mr. Moran was accorded the unanimous vote of thanks of the assembly for his splendid tribute to the memory of the deceased brother, following which a set of resolutions drawn up in memory of Brother Kirby were submitted to the Convention and adopted by a rising vote. Similar action was taken on a resolution of condolence submitted regarding the late Brother Thomas Gilmore who died suddenly upon his arrival in Fort Worth. Brothers Guerin and Martel were authorized to take up a collection among the delegates for the benefit of the family of Brother Gilmore and the amount realized came close to $200.00

At this juncture the report of the committee on Constitution was again taken up and an amendment providing for a return to the old system of mailing "The Carpenter" was voted down after a discussion as was also recommendation urging that the Journal be changed from a monthly magazine to a weekly newspaper. An amendment providing that the official Journal be mailed only to each member "who is entitled to a donation" carried as it is believed the latter will effect a large saving because as the law stands the Journal is sent to every member on the books until he is six months in arrears.

Several members of the Texas State Council of Ladies' Auxiliaries addressed the Convention Thursday afternoon and urged that they be recognized by the United Brotherhood to the extent of issuing state charters to them. The matter was discussed in detail and on the suggestion of General President Hutcheson it was decided to amend Section 27 of the Constitution so as to give the General President power to grant charters to Ladies' Auxiliary State Councils. An amendment from the Texas State Council asking that the General President, with the consent of the General Executive Board, be given power to discipline locals for neglecting or refusing to affiliate or keep in good standing in State or Provincial Councils was non-concurred in, the opinion being that the voluntary affiliation of locals is more desirable at the present time.

On Friday the report of the appeals and grievance committee was taken up, the committee having considered nineteen appeals, of which eleven were against decisions of the General President and the General Executive Board; three against the First General Vice-President and the General Executive Board, and five against the General Treasurer and the General Executive Board. In all cases the decision of the General Officers were sustained by the Convention. During the afternoon the tellers announced the vote on the election of delegates to the Conventions of the A. F. of L., and William L. Hutcheson, Frank Duffy, O. E. Woodbury, W. E. Hemsell, E. W. Van Duyn, Bob White and J. A. Ross having received the seven highest votes were declared duly elected delegates. The following were declared duly elected as delegates to the Building Trades' Department Conventions: William L. Hutcheson, Frank Duffy, P. H. McCarthy, Thomas Flynn, J. E. Proctor, A. J. Howlett and Albert Ruddy. As members of the tabulating committee, to count the votes in the coming election of General Officers, delegates Roland Adams, Edward Henry, L. E. Nysewander, W. O. Hock and Thomas McCarrol received the five highest votes cast and were declared elected. Butte, Mont., won in the race for the next Convention city.

A proposal drafted by G. L. McMurphy of L. U. 470, Tacoma, Wash., came up at the morning session, endorsed by thirty-six locals, urging the redistricting of the territory covered by the United Brotherhood in Convention years into

groups of 1,000 members and that representation in the Convention be on that basis. The Constitution committee recommended that the proposal be rejected, and the Convention adopted the committee's report.

On Friday morning resolutions pledging the sympathy and moral support of the Convention to the street railway men on strike in New York was ordered drafted, same to be sent to the proper representatives. At this session a report of the appeals and grievance committee in the appeal of S. C. Sorensen against the General Treasurer and the General Executive Board, brought forth a protracted discussion. The General Treasurer and General Executive Board disapproved of the disability claim on the ground that it was not filed until four years after the accident happened. One of the Davenport delegates told the Convention that while the accident happened on the date set forth, total disability did not manifest itself until nearly two years afterward and that it was the hope of the brother that he would recover and not be forced to present his claim to the General Office which prevented him from complying with the law. On being put to a vote the motion to concur in the report of the committee sustaining the decision of the General Treasurer and General Executive Board was lost. A motion was then made that the donation of $400.00 be awarded the brother by the Convention but same was ruled out of order, the point being raised that the Convention had no power to make donations of the kind. General Treasurer Neale and General President Hutcheson then explained the laws of the United Brotherhood on the subjection of disability donations and a further discussion ensued in which many delegates voiced the opinion that the law should be adhered to. Finally the Convention voted to reconsider its former action after which a motion was made and adopted concurring in the report of the committee sustaining the action of the General Treasurer and General Executive Board.

The question of contractors holding membership in the United Brotherhood called forth an extended discussion lasting more than an hour. Various opinions were expressed, and some of the delegates from the smaller cities were of the opinion that contractors should not be permitted to hold membership in the United Brotherhood. Other delegates were firm in the belief that it was entirely a matter for the local union or District Council in any particular locality to regulate and control the conduct of member contractors. The discussion brought forth the fact that in some instances contractors within the ranks had proved to be of vast benefit to the movement in their locality, from the fact that they were in position to render valuable assistance in time of trade movement. As a result of the discussion Section 43, General Constitution, was amended to clarify the definition of a contractor by the inclusion of the words, "provided he furnish material and labor on the work for which he contracts."

The subject of higher dues was also considered and an amendment was concurred in placing the monthly dues of beneficial members at 95c and those of semi-beneficial members at 60c, each member to pay 5c per month as subscription to our official Journal.

A feature of the seventh day's proceedings was an interesting address by Thomas J. Williams, president of the Building Trades' Department in which he urged the need of greater unity among the members of the building trades. Mr. Williams' address will be published in a later issue. The report of the appeals and grievance committee in the appeal of L. U. 1922 against the Chicago D. C., was discussed at length at the session and the history of the case gone into in detail. The mill men's side of the controversy was presented and representatives of the outside men contended it was necessary to enter into the agreement with the objectionable clause in order to save the organization. Finally the motion to concur in the report of the committee upholding the decision of the General President and the General Executive Board

was put to the convention and carried.

The question of the payment of back per capita tax as a result of a member squaring up his arrearages was taken up Tuesday and as a result of the discussion the recommendation of the Constitution committee that Paragarph 4 of Section 44 be amended so as to insure the necessary per capita tax being sent to the General Office was concurred in. An amendment was offered by Delegate McKinlay to Section 15, fifth paragraph, that no agreement with other organizations relative to jurisdiction claims could be entered into by the General Executive Board without first being approved of by the general membership. Considerable discussion arose over the amendment which was lost on being put to vote. An appeal from L. U. 1195 of Ponce, Porto Rico for a donation for organizing purposes and setting forth labor conditions on the island was read and the action of the General Executive Board referring same to the General President for investigation was approved of.

An address by Secretary-Treasurer William J. Dobson of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union regarding the contractual relations existing between his organization and the United Brotherhood, was listened to with interest during the afternoon session and same will be found in this issue of "The Carpenter." Following Brother Dobson's address a delegate moved that as the regular rules had been suspended that the New York situation be taken up for discussion and action. This was ruled out of order, the Chair giving as its reason that the committee chosen by the Convention was not yet ready to report. An appeal from the ruling was taken and a roll call vote resulted in the decision of the Chair being sustained.

At Wednesday morning's session a motion was made that the General Executive Board instruct the General President to investigate the proposition as outlined by Secretary Dobson of the Bricklayers regarding the two organizations going jointly into the contracting business in Parkersburg, W. Va., and that if in his judgment it be feasible the General President should proceed to co-operate, financial assistance to be granted by the General Executive Board. The motion was discussed at length, and finally carried, many delegates suggesting that the contracting plan as a substitute for the payment of strike benefits be given a trial.

At the afternoon session, following the report of the committee on General Executive Board report, an extended debate occurred regarding the expenditure of money in connection with the New York dock builders' strike in which it was charged that a committee came to the General Office in October, 1915, and complained of irregular expenditure of funds but got no hearing. Delegate Cook charged a discrepancy between the General Treasurer's report and the proceedings as they go along and moved that the General Executive Board report be referred back to the committee for correction.

General Secretary Duffy, as Secretary of the General Executive Board, replied to the charges in detail and his reply as reported in the Convention proceedings will be found elsewhere in this issue He presented the history of the struggle with the Iron Workers for jurisdiction over the dock builders and affirmed that every cent of the money expended in that strike had been accounted for. Regarding the committee which came to the General Office, Secretary Duffy made a lengthy statement dealing with the election of Business Agents in New York City when Oliver Collins and Joseph Crimmins were the candidates, the troubles resulting at that time, the subsequent appeal to the General President and the General Executive Board, and the action thereon. He said that after the Board adjourned in October, 1915, a committee of three men representing the now suspended District Council came to the General Office and spent two days there. "They had a pile of due books and correspondence," he said, "and they wanted us to recall the General Executive Board in session. We could not so

very well do that, and we told them that as long as it had held out to the present time it could hold over until the Board met again. And they said: "Brother Duffy, will you keep this stuff here?"

This was an appeal to the General Executive Board against the ruling of General President Kirby on deciding the Crimmins-Collins election, on the vote of No. 1456 being counted.

The material was kept at the General Office until the Board met in session again, and the Board ruled that the appeal from Crimmins and others was not taken up within the time specified in the Constitution. They were then so notified and the books sent back to them. On being put to a vote the amendment to the report of the committee on General Executive Board report, offered by Delegate Cook, was defeated. Following this the motion to concur in the report of the committee as read was carried. The report of the committee on General Treasurer's report which had been laid over until action was taken on the General Executive Board report was then taken up and adopted as previously submitted. Before adjournment the committee appointed to consider the letter from President Gompers, regarding the motion passed by the San Francisco Convention of the A. F. of L. concerning the United Brotherhood jurisdiction claims, decided to refer the subject matter of same to our delegates to the A. F. of L. and Building Trades Conventions.

The important feature of the last day's session was the report of the committee elected by the Convention to investigate the New York situation and present to the Convention its recommendations. Following the reading of the report, which was published in our last issue, a discussion arose in which several delegates demanded that the committee submit the evidence taken by the committee on which the report was based. Delegate P. H. McCarthy, for the committee, explained that it had taken the committee seven days and seven nights to hear the testimony and thought it a needless waste of time to go over it again. An amendment to the former motion that the General Secretary forward to all locals a synopsis of the evidence taken by the committee was put to a vote and lost as was also the original motion. The motion to concur in the report of the committee was then taken up and a further discussion ensued in which Delegate McCarthy, of the committee, answered numerous questions in explanation of the recommendations of the committee with regard to the settlement of the New York dispute. Finally the motion to concur in the report of the special committee was carried and a vote of thanks extended to the members of the committee.

OUR CONTRACTUAL RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL BRICKLAYERS' UNION

(Address Delivered at the Fort Worth Convention by William J. Dobson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Bricklayers', Masons and Plasterers' International Union).

DURING the two years we have been in contractual relations with your organization I want to say that, in the main, our relations have indeed been very pleasant, and that they have been two years of great progress to our institution and to your institution in those things that stand for progress and for the great uplift of the men we represent.

You gentlemen here today represent one of the largest institutions of labor that exist on the American continent. You have large and varied interests, greater interests than I have ever known anything about, and it was only after our entering into the relationship with your organization as it exists today that we discovered these varied interests that I have particular reference to. Those interests of your Brotherhood have required that we should take, in our relationship with you, cognizance of differences here, differences there and differ-

ences in all parts of the United States and through the Dominion of Canada. We found that our contractual relations with your organization meant a great deal to our institution. We commenced, because of these demands, to inquire very seriously into your mode of government, into just what the relationship of your subordinate organizations was with your international officers, just what power you have and what powers they had over you.

And it is to this particular point that I desire to draw your attention this afternoon, that we found that your system of government was entirely different from ours. We found that the authority of your international union over your local unions scattered throughout this great continent did not have that authority that our Constitution conferred upon our Executive Board, consisting of our President, First Vice-President and Secretary. And we realized that that very fact would bring about differences here and differences there in enforcing the terms of the agreement that we had entered into with your organization in absolute good faith. To the members that are here today, that have been satisfied with the treatment they have received under that agreement, let me say this, that we have done all that could be possibly expected of us, and in the years before us we are going to keep on and on doing those things which stand for your own elevation, the same as we expect you to do those things which stand for our elevation.

The first one of these conditions that I desire to draw your attention to is this: In our organization we have no executive court outside of the Board of Officers. Our Executive Board consists, as I have told you, of the President, the First Vice-President and the Secretary. And your organization has an Executive Board that is composed of other than the officers, in conjunction with the officers of your organization. Hence in any matter that affects the executive or judicial welfare of your organization, all questions of that character have to go before this Executive Board that convenes every three months in the city of Indianapolis. And only when that Board speaks every three months is it possible for your President or your First Vice-President or your Secretary to give their verdict on what they will do in certain cases upon which they are called to act with our organization.

I want to say to you that there is something radically wrong in the government of any institution, let alone a labor organization such as yours, when it requires your President or your First Vice-President or your Secretary and Treasurer to wait three months for the Executive Board to decide some financial question on some movement that means finance, or authority conferred upon the different parts of your institution before you can act.

In our organization immediately a question is presented to us by our subordinate unions that question can be decided momentarily, whether it is finance or whatever it may be. As an illustration, I had occasion some six weeks ago to take up a very serious proposition with your President. He came to our international headquarters and I took the matter up with him. A year ago in the city of Parkersburg, W. Va., our men went out in a sympathy movement with the carpenters and other trades in that city, severed our harmonious relations with our employers and stood firmly in support of those differences that they had with their fellow trades unionists of that city. What was the result? Disastrous not only to our organization, but to the carpenters, the plasterers and the rest of the trades. We had sent in international representatives to see what could be done to protect, not only the interests of the bricklayers, but also the interests of the other trades. We found after keeping them there for week after week and month after month that absolutely nothing was being accomplished, and we decided to carry out the policy that we had inaugurated in our institution to take the place of strikes and strike benefits, take the place of spending thousands and thousands of dollars and paying a paltry strike pay to our men to walk

the streets in idleness. We decided to follow out our policy in the city of Parkersburg and put a contracting firm in that city to go out in competition and get the work, not only for our men, but for the carpenters, the plumbers and the other trades.

We have had that policy during the past seven years, brothers. For sixteen years we have paid no official strike pay to members of our organization, not a dollar. Previous to that we used to pay thousands upon thousands of dollars. We believe that it is best to put our men to work and put the other fellow on the street.

In the city of Alton, Ill., some years ago our men went out with the Building Trades Council. They had no grievance, were getting good wages, and living absolutely peaceably with their employers and had been for years, but they were a part of the Council and went out in their aid, sympathetic aid, to give to the carpenters of that city better conditions. After a six months' fight our union came to us and asked us to assist them, told us the conditions and we said, "No, you didn't come to us before you went out on strike, now go and fight it out." It went along another six months and they came back again, begging and pleading with us to come to their assistance, told us they were practically broke, whipped, and that the city of Alton was going open shop and all work being done by open shop employers. We said, "Yes, now we will help you." We sent a man into that city to investigate and after his investigation he presented to us what he believed could be done, and we immediately instituted the contracting system in that city, put some thousands of dollars in the bank behind him and said, "Now go to it and get the work." And inside of four months, five months, six months and eight months, we had done over ninety-eight per cent of the building of that city and had given the work to union men, until the Employers' Association held up their hands and surrendered, with one exception: they demanded that the business agent of the Building Trades Council, who was a carpenter, should be put off his job. Our representative told him there was nothing doing, that man was going to stay on the job, and that they would accept our agreement and surrender without his elimination. And that man is still in the position today.

In the city of Los Angeles, one of the rottenest open shop cities on this continent, for years our union has been asking us to support them in that city, and we told them no, there were too many factions in their union. We said to them: "You are not a unit on any question and we don't propose to do business with men unless they will get together and stand shoulder to shoulder for those things that we believe are for their own best interests." And it was not until last fall that our members in Los Angeles came and swore allegiance to one another, agreed to drop all factionalism and stand shoulder to shoulder for the principles for which we were contending. And as a result of that promise we went into the city of Los Angeles this year and formed an International Contracting Company. We put money in the bank there, established an office and went out in the competitive field against all the other non-union employers in that city. We commenced to take work, and we would often suffer a loss to get a contract. We went on for three or four months and we found some of the open shop contractors were only ten to fifteen dollars below us in our bids. We realized there was a traitor in our camp, we set the trap, found the traitor and drove him forth to the people he belonged to. And since we have got rid of the traitor, and in spite of the fact that the Los Angeles Times comes out every day with matter against this international company of ours, we have been able to take the majority of the work in that city until two weeks ago the employers came to our representatives and said: "We can't stand this competition any longer; we have got to get together with your men."

I want to tell you the only thing that will get the open-shop employers is to take his business away from him. In

the Bricklayers', in the Carpenters' and in the rest of the organizations there are just as good men to go out and figure work and do work as any contractor that we may find in this great country of ours. I want to tell you the time is coming, in our opinion has come, in our affairs that instead of sending men into a city trying to take non-union men off jobs where open-shop employers have declared their principles and doing out seven or ten thousand dollars worth of work to the different mechanics of the different organizations, the time has come when we should use our money and our skill to secure the work in competition with the enemies of our organized movement and give the men who carry the union card in their pocket the work, instead of paying out seven or ten thousand dollars a week for strike benefits.

That is one of the questions that stands between your organization and ours today. That was why I called in your President and said the time was coming in Parkersburg—all the trades are working under any old conditions, the open-shop is in full blast—and we propose to send a man in there and organize a contracting company, the same as we have in other cities, and we want you to go in with us. We want you to give us a man who will come in our company to figure the carpenter work; we want you to put in a few thousand dollars with ourselves in that city. We guarantee you success. Brother Hutcheson said: "I will have to put this up to our Executive Board." I said: "Brother Hutcheson, there are a lot of jobs coming off now and it is vitally important that we should go in and take them." We haven't heard from that Board yet. We hope to do so, because we propose to figure all jobs coming on in that city; we propose to use our money to give wages to our members, keep them steadily employed instead of walking the streets in idleness.

I want to ask your Convention here today—I don't know whether your Constitution Committee has considered this matter during the recommendations of your officers, but I want your Constitution to be so framed that when we, in our contractual relations together, where we are assailed by associations of employers that declare for the open shop, put your men on the street and our men on the street in idleness, that you will permit your officers and clothe them with that authority to come to us and put that money necessary into this contracting business in that particular city or town. When I tell you that for all these years we haven't spent a dollar in strike pay, that ought to be sufficient evidence to you gentlemen, who are intelligent men, that this other plan is more successful.

Isn't that a saner policy than to pay out a few dollars each week to your men who are walking the streets, and their wives and children suffering many trials and undergoing many sacrifices? We have the brains, men; there is no building in this country that is so complicated that we can't figure it and can't put it up. We have greater brains and greater skill not only in doing the brick work and the carpenter work, but in doing the mental and the scientific work, there is no employer in this country, no employing firm, that can touch us if we attempt to correct our evils by the methods I have spoken of.

I have another question that I desire to bring to your attention, that many of your locals throughout the country have demanded our support and our sympathetic aid, they have demanded that we go out and work in their interests, when we discover after investigating that they are not helping themselves.

Another important question that has developed through this contractual relation with your organization is the relationship that exists between the International Union and the local unions of your organization in their relationship with the employer. In our Constitution it provides that our International Executive Board has absolute power upon all questions that affect the relationship of the workman to the employer. In other words, whenever grievances arise

that cannot be settled locally, those grievances then become the property of the Executive Board. For instance, if a firm in San Francisco has trouble with our union in that city, and the union cannot settle it through its Joint Arbitration Board or otherwise, should they attempt to strike that work, that employer can send us a night message to Indianapolis and explain the substance of what the trouble is. Our International Union won't wait for an explanation from our own people; we will immediately send an officer to that city to settle that grievance. And it makes no difference whether our local union likes it or not, the settlement that he makes they have got to subscribe to and go back to work. In other words, our International Rules provide that when a grievance comes from an employer we shall act just as readily and just as speedily as we would act upon a grievance that comes from our union against an employer.

There are very few of our unions today that would think of going on strike because they have trouble with their employers without first coming to us. Through that policy we have been able to settle ninety-eight per cent of the troubles that have come to us during the past ten years. In former years, when the unions used to have the authority over these matters and the International Officers had none, we were in turmoil and confusion all over the United States and Canada. I merely mention this part of our relationship with the employers so as to establish clearly upon your minds that where two labor organizations are in contractual relations the same as ours, there are going to be some differences because of the different governments that exist.

Between organizations like yours and ours, between organizations affiliated under the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, we cannot expect anything but trouble and internal differences, bad blood and bad feeling where each international organization in affiliation with the other are permitted, or have rules that permit one doing one thing and one doing another thing in their relationship with the employers of this country. The same mode of procedure ought to govern each affiliated organization in their relationship with the employers, in the correction of grievances and the settlement of differences that arise in different parts of the country. One organization cannot and must not be permitted longer to do as it pleases, go out on strike and cause trouble in a city, and then demand that the other fellow shall support them because of the fact that they have not gone about the settlement of that grievance in the proper manner, because they have been arbitrary and have refused to accept reasonable settlements.

I don't want to interfere with the carpenters and say that I shall have something to say about how much money they shall have for their labor or what your working rules shall be, or how you shall govern your organization internally or externally insofar as your own affairs are concerned, but I am going to have something to say in the contractual relationship that exists between you and me when I am called upon to assist you in your relations with your employers. And if I find that you have not treated your employer properly, that you have not respected his rights, if your ethics in going into that movement have not been proper, we will not support you.

Hence, I say, that it is important to your organization and ourselves, and to the trades union movement of America, that we adopt some general plan that shall provide for the relationship that exists between the employer and the workmen in the settlement of disputes that arise from time to time, a general mode of settlement.

You know that in our industry it is entirely different from the cotton industry, and the steel industry in this respect. Our employers are not capitalists in the sense that these large organizations are. We meet our employers every day, call them Tom, Dick and Harry; we meet them from time to time when we have a little trouble. They understand our troubles and we understand theirs. You know we have a lot of mem-

bers in our trades union movement in the building industry who get up and preach about capitalism and all that kind of thing, and who would have us at one another's throat's with our employers, who say we have nothing in common with them. Gentlemen, we have everything in common with them, and I am glad we can meet our employer every day, shake hands with him, put our feet under the table and discuss what we consider our rights and what he considers his rights, and go along in peace and harmony together.

I want to say to the carpenters in addition to this that I hope and trust from the bottom of my heart that in the relation of your members throughout the United States and Canada with your employers you will give your International Officers more authority to deal with them. If you continue to leave it to the local unions you are going to continue to have the turmoil and the troubles that you now have. Why I ask you to do that is because I realize more than ever, since our contractual relations with you, just what your organization is up against. Hundreds and hundreds of requests came to us during the present year for assistance here and assistance there, that I know very well if your organization adopted the same government that we have in the relations between your unions and your International Officers with your employers could have been easily adjusted.

You have a big organization, an institution that requires a further concentration; there is too much authority here and there, it is too scattered. We need concentration of that authority in order to be able to do business more successfully than in the past. I don't want to say you haven't been successful; you have been highly successful, but you would be more successful if you would do away with this divided authority.

EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS IN NEW YORK DOCK BUILDERS' CONTROVERSY

(Replying to the assertion made at the Fort Worth Convention charging an irregular distribution of funds in connection with the New York Dock Builders' strike, General Secretary Duffy placed the following facts before the delegates):

AS Secretary of the General Executive Board and as one who went through this fight of the Dock Builders, I want to explain to this Convention the whole matter. The Dock Builders who are affiliated with us now and became affiliated with us early in the beginning of 1915 were an independent organization for years in the city of New York. They applied for a charter from the American Federation of Labor. I, as your General Secretary, as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor, protested against that charter being granted, on the grounds that these men were eligible to membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Your trade autonomy claims dock builders, wharf, pier and dock carpenters; it is only carpenter work in the heavy. President Kirby, Brother Post, Sam Gompers and myself met Robert Brindell, representing the Independent Dock Builders, and I believe James Holland, the president of the Central Federated Union, and we went into the whole matter of that protest. Both President Kirby and myself said: "These men are eligible to membership in the Brotherhood of Carpenters and they must come into the Brotherhood of Carpenters." They came in.

There were two organizations of Dock Builders in the city of New York, this independent organization and another organization called the Municipal Dock Builders. Before they came in Brindell and his representatives and the representatives of the C. F. U. got the Independent Dock Builders and the Municipal Dock Builders together and said: "Let us have one organization and be through with it, let us all belong to the Brotherhood of Carpenters." They all agreed to that. An application was made

to the General Office for a charter and the charter was granted; then some of the Municipal Dock Builders and some of the Independent ones rebelled and said they would not go into the Brotherhood of Carpenters. About 1,150 members came over from the Independent Dock Builders into the Brotherhood of Carpenters. As soon as they did then the other fellows went to work for less pay, 50c a day less than the Dock Builders were getting, and the dock contractors declared for the open shop. The Municipal Dock Builders had a charter from the American Federation of Labor, but the A. F. of L. suspended them and took their charter away. Then the Dock Builders who were not affiliated with us and did not come over to L. U. 1456 were under no head, they were independent, they could not be represented in the Central Federated Union of New York, they could not be represented in the American Federation of Labor, they could not be represented anywhere. They applied to the Iron Workers for a charter, and the Iron Workers chartered them and went out and claimed dock building, pier and bridge building, and they are doing it today, doing it over here in Dallas, a great, big trestle work that is going up over there, all wood. They tried to change their name from the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers by adding Pile Drivers. Their convention never authorized them to do it, yet they tried to force that down our throat on the floor of the American Federation of Labor Convention, but they were told there that that was not their name.

Now the Iron Workers started out in New York to lambast L. U. 1456 and put them out of business, if possible. They were in with the contractors who had declared for an open shop, and had taken these Municipal Dock Builders and those who would not come over to the United Brotherhood; they gave them a charter, and then it was a fight between the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the United Brotherhood. Wherever they could they put our men off, they wouldn't let our men work anywhere. They claimed that they had the Hoisting Engineers, who drive the piles, and with their assistance and the business agent of that organization they would drive our men off, with the result that we had quite a number of men out of work. Early in July of last year the New York District Council, now suspended, took up their fight, because the Dock Builders were represented in the New York District Council. General Agent Collins indorsed the stand our men had taken, that we could not work under open shop conditions and that we had to fight back the Iron Workers who were trying to take this work away from us. The New York District Council appropriated $2,084.00 in order to pay our men. Then they wrote to the General Office and told us the story. They said: "This is an international fight, and it is the international that should put up the fight." And they made a demand on the Board that we reimburse them in the amount of $2,084.00. I wrote back to Secretary Neal that I would submit the request to the next meeting of our General Executive Board. He came back and said: "We want the money now; we want it in the worst way for paying business agents' salaries, officers' salaries, etc." On August 11, 1916, so that I would try to keep harmony in the camp, I sent out a letter to the members of the Board to know whether they agreed to pay back $2,084.00 to the New York District Council, and I said to them in that letter that this was not a general trade movement.

That is why Brother Cook, it is not listed in the report of the General Executive Board. (Here Secretary Duffy read the letter sent by him to the members of the Board).

Here is the statement from the District Council (exhibiting it), the list of the members of the local union and the men entitled to benefits, and the amount that they paid out, making altogether $2,084.00. Then the question was put up to us by the District Council that it was an International fight and that the District Council should not be asked to make this fight when it was the Iron

Workers who were fighting our organization.

We took that question to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. They listened to the whole story—I am a member of the Council—and the Executive Council said: "Mr. Iron Worker, you are wrong; these men don't belong to you; they belong to the Carpenters and you must let go. If it was iron work it would be a different proposition, but this is wood, all wood." The Iron Workers wouldn't abide by the decision of the Executive Council; they appealed from that decision to the Convention in San Francisco of the A. F. of L., and when it came on the floor it was one of the biggest fights we have ever had in the Convention. I was on the floor defending our Dock Builders. What were we to do — let them go? What would happen then? The Iron Workers would say: "Come on over into our organization, we will take care of you," and then the dock building industry would be another thing that would slip away from the carpenter.

Reports came in regularly every week, and I have a pile of stuff down at the hotel of men who signed for the money that they got. We had to fight for the life of our organization or else we had to cut the Dock Builder loose, and if we cut him loose in New York then we would have to do it in Boston, Philadelphia, on the Great Lakes, down on the Ohio River and elsewhere. And what would our organization say to the General Executive Board if we didn't fight for and defend an organization which the Iron Workers tried to put out of business.

This fight was carried to the floor of the Convention, and you will find it in the report of the General Executive Board. This is not what the Carpenters brought on themselves, it is the report of the Executive Council to the A. F. of L. Convention at San Francisco. And you will find over on the next page, page 81, a supplementary report of the Executive Council, because the General President of the Iron Workers and his Vice-Presidents who were there said they didn't get a hearing, that at the time it was brought before the Executive Council in Washington by Brother Kirby they were holding their Convention. And so the Executive Council, when the Convention adjourned one noon, met on the platform, had the Iron Workers come before us and tell us their story, and the Executive Council stuck to their former decision. The Iron Workers then went on the floor to fight us, and they got out the dirtiest, most scurrilous pamphlets against the United Brotherhood that I have ever read. But it didn't do them any good, because the delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor don't take much stock in scurrilous letters. On page 85 you will find some more, where James Holland, President of the State Federation of New York, introduced resolutions which cover nearly the next two pages, condemning the action of the Iron Workers.

This carried right along until after the Convention, and in all that time what could your Board do? Reports were coming in regularly every week, telling us the number of men out, what gains they had made or if they had made any gains. I never saw any set of men put up as good a fight as the Dock Builders put up against the Iron Workers. Even the American Federation of Labor itself could not decide in San Francisco what the conditions were down in New York harbor, and so after we made our arguments on the floor they decided they would select a committee of three to go to New York and make an investigation as to who this work belonged to, whether it belonged to the Carpenter or the Iron Worker. The General Presidents of the two organizations were asked to name three men each. President Gompers selected one of each and he appointed the third man himself. These three men went to New York. The Iron Workers said on the floor of the Convention: "We will not abide by the decision of the American Federation of Labor on this question." And if I had been one who was not interested or mixed up in this fight I would have got up on that floor and

moved that that Iron Workers' delegate who defied the Convention be unseated for the balance of the Convention, but being a delegate from the Carpenters and one vitally interested, it would look bad, coming from me, to make such a motion.

The committee came to New York at the expense of the American Federation of Labor, made its report and the report was unanimous—even the man whom the Iron Workers selected as their representative agreeing—that this work belonged to the Carpenters. All the way along the line we won, with the exception of the bosses.

I was in New York with Brother Guerin and Brother Brindell, and went down to the office of the Contracting Dock Builders. What could we get from them? Nothing only to remove Brindell, he was the wrong man. They told us he had raised the wages of the men who worked for them three different times. That was his crime, because the business agent had raised wages, the contractors wanted him removed. Brindell was man enough to say in their presence: "If I am the man in the way of making a settlement I will stand one side." He said, here are General Officers, representatives of the Board, here is the member of the Board from the First District, here is the General Secretary, now if you can make an agreement with them, all good and well. When President Kirby was in New York the Iron Workers said they would live up to the decision of the American Federation of Labor, whatever they decided they would abide by. President Kirby said to them: "Give me that in writing." They said they would, but they never sent it to him.

In every instance, although the fight was taken to the Executive Council, to the floor of the Convention and then back to New York, the United Brotherhood won out. In the meantime our men were walking the streets, and things were bad in our trade in New York at that time. These men were out, the contractors would not take them back to work, they would take the Municipal Dock Builders and the Independent Dock Builders. Our men were out and Brindell was telling them to go anywhere they could to get work; in the subway or anywhere, anything to get the men working and save strike pay. Reports came to the Board every week, or were submitted to the Board, and not a cent that General Treasurer Neale has paid out was paid without being so ordered by the Board.

General Treasurer Neale has to make an accounting of the expenses of this organization. In his report you will find a full accounting of the expenses. The Executive Board isn't required to make an accounting of the expenses. I, as General Secretary, have to make a detailed accounting of the income, where it comes from, etc., but in my report you won't find one syllable or one letter relative to expenses. I give you an accounting of the income, Treasurer Neale gives you an accounting of the expenses in detail. The Executive Board isn't called upon to give any detailed accounting of receipts and expenses. They are called upon to make a report to this Convention. I went over it and thought it was one of the finest reports the Board ever made. It covered the old age pension, the home proposition, their important decisions and other things.

Yes, Brother Cook, we did pay that $70,000.00 every cent of it, and if you come down to the hotel I will show you an accounting for it. There isn't anything wrong about it. We defended these men, we will defend them again, and if any of you get in the same fix and another organization tries to put you out of business the Executive Board will come to your defense and defend you to the last ditch.

Why should we be found fault with for defending the Dock Builders? There is nothing wrong with Tom Neale's report, and Brother Cook will be fair enough to admit that Tom Neale's report is submitted in detail, down to the one-cent postage stamp. There is the whole story in a nutshell.

There is trouble on in New York. I am sorry that it is so, but there is trouble, and everything that we do, it seems, is

done against a certain party in New York or certain members of ours who are suspended. What is meant by all this? Is it that we put that $70,000.00 into New York to beat the life out of these suspended members? Nothing of the kind. I am willing, if these boys come clean, to shake hands with them and say. "This is where you belong."

You can find the records of that fierce fight with the Iron Workers, one of the worst we ever had, in the records of the American Federation of Labor. I wish the carpenters whom I have known in years gone by would have put up as good a fight as did these Dock Builders.

AFTER THE WAR — WHAT?

THE "New York Annalist," a weekly journal of finance, recently submitted two very pertinent questions to a number of prominent Americans in various walks of life, as follows:

1. Will the condition of American labor be improved or harmed by the conditions resulting from the war?

2. And will the system of collective bargaining gain or lose in strength?

To the foregoing, President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, made the following instructive reply:

The determination of the second condition will determine the first for upon the maintenance of collective bargaining will depend the maintenance of opportunities for the workers for continued improvement and a spirit able and alert to make most of such opportunities.

In order to avoid misunderstanding, the significance attached to collective bargaining is that of implying voluntary institutions, voluntary collective action of workers to protect and promote their own interests. Collective bargaining is opposed to state intervention in and regulation of personal industrial relations which rightly belong outside the domain of state activity.

There can be no doubt that in our country voluntary institutions have been more firmly established as a result of the war. Practically the whole burden of readjustment to meet war conditions, industrial, commercial, and financial, has been assumed by private companies, corporations, and employers. That these problems have been met and adjusted is due to the wisdom, ability, and ingenuity of voluntary action of citizens—employes and employers; the latter interested in the industry, commerce, and financial institutions for advantages to be secured for themselves; the former representing the interests of the people—the human side—that they may be protected physically, their rights maintained, and be assured rightful participation in the returns from the products of their toil.

The best interest of neither employers nor employes result from chance but from plans in accord with principles established by experience and the best thought, and from intelligent efforts to make such plans effective. This means organization — agencies to express the will of the people concerned.

Organization of wage earners precedes presentation of demands and collective bargaining which affects directly affairs of life and work. The shorter workday means different workers—workers improved physically, mentally, socially; higher wages mean a better life, the means to secure the necessities and opportunities of life. These are the fundamental purposes of organization—purposes of vital importance to the nation. Secured by voluntary effort they are the essence of intelligent democracy—welfare secured without menace to any interest or right.

During the past months our concepts of what ought to be the standards of social and industrial society, as well as the institutions now in existence, have been subjected to many tests. The distress and the suffering that have come upon fellow-workers in countries involved in war make us question our own institutions, whether or not they are founded upon a real understanding of the service that each individual renders to society and upon concepts of

real values and whether they would endure similar trials. In a time of prosperity even a badly conceived plan of organization may bring some temporary profit, but only those things that are founded upon truths can endure a great cataclysm or the tests of time.

The European situation is demonstrating a principal that the American trade movement has avowed, that is, that power has been gravitating from political institutions and agencies and is now centered in economics.

While the European war is being fought by the soldiers on the battlefield its outcome will be determined by the economic resources, strength, and organization of the contending forces in the war. The nations who are prepared to concentrate their industrial and commercial strength where the greatest advantage can be secured with the most dependable, resourceful and capable workers engaged in the work of production will be able to furnish their armies with the supplies necessary to win the military struggle. The country that is not organized for efficient production cannot successfully contend against a military opponent that has given thought to working out a definite plan for the development of national resources and for making that plan intelligently effective.

The developments in the war situation also prove conclusively that organization of the human side of production is just as important as the material side. Resourceful, capable workers who do their part in production with a dignity that comes from proper appreciation of their importance in the work and of their relations to all other factors in production are indispensable to the best development and the continued progress of any nation from the standpoint of material civilization.

The effects of the war have proved just as clearly as the effects of peace that there is but one agency that is really potential in securing for the wage earners the protection, conservation and opportunities for continued development. No country will secure workers who will give the best service in industry and commerce without making some definite plan toward that end. The experience of all of the ages show that this can best be secured through the efforts of enlightening self-interest. The wage earners know their own problems, their own interests better than outsiders can know them. They have been able to protect themselves and to secure these things through their own efforts, when they are assured opportunity for organization and for the doing of those things —the exercise of their normal activities—so necessary to make organization effective.

Organized labor has made for itself a place in the organization of industry, society and government. It has made and it holds that place because it performs a very necessary function not only for the workers but for the best operation and management of industry and commerce, and therefore for the best interests of the whole of society. Labor organizations are inseparable from a democratic organization in any of its relations.

The warring countries have found that not only are organizations of workers an important part of society, but they must be recognized and dealt with when the interest and welfare of the workers are at issue. What is true in war times is true also in times of peace, although our attention may not be called to the fact so forcibly when the existence of the nation is not immediately threatened. However, there are insidious dangers to national progress and welfare which, though they work slowly, work none the less effectively and surely. Whether it be in times of peace or war, the workers know they must put their hope of security, protection and progress in the organized labor movement.

When the destructive, disorganizing effects of the war first broke upon our industries and commerce, it seemed as though the whole organization would be wiped out of existence, but after the first shock the steadying forces began the work of readjustment. There was one force that did much to halt the

cumulative disasters that threatened to wreck our industrial world—the organized labor movement—which stood for principles of human welfare and refused to permit the lowering of standards necessary to protect the workers. The cumulative effects of lowering wages, reducing opportunities for employment and increasing the number of unemployed are just as disastrous to the financial and industrial world as is diminishing opportunities for the use of capital or the closing of markets and trade routes.

Organization develops in the individual a resourceful, independent spirit that knows its just rights and is not willing to accept less. Where there is a will for justice, whether economic, political or social, justice finds recognition. What the organized workers have been able to accomplish has put new hope and spirit into many that were previously unorganized, aye, almost demoralized. In many lines of employment there has been a great revival of organization and an effort to secure better advantages for workers who have previously endured heavy burdens and oppressions. What the workers have secured they will never consent to lose—they will never be satisfied with lower standards.

The European situation has made a marked difference in the number of immigrants to our country. This has been accompanied by emigration of workers to other countries. As a result the number of workers available for employment is greatly reduced, and they are workers with higher demands and standards. This situation has been sufficient to instill hope into even the iron and steel workers, who recently made a successful effort to secure higher wages.

Employers are feeling this new spirit of the workers. Some, as the Bethlehem Steel Company, are forestalling demands and granting higher wages before they are demanded. As a result of war conditions, organizations and the spirit of organization have taken on new vigor and vitality. The workers are beginning to appreciate the fact as never before that organization is necessary to protect and promote their interests in all relations of life. They see in foreign countries as well as in the home situation that only through organization are they granted fitting and adequate representation in the determination of those things that vitally affect their welfare as well as in the conditions of work. Organization touches and concerns all of the relations of the workers.

What the outcome of the present European war will be no one can foretell, but without predicting which side will win there will be some opportunity at the close of the war and in the period of reconstruction following the war to secure greater opportunities for freedom and for justice to all the people of all the countries.

It will depend upon the people themselves just how those opportunities are used. It will depend in a large degree upon the wage earners what degree of progress is made for democracy and for the cause of humanity. The wage earners through their organizations are those primarily concerned in human problems and human interests. The organized labor movement is composed of the only organizations that are devoted wholly and solely to the cause of humanity. The wage earners are demanding and assuming an increasingly important part that the wage earners have in society—a part more in keeping with their rights, service and welfare. They will not consent to go backward. The wage earners, through their organizations, can secure fitting recognition for their service and for their rights if they unite solidly in their demands. There is no power of greed or injustice or despotism that can withstand the force of human beings banded together solidly for human rights and human justice, conscious of their power and able to use it effectively.

And thus the two questions are answered. I may add that every effort made to improve the conditions of the worker must necessarily include the industrial and commercial life of our nation as well as make it more beloved by a grateful, patriotic, and humanitarian citizenship.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all Letters and Money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

51

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1916

Real Organization Their Hope

We have before us as we write a clipping containing facts relative to the recent strike of the employes of the Standard Oil Company refineries at Bayonne, N. J., in which at least three people were killed, several more badly wounded and much property ruthlessly destroyed as a result of clashes between the strikers and police. We have also before us a recent copy of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Bulletin, a publication issued for the purpose of informing the public of the manifold advantages which the fortunate employes of that company enjoy as a result of the far-sighted beneficence of young Mr. Rockefeller in establishing the now well-known "Rockefeller's union." Of course, we take issue with the latter publication as to the alleged merits of the Rockefeller brand of "unionism" and, besides, we are aware of the fact that the latter subtle scheme for the subjugation and further enslavement of the miners has proved a failure, but that is not the point we wish to make.

What strikes us very forcibly is the anomalous position in which the Rockefeller interests are placed as a result of these widely divergent activities. In Bayonne the inexorable iron hand, police violence and bloodshed; in Colorado conciliation, welfare work, and a hybrid kind of unionism, so-called. Is it not at once a tribute a..d a reproach to our social system that a giant corporation is permitted such latitude? Does it not show that its attitude toward labor, its policy toward the wage earners employed, is solely based on its power to make them do its bidding?

In Colorado was witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of a veritable civil war between the forces of the employing interests and the miners. The Trinidad district was as strife-torn as is Servia today, and it required the intervention of the government to bring an armistic. Doubtless, were it not for the assistance of their international organization, the Colorado miners who put up an admirable fight would be crushed to earth.

In Bayonne the situation is very different, the foreigners who comprise the great mass of the unskilled workers employed are without any organization, they lack financial standing, and are minus the prestige and the spirit of confidence which organization gives. Consequently they are at the mercy of the employers and are sustained mainly by the spirit of revolt which drove them to make a protest against the conditions of labor and low wages imposed upon them.

The insistence of the Bayonne employes in standing up for their rights will no doubt have a good effect. It brings home the necessity of organization, of trade unionism, with all the protective features which it implies. Only through that channel can those workers intelligently adjust their grievances.

Facing Both Ways

The chameleon, which possesses the faculty of changing its spots at random, has nothing at all on our capitalist friends when it comes to trimming their sails to suit the winds of public opinion. In one section of the country or at one given time they tacitly follow a line of action or stand for certain principles which they reverse or discard altogether in another section or at another time.

This is brought very vividly to mind as a result of the recent fight for the eight-hour day made by the railroad brotherhoods when we find captains of high finance, railroad presidents and industrial magnates filled with fiery zeal for the principle of arbitration, lauding it to the skies and branding as traitors to the nation's welfare all who would question its efficiency as a panacea for industrial ills.

Were such a change of heart to come slowly one would be inclined to look upon it with little or no suspicion but the very impatience of these capitalists for something which they had but scant use for in the past is enough to create distrust. Of course, their purpose was plain. They sought to force the railroad brotherhoods to arbitrate a question which, in this day and age, judging by all humanitarian and social standards, is beyond arbitration, that of an eight-hour day.

Failing in this attempt they tried to manufacture an issue against the brotherhoods and the labor movement on the subject. All channels of publicity were utilized, large paid advertisements appeared in the press, bulletins from their press bureaus flooded the newspaper offices and no stone was left unturned to make it appear that the railroad managers were the valiant champions of arbitration and the trade union railroad employes its enemies.

To trade unionists the situation was not without its humorous side and it was almost as funny as the antics of Charley Chaplin to see the Chambers of Commerce and manufacturers and employers associations petitioning the president to uphold the principle of arbitration and allow the eight-hour day controversy to be arbitrated.

When such organizations as these, which showed a very different spirit in the past, suddenly become filled with a crusader-like zeal for the principle of arbitration in labor disputes, one might be pardoned if he were to imagine that the millenium was drawing near. One of the hardest jobs facing the trade unionist is to get big and powerful corporations to arbitrate in case of dispute. "Nothing to arbitrate" is the usual formula, and, usually, only the heaviest kind of pressure brings a change of attitude.

Nothing can disguise the fact, however, that the stand of the railroads for arbitration was based purely on self-interest and was an attempt to defeat or stall off at any cost the granting of the eight-hour day to the men of the brotherhoods. For the underlying principle of arbitration they care about as much as does President Shonts, of the New York Interborough, who refused to submit the street car men's grievances in the latter city to arbitration just about the same time. The action of Shonts and others connected with the New York street railway interests, let the cat out of the bag so far as the arbitration issue raised by the railroad managers is concerned. It shows the lack of sincerity that characterizes their effors and also those who have supported them.

According to the formula they subscribe to, because trade unionists have championed the principle of arbitration, they should be willing at this late day to arbitrate such a palpably just and humane question as the eight-hour day, while at the same time, it is left optional for the big business interests to arbitrate any labor dispute at all.

* * *

Bricklayers Affiliate With A. F. of L.

It is an encouraging sign of the times from a trade union standpoint and pleasing news to everyone who has the interest of the American labor movement at heart to learn that the long-expected affiliation of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union with the American Federation of Labor has be-

come a recognized fact, a charter having been issued to them last month.

In the letter accompanying the charter, the president of the A. F. of L., in welcoming the Bricklayers into the family of the affiliated trade unions of America, said:

"It is gratifying beyond measure to know that due to the efforts of many of us continued over a long period of years that your international union has finally come into the family of trade unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. I am confident that that action will have great influence with the few international unions still unaffiliated, and that the day is near at hand when it can be truthfully said that every bona fide international and local trade union of America will be banded together in the bonds of unity, fraternity and solidarity in the most beneficial voluntary association of the workers existing anywhere in the world, the American Federation of Labor."

The presence of the Bricklayers in the Federation adds a division of some 912 local unions, with a membership of 70,000, to the standing army of American trades unionists, a fact that is very gratifying, and, coming as it does on the eve of the thirty-sixth annual Convention at Baltimore, it is sure to be inspiring news to the delegates.

To the United Brotherhood, which already has a international agreement with the Bricklayers, the announcement gives especial satisfaction, it is a further link in the chain cementing the friendship and the common interests of both organizations and augurs well for the future.

Greater and more intelligent co-operation, closer cohesion and greater solidarity among the crafts is the need of the hour and such cannot be furthered by aloofness, by non-affiliation. The American labor movement has need of the bricklayers and the latter organization needs the protection, the counsel, the facilities afforded by affiliation with the main stream of the labor movement.

That the Bricklayers' International Union will greatly benefit in the future from the step it has taken is our sincere belief and, while great credit is due its officers and members for the progress made while outside the A. F. of L., we are also of the opinion that in co-operation with the members of other crafts, especially of the building trades, greater opportunities will present themselves for extending their sphere of influence and building up their membership.

Canada's "Lemon" Act Condemned

One of the important acts of the recent Canadian Trades and Labor Congress was its denunciation of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Law, known as the Lemieux Act, the government by almost unanimous vote being asked to repeal the measure.

The Lemieux Act was passed in the year 1907 and prohibits strikes and lockouts in public utilities until the government has appointed a commission to investigate the grievance. It is not a compulsory arbitration law in the sense that it compels either party to abide by the award after it has been rendered, such as exists in Australia and New Zealand, the scope of the Canadian law going only so far as to prevent a strike until the arbitration board has heard the contending parties and rendered its recommendations.

The Lemieux measure was put into operation, if we mistake not, during MacKenzie King's term of office as Canadian minister of labor, and though the law does not wholly prevent the workers from exercising their industrial power through collective resistance it has grievously hampered it with restrictions that have proved a severe handicap.

The charge was made at the recent Congress that the act was used to curtail the power of organized labor and from the evidence on record it would seem that this is well founded. There is the case of the miners of Vancouver Island, for instance, who were unwilling to accept the decision of the Board, and immediately found that the commonest safeguards, the opportunity for free speech and free assemblage, were arbitrarily denied them. While so far as

the law was concerned the award of the arbitration board was not compulsory, in fact and in substance it became so, and the government machinery was used to force the award upon the strikers. Under this law it has been found illegal even to feed strikers who have not complied with the act. In one Nova Scotia case an official of a trade union was fined for paying for groceries out of the funds of the union and was found guilty of "encouraging strikers."

Again there is the case of street car men in Montreal who were dismissed by the company evidently because of their activity in the union, but the Supreme Court of Quebec ruled that they could not ask the government to appoint a commission to investigate their case. These instances throw much light upon the kind of assistance the Canadian law renders labor.

Indications are not wanting at the present time to show that a certain element would like to see a similar law passed in the United States. During the recent railroad controversy, especially, was the voice of many advocates of compulsory arbitration heard and not infrequently the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act was pointed to as an admirable measure in this respect and that the workingmen of Canada "were satisfied with it." How far from true that is is shown by the incidents detailed above and the action of the Congress unmistakably proves that the wage earners of the Dominion are strongly opposed to it.

Not long ago the Lemieux Act served as a model for legislation passed by the reactionary Colorado state legislature, due, no doubt, to the influence of Rockefeller's industrial counsellor, MacKenzie King and which has since been repudiated by the federation of labor of that state. If the big interests had their way bodies for the compulsory investigation of labor disputes on similar lines would prevail everywhere, not for the purpose of bringing about industrial harmony, but in order to circumscribe and limit the workers' right to organize and to strike. Labor can ill afford to allow these fundamental rights, which are the core and spirit of trade union development, to be jeopardized in such a manner and should be ever on the alert to prevent the enactment of legal pitfalls of such a dangerous character.

Comradeship

You can buy, if you've got money, all you need to eat and drink.
You can pay for bread and honey, and can keep your palate sweet.
But when trouble comes to fret you and when sorrow comes your way
For the gentle hand of comradeship you'll find you cannot pay.

You can buy with gold and silver things you've got to have to wear,
You can purchase all that's needful when your skies are bright and fair
But when clouds begin to gather and when trouble rules the day,
Your money doesn't lure a friend worth while to come your way.

For the hand that's warm and gripping and the heart that's tender, too,
Are what all men living sigh for when they're sorrowful and blue,
For there's nothing that's so soothing and so comforting, right then
As the gladly-given comradeship of a fellow's fellow-men.

A hand upon your shoulder and a whispered word of cheer
Are the things that keep you going when your trouble-time is here:
And you'll hate the gold you've gathered and the buildings that you own
If you have to bear your troubles and your sorrows all alone.
If you've served a golden idol, you will get, as your reward,
All the luxuries of living that the coins of gold afford;
But you'll be the poorest mortal and the saddest, in the end
When the clouds of trouble gather—and you're hungry for a friend.

—Exchange.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 95 South 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 2500 Durant Ave., (Apartment 403) Berkeley, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chembord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Candidates For General Offices

For General President,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.

HARRY L. COOK,
Cincinnati, Ohio, L. U. 415.

For First General Vice-President,

JOHN T. COSGROVE,
Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. 167, Elizabeth, N. J.

P. J. CARLSON,
Moline, Ill., L. U. 241.

ROBT. E. CURRIE,
Salt Lake City, Utah, L. U. 184.

For Second General Vice-President,

GEORGE H. LAKEY,
Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.

MARION F. RAISH,
Peoria, Ill., L. U. 183.

For General Secretary,

FRANK DUFFY,
Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. 75.

For General Treasurer,

THOS. NEALE,
Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.

FRANK KUNKHLE,
Cleveland, O., L. U. 105.

For Member of the G. E. B.
(From the First District).

T. M. GUERIN,
Troy, N. Y., L. U. 78.

For Member of the G. E. B.
(From the Second District).

D. A. POST,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., L. U. 514.

GEORGE MYERS,
Washington, D. C., L. U. 132.

For Member of the G. E. B.
(From the Third District).

JOHN H. POTTS,
Cincinnati, O., L. U. 667.

THOS. J. DOLAN,
Cleveland, O., L. U. 11

W. E. MOORE,
Johnston City, Ill., L. U. 1029.

PHIL HYLE,
Cleveland, O., L. U. 1108.

For Member of the G. E. B.
(From the Fourth District).

JAMES P. OGLETREE,
Memphis, Tenn., L. U. 345.

JOS. REILLY,
Jacksonville, Fla., L. U. 1480.

For Member of the G. E. B.
(From the Fifth District).

HARRY BLACKMORE,
St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 73.

ALBERT BISHOP,
St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 73.

ANDREW LEAF,
Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 7.

C. O. PETERSON,
St. Paul, Minn., L. U. 87 .

CHAS. BRUCE,
St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 73.

For Member of the G. E. B.
(From the Sixth District).

WM. A. COLE,
San Francisco, Cal., L. U. 22.

THOS. SMITH,
Denver, Colo., L. U. 1874.

For Member of the G. E. B.
(From the Seventh District).

ARTHUR MARTEL,
Montreal, Can., L. U. 1127.

On October 9, Brother Wm. C. White of Chicago, Ill., requested that his name be withdrawn as candidate for member of G. E. B. for third district.

Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly Session, 1916, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the July and September meetings of the Board the following matters were submitted to the Board by correspondence:

August 1, 1916.

New York, N. Y.—The G. S. submitted copy of a letter from the committee representing the suspended District Council and Local Unions of Greater New York and vicinity, stating that they could not accept the proposition offered by the G. E. B.

August 2, 1916.

Boston, Mass.—Request of the Boston D. C. for an appropriation for men locked out submitted to the Board by the G. P. The sum of $1,500.00 appropriated.

August 15, 1916.

Augusta, Ga.—The G. P. submitted to the Board the matter of an appropriation for organizing purposes in Augusta, Ga. The sum of $200.00 was appropriated, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

New York, N. Y.—The sum of $5,000.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes in New York City and vicinity.

August 17, 1916.

Montreal, Que., Can.—On information submitted by the G. P., the Board appropriated the sum of $350.00 to assist the Montreal D. C.

Fort Worth, Texas, September 15, 1916.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date by General President Hutcheson in the Metropolitan Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

All members present except Brother Post.

Brother Thomas Gilmore, fraternal delegate from the New York State Council of Carpenters to the Nineteenth General Convention, having died at the Union Station in Fort Worth on his arrival on September 14th, the G. E. B. took up the arrangements for returning the body to his family at Albany, N. Y. The Board decided that the same action be pursued in this case as that taken at the last convention in Indianapolis, when Delegate Fitzgerald of Boston died. Brothers Neale, Potts, Guerin and Martel were appointed as a committee to make the necessary arrangements for shipping the body home. A committee of two brothers from L. U. 208 of Fort Worth, Brothers Lightfoot and LaBuef, were appointed to accompany the body to Albany and deliver it to the family of the deceased brother.

The committee later reported relative to the arrangements made, and the report was received and concurred in by the Board.

It was decided that the General Officers, members of committees and delegates now in Fort Worth would act as an escort from the undertaker's establishment to the railway station at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

San Diego, Cal.—A communication was re-

ceived from L. U. 2553 of San Diego complaining against the action of the Board in ruling that A. S. Section Locals with less than seven members should consolidate with other locals. The G. P. is instructed to enforce the order of the Board if it is not complied with in thirty days from date.

San Francisco, Cal.—Request of the Bay Counties D. C. for financial assistance for outside members who may be called out in connection with the demands of the Maritime Bay D. C. The G. E. B. concurs in the ruling of the G. P., that is, these men should belong to the Maritime Bay D. C., and whatever financial benefits they receive will be through that D. C.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Appeal of Chas. A. Kress, of L. U. 1108, of Cleveland, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Chas. A. Kress vs. L. U. 1108 in the matter of the election of delegate to the Nineteenth General Convention. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

September 16, 1916.

All members present.

St. Louis, Mo.—Request of Boxmakers' Union 795, endorsed by the St. Louis D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages, effective October 1, 1916. The request is laid over pending the receipt of information asked for by the G. S.

Richmond, Va.—Request of L. U. 388 of Richmond for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 37½ to 43¾ cents per hour. The matter is referred to the G. P., and when the Constitution has been complied with the G. E. B. will sanction the movement.

Glen Park, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 439 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 3 cents per hour, effective October 8, 1916. Sanction granted, as per request.

Richmond, Cal.—Request of L. U. 642 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $4.50 to $5.00 per day, effective sixty days from date of passage of resolution. Sanction granted as per request.

New Milford, Conn.—Request of L. U. 1005 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $3.00 to $3.50 per day, effective October 1, 1916. Official sanction granted as per request.

Marshalltown, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 1112 for official sanction in support of a movement for the eight-hour day, effective November 1, 1916. Official sanction granted as per request.

Greenport, L. I., N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1933 for official sanction in support of a movement for the eight-hour day, effective September 1, 1916. Official sanction granted as per request.

Boston, Mass.—A letter of thanks from the D. C. for assistance rendered in their difficulty with the Massachusetts Manufacturers' Association of Building Finish was received and ordered published in The Carpenter

St. Louis, Mo.—Appeal of W. H. Dowdall, member of L. U. 257 of St. Louis, Mo., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of his wife. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the brother had already received funeral donation on the death of one wife and the Constitution provides for donation for one wife only. The appeal is dismissed.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Appeal of Mrs. Frank Dockstader, through her lawyer, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of her husband, Frank L. Dockstader, late a member of L. U. 603. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the member was not in benefit standing at the time his death occurred, and the appeal is dismissed.

Hartford, Conn.—Appeal of Enoch Parker, member of L. U. 43 of Hartford, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for disability donation in behalf of said Parker. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the claim was not filed within the constitutional limit, and the appeal is therefore dismissed.

Detroit, Mich.—Appeal of L. U. 1805 of Detroit from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of Max Gold, late a member of L. U. 1805. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed, the evidence showing that the brother was not in benefit standing at the time his death occurred.

Galveston, Texas.—Appeal of Mr. F. H. Swails, of Orange, Texas, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of Fritz Weisback, late a member of L. U. 874. The decision of the G. T. is reversed and the claim ordered paid.

Hamilton, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 637 of Hamilton for an appropriation for organizing purposes received and referred to the G. P. for further investigation.

September 27, 1916.

All members present.

Chicago, Ill.—Delegate Metz of Chicago appeared before the Board relative to organizing the territory fifty miles northwest of Chicago. The matter is referred to the G. P. for further investigation and action.

Boston, Mass.—Delegates Howlett and Twomey of Boston appeared before the G. E. B. relative to injunction cases now under way in that city against our organization. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Detroit, Mich.—Delegates Mullen and Johnson of Detroit appeared before the G. E. B. relative to enforcing trade conditions in that

city and asking for financial support if necessary. The matter is referred to the G. P.

Delegates Hill of Jacksonville, Fla., and Carpenter of Chattanooga, Tenn., appeared before the G. E. B. relative to a campaign of organizing in the Fourth District. As organizing work comes under the supervision of the G. P., the matter is referred to that official for further consideration.

Portland, Ore.—Delegate Sleeman of Portland appeared before the Board in connection with a request made by the D. C. of Portland for assistance in organizing the smaller towns in the vicinity of Portland. The matter is referred to the G. P.

September 28, 1916.

All members present.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Delegate Wilkinson of Phoenix appeared before the G. E. B. requesting the services of an organizer for Arizona and New Mexico. As this is a matter which comes under the supervision of the G. P., the matter is referred to that official for further consideration.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Delegates Ballard, Maloney, Finch and White, representing Oklahoma City, appeared before the G. E. B. relative to the case of Brother F. H. Davis acting as Business Agent, whose disability was favorably considered by the Indianapolis convention and who is now an honorary member. The Board decides that an honorary member cannot hold any office provided for in the Constitution and Laws.

September 29, 1916.

All members present.

Delegate Proctor, on behalf of the State Council of Texas, appeared before the G. E. B. relative to the negligence of some of the Local Unions of the State in paying their per capita tax to the State Council. The matter is referred to the G. P. to enforce the laws of the U. B.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 3, 1916.

All members present.

Princeton, N. J.—Request of L. U. 781 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Request of L. U. 1330 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day, effective October 1, 1916. The Board grants the official sanction desired; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Corpus Christi, Texas.—Request of L. U. 1423 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective October 3, 1916. Official sanction granted.

Trenton, N. J.—Request of L. U. 31 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 50 cents per lay, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Tullahoma, Tenn.—Reports from L. U. 1378 relative to the strike in Tullahoma, and reports from the organizer bearing on the situation were considered by the Board and it was decided to continue strike pay in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are received at the G. O.

LaSalle, Ill.—Appeal of Illinois Valley D. C. from a decision rendered by the G. P. in a controversy between L. U. 195 of Peru, Ill., and L. U. 336 of LaSalle, Ill., both affiliated with the Illinois Valley D. C. The matter is referred back to the G. P., he to make a ruling in the case in accordance with Section 42 of the General Laws

St. Louis, Mo.—Appeal of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Union 88 of St. Louis for permission to circularize the Local Unions of the U. B. for financial assistance for members on strike. Request denied.

Thetford Mines, Que., Can.—Request of L. U. 1854 for financial assistance for men involved in strike. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Hoboken, N. J.—Papers in claim for funeral donation on the death of Catherine Tarabockia, wife of Joe Tarabockia, member of L. U. 1222, were considered and referred back to the G. T. to act upon.

Evansville, Ind.—Appeal of L. U. 90 from the decision of the General President in the case of Fred Ulsas vs. L. U. 90. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Passaic, N. J.—Appeal of Joseph Steinman from the decision of the General President in the case of Steinman vs. L. U. 1157. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Seattle, Wash.—Appeal of M. Hoard from the decision of the General President in the case of M. Hoard vs. L. U. 131 of Seattle, Wash. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Pinckneyville, Ill.—Appeal of L. U. 1056 from the decision of the General President in the case of John Happy vs. L. U. 1056. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Newark, N. J.—Appeal of R. A. Hamilton, E. L. Beach et al. from the decision of the General President in the case of Hamilton, Beach et al. vs. the Newark D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Passaic, N. J.—Appeal of Abraham Kaplan from the decision of the General President in the case of Kaplan vs. L. U. 1157 of Passaic. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

October 4, 1916.

All members present.

St. Louis, Mo.—Appeal of L. U. 1596 of St. Louis from the decision of the General President in the case of Ferrell, Tuebel and Young vs. L. U. 1596. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and L. U. 1596 is herewith instructed to comply with the decision of the G. P. within thirty days. The G. P. is instructed to suspend said L. U. for failure to do so.

White Plains, N. Y.—Appeal of L. U. 53 from the decision of the First General Vice-President in disapproving of a certain section of their by-laws providing for an emergency fund. The decision of the First G. V.-P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

On requests of members, officers and Local Unions of our U. B. for information relative to the transactions of our Nineteenth General Convention at Fort Worth, Texas, the G. E. B. decided to send out the information asked for and instructed the General Secretary to do so in pamphlet form and through our official monthly journal, The Carpenter.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The G. P. submitted to the Board a communication from the Indianapolis D. C. relative to track work in packing houses. The Board rules that the work in question is covered in our jurisdictional claims under the caption, "Millwrights." (See term "Conveyors.")

St. Louis, Mo.—On a request made by the D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., the Board allows an appropriation of $300.00 for organizing purposes in that city, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Chicago, Ill.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes in the vicinity northwest of Chicago. The Board appropriates $300.00, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Little Rock, Ark.—Request of L. U. 690 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Ardmore, Okla.—Request of L. U. 1028 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50 cents to 60 cents per hour, effective December 5, 1916. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo.—Request of Boxmakers' Union 795, endorsed by the D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 31¼ to 33 cents per hour, effective October 1, 1916. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Nashville, Tenn.—Communication received from the American National Bank of Nashville relative to a deposit of a portion of the funds in that institution. The G. E. B. is making no changes at this time.

El Paso, Texas.—Communication received from L. U. 425 relative to a deposit of a portion of the funds in a bank in that city. The G. S. is instructed to give the necessary information to L. U. 425.

The bond of the General Secretary for the year 1917 was submitted to the G. E. B. and referred to the G. P. to be held by him for the Board.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Request of the D. C. of Montreal for additional financial assistance for organizing purposes. The matter is referred to the G. P.

October 5, 1916.

All members present.

Gavels for the General President, First General Vice-President and Second General Vice-President, sent by L. U. 913 of Canal Zone, Panama, were forwarded from Fort Worth, Texas, to the General Office. These gavels arrived too late to be presented to the officers at the convention while in session. They were presented to the President and Vice-Presidents at the General Office, and the G. S. is instructed to acknowledge receipt of same with thanks.

Carthage, Mo.—Request of L. U. 1880 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents per hour, effective November 1, 1916. Official sanction granted.

New York, N. Y.—In conformity with the action of the Fort Worth convention in regard to rechartering the suspended Local Unions in New York City and the organizing of a new District Council, the G. E. B. decides that as soon as the General Office is notified that the suspended Local Unions are ready to comply with the decision of the Forth Worth convention, the G. E. B. will meet in New York for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the decision of the convention.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet in Indianapolis on January 10, 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY,

Secretary of the G. E. B.

Report to Delegate to Canadian Trades and Labor Congress

Niagara Falls, Ont., Can., Oct. 5, 1916.

Mr. William L. Hutcheson, General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The thirty-second annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was opened in the Technical School, Toronto, Ont., at 10:00 o'clock, Monday morning, September 25th.

Representatives of the Federal and Provincial governments, the mayor of Toronto and officers of the Toronto District Labor Council warmly welcomed us to the city of Toronto, and expressed the hope that much good might come to us through our efforts during the week.

President Watters, in reply, thanked the speakers and declared the Convention opened for business and announced that the sessions of the Convention would be held in the Labor Temple.

Two hundred and eighty odd delegates, representing the various trades union organizations in Canada, were present, twenty-seven of whom were carpenters.

There were sixty-eight resolutions introduced and much interest was manifested in the discussion of those dealing with matters closely identified with the labor department of Canada, and much adverse criticism was directed at the Honorable Mr. Crothers, minister of labor, for the manner in which he administered the laws pertaining to his department. A great many of the delegates claimed that he administered the laws in such a way that they were of special benefit to the employers and a detriment to the employees.

Resolution No. 62, submitted by the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters, dealt with the importation of Asiatic labor into the Province of Ontario for building and other industries, and asked the Congress to record its protest against this action, and that the delegates from Ontario be asked to report back to their local unions requesting them to give all support possible to secure the elimination of such labor from the Province.

Resolution No. 63, of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters, dealt with the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, asking that that act be amended to cover the cost of first aid in case of accident.

Resolution No. 64, of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters, dealt with the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, asking that the act be amended so that all employes in the building trades be covered by the act.

Resolution No. 4, introduced by Delegate Moore and McGovern, urged that inspectors be appointed on all government and municipal work to report weekly on conditions on said work and handle and report all grievances of tradesmen and laborers employed; that a strong protest be made to the government for releasing alien enemies from internment camps who were used as strike breakers on the Welland Canal.

That the government be petitioned to pass an act to compel a bi-monthly pay day to all employees on railroads, government or municipal works, mines, factories, etc.

That a demand be made on the government to pass a law limiting the day to eight hours for all employees on public works, such as railroads, mills, mines, factories, etc.

Resolution No. 32, dealt with the Ontario Provincial government fair wage clauses which are a part of all provincial contracts asking that the act be so amended that it will be obligatory on the part of the employer to pay the specified rates of wages, and failing to do so, the minister shall deduct from the moneys due the employer a sufficient amount to pay the employee the balance due him as per the wages specified.

All of the above resolutions are of vital interest to the men of our trade, and were endorsed by the Convention.

Many additional resolutions dealing with matters of direct interest to the labor movement in the various provinces were also approved. The miners from

all parts of the Dominion were strongly represented, and in nearly every province legislation in their interest will be asked for.

A resolution asking the government to pass an order in council to place a maximum price on all the necessaries of life, as a war measure, was endorsed.

The Convention went on record as being against conscription or registration.

One of the hottest debates during the Convention was caused by the discussion upon the Lemieux Act which took up a large portion of one entire day, during which the new draft act submitted by the Congress legal advisor was taken up. The minister of labor was present during the discussion and heard the act denounced on every hand, some of the delegates called it a colossal farce and a hold-up game as far as labor was concerned, and finally it was decided by an almost unanimous vote to ask the government to repeal it.

Mr. J. E. Williams, the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress produced a great impression upon his hearers as he told of the years of struggle in the old land and the great stress and sacrifice being made during the period of the war, and voiced the opinion that the great war now going on would bind the workers of the empire closer together than ever before.

Mr. H. Corcoran, fraternal delegate from the A. F. of L. stated that organized labor in the United States was going to keep up the fight for a universal eight-hour work day, and they were going to get it, and expressed the hope that this Convention would mark the opening of a new and better era for the workers of the Dominion.

Miss Laura Hughes, niece of Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, brought the delegates to their feet when she told of conditions existing in Canadian factories, and the importance of labor making its influence felt at the ballot box, she was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm upon the completion of her address.

The Constitution of the Congress was amended so that the executive officers would be increased from three to five, there now being a president, three vice-presidents and secretary-treasurer.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, James Watters, Ottawa; vice-presidents, Alex Watchman Victoria, B. C.; James Simson, Toronto; R. A. Rigg, Winnipeg; secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa.

Mr. T. A. Stevenson, secretary of the Toronto District Labor Council was elected unanimously as fraternal delegate to the Convention of the A. F. of L., and David Rees of Fernie, B. C., was elected as fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

Ottawa, Ont., was the city chosen in which to hold the Convention in 1917.

The executive officers of the Congress in their report make special mention of the cancelling of the charter of the Moncton Trades and Labor Council, stating that the said Council unseated the delegates of the Carpenters and Painters, and because they refused to reseat the delegates of the Carpenters and Painters, the charter was revoked. The Convention went on record as endorsing the action of the executive officers.

In conclusion I want to express the hope that much good may come to the working men and women of Canada through the efforts of this Convention.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I remain,

J. F. MARSH.

U. B. delegate to 32nd Annual Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Local Unions Chartered In August.

Tifton, Ga.
Ringtown, Pa.
Beddeford, Me.
St. Paul, Minn.
Cooperstown, N. J.
Lubbock, Texas.
Lynbrook, N. Y.
Shawano, Wis.
Iowa Falls, Iowa.
Oneonta, N. Y.
Brooklyn, N. Y. (Millmen.)
Camden, N. J. (Consolidation.)
Bay City, Mich. (Millmen.)
Harrisburg, Tex. (Ship Carpenters and Calkers.)
Brooklyn, N. Y. (Millmen.)
Lowell, Mass. (Boxmakers.)
Institute, W. Va. (Col.)
Perth Amboy, N. J. (Ship Carpenters and Calkers.)
Norfolk, Va. (Dock Builders and Pile Drivers.)
San Diego, Cal. (Consolidation.)
Total, 20 Local Unions.

Amendments to Constitution Submitted to the Nineteenth General Convention, Held at Fort Worth, Texas, September 18 to 28, 1916.

(On amendments to Constitution only those parts of sections which appear in heavy type constitute any changes or amendments.)

Question No. 1.

Trade Autonomy.

Section 7 (as amended).

The trade autonomy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America consists of the milling, fashioning, joining, assembling, erecting, fastening or dismantling of all material of wood, hollow metal or fiber, or of **products** composed in part of wood, hollow metal or fiber, **the laying of all cork and compo, all asbestos asphalt shingles,** the erecting and dismantling of machinery **and the manufacturing of all wood materials,** where the skill, knowledge and training of a carpenter are required, either through the operation of machine or hand tools.

Our claim of jurisdiction, therefore, extends over the following divisions and sub-divisions of the trade:

Carpenters and Joiners,
Railroad Carpenters,
Bench Hands,
Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers,
Wharf Carpenters,
Furniture Workers,
Shipwrights and Boat Builders,
Stair Builders,
Millwrights,
Cabinet Makers,
Reed and Rattan Workers,
Floor **Laying,**
Boxmakers,
Car **Building.**
Bridge, Dock and Wharf Carpenters,

And all those engaged in the running of woodworking machinery.

When the term "carpenter and joiner" is used, it shall mean all the sub-divisions of the trade as herein specified.

NOTE.—This amendment cuts out our claim to the manufacture of hollow steel trim.

Question No. 2.

Section 8 (as amended).

The Constitution shall be compiled in three parts, viz: Constitution, General By-Laws and General Laws.

The laws of the United Brotherhood shall comprise, first: The Constitution, which shall contain the outline, fundamental principles, policies and objects of the organization; the jurisdiction of the international body, local and auxiliary unions. **District of Columbia,** and district, state and Provincial Councils; the list of officers and their general duties, and all matters pertaining to the raising of revenue.

Question No. 3.

Section 9, Paragraph 11, (as amended).

No member shall **be elected or appointed to any local or general office, organizer or deputy, or any delegate to any central body or to convention unless he is a citizen of the United States, Canada or Mexico, provided he has been a member of the United Brotherhood sufficient time to obtain citizenship, and must be a citizen of the country in which he holds office.**

NOTE.—This amendment is designed to prevent men whose interests are only temporary from interfering with the conduct of our affairs.

Question No. 4.

General Secretary.

Proposition No. 1.

Section 13 (as amended).

The General Secretary shall preserve all important documents, papers and letters and retain copies of all important letters sent on business of the United Brotherhood. He shall conduct all official correspondence pertaining to his office, sign all charters if in proper order. He shall have charge of the seal of the United Brotherhood and shall affix it to all important official documents; keep a record of all important official

documents, keep a record of all members of the United Brotherhood—beneficial, semi-beneficial and non-beneficial; also those owing three months' dues, dropped, deceased, resigned, expelled, and the cause for expulsion.

He shall publish the official Journal on the 15th of each month, giving therein all business pertaining to the local unions, and mail a copy of same to the home address of each member **who is entitled to donation.**

NOTE. — The first amendment will make a large saving for the U. B. As the law was, we had to send a Journal to every member on our books, or until a member was six months in arrears.

Proposition No. 2.

He shall also issue the general password quarterly **(also a general password to ladies' auxiliaries semi-annually)** and publish a monthly financial statement in pamphlet form of all moneys received and expended and the sources from which they have been received, same to be forwarded to the secretary of each local union.

NOTE.—The second amendment gives the Ladies' Auxiliary Unions a general password.

Proposition No. 3.

He shall print the Constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood in **English, and the** interpretation of the Constitution and laws as printed in the English **language** shall be the only one by which the United Brotherhood will be governed.

NOTE.—The third amendment leaves it optional for locals to have the Constitution printed in foreign languages.

Question No. 5.

Board of Trustees.

Section 16 (as amended).

The General President, General Secretary, General Treasurer and the seven (7) division members of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall, by virtue of their office, constitute a Board of Trustees for the management and control of the headquarters and real estate of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., **or elsewhere.**

NOTE.—This amendment is designed to legalize the Trustees in holding property of lapsed or suspended unions in localities other than Indianapolis.

Question No. 6.

Section 27, Paragraph 1 (as amended).

State and Provincial Councils may be formed voluntarily by locals **or ladies' auxiliaries** of this United Brotherhood, which may have power to adopt, by a referendum vote, such laws as will assist in organizing and strengthening the locals of their respective states and provinces.

All laws of State Councils and Provincial Councils must be submitted to the First General Vice-President of this United Brotherhood for approval, and all officers and members of such councils shall be held responsible for compliance with all laws governing the United Brotherhood.

Where State Councils and Provincial Councils are organized, composed of as many as five (5) local unions of the state or province, representing 55 per cent of the membership, it shall be obligatory on all local unions to affiliate with said council.

NOTE.—This amendment gives the General President power to issue state charters to ladies' auxiliaries.

Question No. 7.

Proposition No. 1.

Section 42, Paragraph 11 (as amended).

Any candidate applying for admission in any local union under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood must be a citizen of the United States, Canada, Mexico or **American possessions,** or must furnish proof of his intention to become a citizen.

Proposition No. 2.

Section 42, Paragraph 12 (as amended).

An apprentice of good moral character between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years may be admitted to membership as a semi-beneficial member, and after having served four years as such and qualifying in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood, he shall be classed as a full beneficial member and entitled to the donations prescribed for beneficial members, and notification of his transfer to the beneficial **class shall be forwarded to the General Secretary for record in the next monthly report.**

NOTE.—This amendment is designed to keep our records at the General Office clear.

Question No. 8.

Section 43, Last Paragraph (as amended).

A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the union scale of wages, obeys the trade rules and hires none but members of the United Brotherhood and complies with the Constitution, and does not do any lump work, piece work, or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided, **he furnish material and labor on the work for which he contracts,** and that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by a fine or expulsion. He shall not be eligible as an officer or delegate of his local union.

NOTE.—This amendment is designed to clarify the definition of a contractor.

Question No. 9.

Proposition No. 1.

Section 44, First Paragraph (as amended).

Beneficial members entitled to donations shall pay not less than **ninety-five cents (95c)** per month dues, and semi-beneficial members entitled to donations not less than **sixty cents (60c)** per month dues. **Each member shall pay five cents (5c) per month as subscription to the official Journal, "The Carpenter."**

No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues, assessments **or subscription for "The Carpenter,"** nor shall the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner.

NOTE. — This amendment means $1.00 dues—the postal laws specify we must set aside a specific sum for the Journal.

Proposition No. 2.

Section 44, Third Paragraph (as amended).

Each local union shall pay to the General Secretary thirty-four cents (34c) per month for each member in good standing, **and five cents (5c) additional for the official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter."** All moneys received by the General Secretary shall be used as a fund for the general management of the United Brotherhood and payment of all death and disability donations prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood, together with all legal demands made upon the United Brotherhood.

Proposition No. 3.

Section 44, Fifth Paragraph (as amended).

A local union, when three months in arrears to the United Brotherhood **or District council,** shall be suspended from all donations until three months after all arrearages are paid. It is the duty of the members of a local union to see that the tax of the local union is promptly paid and receipts for the same read at the meetings.

Proposition No. 4.

New paragraph.

When a member falls in arrears for three months' dues, he must be reported to the General Secretary as being in arrears in the report for the third month, and per capita tax shall be deducted

for that month and he shall not be again reported until he falls six months in arrears, when he shall be reported as suspended, but not again deducted from the membership. If a member at any time pays any part of his arrearages and does not pay for the current month, he still remains in arrears and should not be reported by the financial secretary in his report to the General Office. If at any time he should square up his arrearages, the financial secretary should so report same to the General Secretary, giving date when said arrearages were paid (day and month), which must include the payment of dues for the month in which he pays said arrearages, and the per capita tax for the months since which he was last reported in arrears must be added to the tax forwarded by the treasurer to the General Secretary.

NOTE.—New paragraph means that as the General Office has the liability, they must have the per capita to meet it.

Question No. 10.

Proposition No. 1.

Section 46, Paragraph 1 (as amended).

A member who transfers his membership or who leaves the jurisdiction of his local union to work in another locality must apply to the financial secretary and present his due book, **surrender his working card, and in no case shall a clearance card be issued without the surrender of his working card; then he shall** have clearance card properly filled out, providing the member has no charges pending against him and pays up arrearages, together with the current month's dues. Said clearance card shall expire one month from date of issue.

NOTE.—This amendment is designed to prevent the sale of working cards.

Proposition No. 2.

New Paragraph, Section 46.

A member who re-deposits his clearance card must present his due book to the president, who shall require a record of same be made with the recording secretary, and the financial secretary shall report the return of said clearance card to the General Secretary in his monthly report.

NOTE.—This amendment is designed to keep our records clear at the General Office.

Question No. 11.

Section 48—New paragraph.

A man sixty years old and twenty-five years continuously a member of the United Brotherhood shall be entitled to ten dollars ($10.00) per month, to be paid by the General Treasurer, first payment to be made on the 31st day of December, 1917, and ten dollars ($10.00) per month on the last day of each month thereafter, so long as the member remains in good standing. Each member of the United Brotherhood shall pay to the financial secretary, in addition to his regular dues, the sum of twenty cents (20c) per month, beginning on the 1st day of April, 1917, the same to be paid as dues and to be forwarded by the treasurer to the General Secretary, where it shall be placed in a fund known as "The Old Age Donation Fund" and shall be used by the General Treasurer only to pay old age donations.

Thus making dues of each beneficial member not less than ninety-five cents (95c) per month general dues, five cents (5c) per month subscription for "The Carpenter" and twenty cents (20c) per month for Old Age Donation Fund.

NOTE.—This paragraph was adopted by an almost unanimous vote of the convention, the consensus of opinion being that something should be done for our aged members.

Question No. 12.

Section 51—New paragraph.

When a beneficial member in good standing meets with accidental injuries which might totally and permanently disable him from ever again following any branch of the trade for a livelihood, any member shall report to the local union within thirty (30) days, and the local union shall appoint a committee to visit the brother and secure from him

a detailed statement in writing as to how, when and where the accident happened, the names of eye witnesses, if any, and retain same on file pending possible future claim for disability donation.

NOTE.—This amendment is designed that we may get more definite information on disability claims.

Question No. 13.

Section 52, Paragraph 1 (as amended).

An apprentice or **a** candidate between the ages of fifty and sixty years when admitted to membership shall be classed as a semi-beneficial member and shall only be entitled to donations provided for semi-beneficial members on condition that they have been a member the required length of time, that they were in good health at the time of their initiation and in good standing at the time of their death. They shall not be entitled to wife or disability donation.

NOTE.—This amendment is to correct grammatical errors.

Question No. 14.

Section 53, last paragraph (as amended).

Any officer, **member or local union** making use of improper means to obtain donations, or who shall make false statements as to age or health, knowingly present or sign any claim of a fraudulent character for donations, upon proof thereof **may be fined, suspended or expelled** from the United Brotherhood.

NOTE.—This amendment is designed to prevent officers from indiscriminately signing claims.

Question No. 15.

Section 55, Paragraph 10, (as amended).

The above laws do not apply to the violation of trade rules where a District Council exists. In the latter event the accused must be tried by the District Council under its rules, **and the secretary of the District Council must report the findings to the financial secretary of the local union of which the accused is a member.**

NOTE.—This amendment is designed to give the proper information to the offending member's local union.

Question No. 16.

Section 57, Paragraph 5 (as amended).

Any local union charging more than **ninety-five cents (95c)** per month dues may create a special relief and contingent fund for use aside from the general fund. Local unions may use all dues in excess of the above dues, all fines levied for non-attendance at special or regular meetings, proceeds of entertainments, and may levy an assessment for said fund in accordance with the provisions governing special assessments.

NOTE.—This amendment is designed to make possible additions to contingent fund.

Question No. 17.

Section 58 (as amended).

The General Executive Board shall not extend financial aid to any local union engaged in a strike unless said local union has been organized for a period of one year, **except it be affiliated with a District Council that is on strike.**

NOTE.—This amendment is designed for the protection of a new local union in a district where there is a District Council.

Question No. 18.

Be it resolved, **That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be requested to permit its members to become social members of the ladies' auxiliaries.**

Question No. 19.

All laws or parts of laws previously enacted by the United Brotherhood and standing decisions of the General Executive Board in conflict with the Constitution as amended by the Nineteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood in session September 18 to 28, 1916, inclusive, are hereby repealed.

Local Unions Chartered In September

Warren, O. East Aurora, N. Y.
Paulsboro, N. J.
Total, 3 Local Unions.

Notice to Recording Secretaries.

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Accompanying it are six blanks for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. F. of L. Convention Call.

The convention call has been issued for the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will open at The Lyric, Baltimore, Md., beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 13, 1916. In calling the attention of all affiliated organizations to the importance of being properly represented at the forthcoming convention, President Gompers says:

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate all the important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive to bring about more effectually than ever a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen; to aid our fellow-workers against the effort now being made by Labor's enemies to entangle the workers in the meshes of litigation before the courts in the several States; to arouse our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens to the danger which threatens to curb or take away their guaranteed rights and freedom; the tremendous conflict now being waged in Europe and its possible consequences and results, not only upon the people of European countries, but upon the people of America, as well as on the whole civilized world, must of necessity receive the deepest solicitous consideration of the working people of America. How and what further action can be taken by the American labor movement to help bring about an early peace among the warring nations of Europe; how that peace can be secured with the establishment and maintenance of justice, freedom and brotherhood the world over. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Baltimore convention.

Therefore the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Baltimore convention, November 13, 1916.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be represented by your ablest, best, most experienced and faithful members.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credential must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, A. F. of L. building, Washington, D. C.

The committee on credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Baltimore; hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Hotel reservations may be made by addressing Charles M. Dunkle, chairman of the arrangements committee, 26 Franklin building, Baltimore, Md.

Building Trades Department—Convention Call

President Thomas J. Williams, of the Building Trades' Department, A. F. of L., has issued the call for the tenth annual convention of that body which will convene in Moose Hall, 410 West Fayette St., Baltimore, Md., at 10:00 a. m., Monday, November 27.

The basis of representation in the convention is: From national or international unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. The New Howard Hotel has been selected for the official headquarters.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING SEPTEMBER, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
27275	Tom Swensen	755	5	1	Fall from scaffold	$300.00
27276	Emmeline M. Hallman	897	13	2	Typhoid fever	75.00
27277	Louis W. Gehlman	55	9	2	Angina pectoris	300.00
27278	William Menke	125	19	8	Appendicitis	300.00
27279	Mary P. Morrison	433	3	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
27280	William T. Goodale	591	16	4	Nephritis	125.00
27281	Giovanni D. Cassano	593	4	2	Fall from scaffold	200.00
27282	Frank E. Rogers	759	18	5	Nephritis	300.00
27283	Goldie A. Fitch	1177	5	6	Septic inforc of lung	75.00
27284	Olga Lange	1784	3	1	Heart disease	75.00
27285	John Ross	142	5	..	Angina pectoris	75.00
27286	Carl J. Carlson	87	10	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
27287	Daniel Doyle	22	33	3	Ulceration of intestines	300.00
27288	Frank Karlovsky	54	10	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27289	Theodore Trick	87	16	8	Fracture of skull	125.00
27290	Mary E. Treff	87	10	7	Nephritis	75.00
27291	Peter Prytula	94	9	1	Psychosis	300.00
27292	Mary Lenneville	96	32	2	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
27293	James Murphy	112	8	2	Arsenic poisoning (accidental)	300.00
27294	J. E. Baker	198	9	2	Peritonitis	300.00
27295	Louise Frohnhofer	200	2	8	Operation for tumor	50.00
27296	Hugh Stevensen	306	9	1	Cardiac thrombosis	300.00
27297	Henry Mowry	1000	14	4	Pneumonia	125.00
27298	Hilda Keister	1065	7	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
27299	Thomas McCarthy	1184	30	..	Gas bacillus poisoning	300.00
27300	Edna Ray	1367	8	10	Nephritis	75.00
27301	Herman Gotham (Bal.)	1367	8	10	———	60.40
27302	B. F. Rogers	1434	5	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
27303	Rudolph F. Simon	1485	13	2	Cancer	300.00
27304	Francis Dupont	21	15	..	Peritonitis	125.00
27305	Vaclav Hruby	54	18	3	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	300.00
27306	Betty Oppelt	242	17	5	Nephritis	75.00
27307	George B. French	277	2	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
27308	Lott Marshall	447	14	3	Angina pectoris	125.00
27309	Mary Dunn	578	11	4	Cancer	75.00
27310	Martha W. Lehman	1	17	2	Heart disease	75.00
27311	Chas. Witt	1	19	7	Cancer	300.00
27312	August Bracht	57	12	3	Uremia	300.00
27313	Henry Weinmann	58	20	3	Suicide	300.00
27314	Percie G. Denny	61	1	5	Heart disease	25.00
27315	James Doherty	66	10	4	Aortic insufficiency	300.00
27316	Oscar Ohmstedt	97	16	3	Fall down stairs	300.00
27317	Bertha Roberg	101	2	11	Anemia	50.00
27318	S. E. Martin	132	14	6	Bronchitis	300.00
27319	Philip Caffrey	132	15	4	Fall from building	300.00
27320	C. F. Valentine	166	16	11	Locomotor ataxia	300.00
27321	Minnie R. Hoffmeyer	179	21	..	Cancer	75.00
27322	Fabian S. Rausch	237	27	4	Apoplexy	300.00
27323	Edward Payette	434	10	8	Cancer	300.00
27324	Nellie Olsen	434	13	4	Post portum ilens	75.00
27325	Lewis L. Howe	614	16	2	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
27326	Bernadette Paquin	730	1	..	Tuberculosis	25.00
27327	Daniel W. Williams	800	6	7	Angina pectoris	300.00
27328	John Blease	860	13	10	Intestinal obstruction	125.00
27329	Cecelia A. Sedwick	943	19	3	Nephritis	75.00
27330	Anna E. Craig	1044	13	4	Apoplexy	75.00
27331	Axel F. Anderson	1128	6	..	Ptomaine poisoning	300.00
27332	Edward L. Hamilton	1265	6	7	Crushed under heavy safe	300.00
27333	Geo. Knoblock	1732	13	..	Auto accident	300.00
27334	Matey Klouda	1786	19	6	Cancer	200.00

30	Full beneficial claims	$8,860.40
19	Wife's claims	1,275.00
10	Semi-beneficial claims	1,075.00
	Disability claims	
	Total	$11,210.40

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS—NONE

Correspondence

Favors Labor Party.

Editor, The Carpenter:

I have read with interest the article by Charles M. Cook on the union label in the March edition of The Carepnter, and I would like to draw the attention of the organized workers to the fact that if we insisted on the union label and were successful, we would not then be 100 per cent. organized. To be organized 100 per cent. we should be organized politically as well as industrially, because it is the men we send to represent us that make the laws.

For instance, in Great Britain there is what is known as the Labor party, and during the past ten years this party has been instrumental in benefiting the workers.. About 95 per cent. of the Labor party are organized workers and the remaining 5 per cent. are unorganized but have cast their lot with the Labor party for political purposes.

Now, suppose we have our various industries organized and we, as workers, are not organized politically; what is to hinder the governing powers to make and pass laws to cripple the handiwork of our organizers? We have our unions, and the bosses have theirs; we meet in our locals, and they at their clubs. But that is not all. The brewers, for instance, and the railways and mine owners, the steel trust and various other corporations and employers have politicians looking after their interests. Now, why should not the wage-earners have someone in their pay looking after their interest, and while we are fighting on the industrial field we could, if we had representation, fight also on the political field. The Labor party in Great Britain is a fourth party, voting for the party which will give labor the most concessions. In the debates connected with compensation, health insurance, unemployment and old age pension the Liberals could not have retained power if the Labor party had refused to vote with them. So, to secure their points, they had to give the Labor party nearly all they asked for.

At the present time the members of our unions are units and vote for one or another of the parties that exist today. In this country we have no Labor party organized as have some of the advanced European countries, although we are heading that way. We, as a nation, compete in the world of commerce, and while ahead in many ways, are behind in this, because we have no political support to reinforce our efforts to emancipate the workers from feudalism.

Now, I think as many others think, that if it is good to be organized industrially, it is equally as good to be organized politically, and if we are going to have the union label on the products we buy, let us also have it on the men we send to represent us.

Fraternally yours,
W. A. FERGUSON,
Local 2537, Philadelphia, Pa.

(The correspondent evidently overlooks the fact that at least eighteen members of the present Congress—seventeen Congressmen and one Senator—carry union cards, due largely to the policy adopted by the A. F. of L. to throw its influence to candidates friendly to labor. Also, in the matter of progressive legislation, the record of the labor group in Congress compares very favorably with that of the British Labor party.—Editor.)

Puts Trust In the Ballot.

Editor, The Carpenter:

We can't always tell just the exact minute we should be up and doing to get the best results from our activities and do the least harm.

But that knowledge every man in a Government like ours should strive, yes,

continue to strive for, until he has gained it, for we should know just when to speak or write to get adequate results.

I have just read the following extract from Leslie's Weekly:

Do you know that in the United States sixty-six out of every one hundred people that die leave no estate whatever?

Do you know that out of the remaining thirty-four only nine leave estates larger than $5,000 and that the average of the balance of twenty-five is a little less than $1,300?

Do you know that at the age of sixty-five ninety-seven out of every one hundred in America are partly or wholly dependent upon relatives or friends or the public for their daily bread, for their clothing and a roof under which to sleep?

We all know that the one safeguard against pauperism by the countries of Europe has been thrift. France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland have been the leaders in thrift.

Do you realize that, according to recent Government statistics, 98 per cent. of the American people are living from day to day on their wages and that a loss of employment would mean pauperism for all but 2 per cent. of us?

Well, I have begun to realize the truthfulness of the foregoing as stated, for I have been home with a sick wife for the last ten or more weeks. At most times it takes the real thing in plain view before the eyes of man can ever begin to see. But what about it? What are you going to do? And then I take up "The Carpenter" to see if I can get any comfort or consolation, and I read on page 8 a little poem by Foss, and then Mr. Berry adds, "Every carpenter is a man, and if every man had the proper regard for his obligation as well as his duty to his brother man, success would be ours, and I believe with Mr. Berry. Yet a carpenter, some two thousand years ago, speaking upon the same subject, seemingly said: "Thou shalt love the Lord with all thy heart, soul and mind, and your neighbor as yourself." And yet these conditions, as stated by Leslie's, and experienced by myself, at least in part, convinces me that something is wrong, so I read on, trying in my way to see if "The Carpenter" can clear up things.

On page 10, under the head of "Scientific Slavery," by which is being contemplated analyzing and classifying every man's efficiency, such as his health, eye sight, hearing, religion, politics, home environment, age, and many other personal matters that the self-respecting man thinks is nobody's business but his own. We are quite sorry that Brother Alifas did not name those many things referred to, for some of them might throw some light upon the real subject that is so much in need of consideration. The man who respects himself has very few secrets, and when the time comes and we respect ourselves more and have less secrets with ourselves there will be something doing for the good of all; it is then we will love our neighbor as we do ourselves and each will come into possession of his own. Then, perhaps, 2 per cent. will be paupers and the 98 per cent. live like self-respecting men and women ought to.

Let us then take the first step as mentioned by Brother Berry; that is, follow the prudent man, for the real prudent man has self-respect enough at least to lead in righteous paths, for he hears, sees and feels his way carefully, just as all men should. Then when we come to do business or work together there will be no friction, but harmony will be the prevailing spirit, and as I read on in "The Carpenter" I note Brother Duffy's little couplet quoted on page 6, which seems vivid, as though illuminated by a powerful light:

Little pleasure and much sorrow,
  Is the toiler's every day,
And he finds that each tomorrow
  Makes him poorer than today.

In the shop or in the factory,
  Dreary is the toiler's life,
Few the playthings for his children,
  None the luxuries for his wife.

But to me there must be some remedy, for the Saviour of men said so. Brothers Berry, Duffy and Alifas have all hinted at it in their articles, so I want to in a few words point to a solution, or remedy, for the whole trouble.

It is not in finding fault or sitting down and doing nothing. Some years ago this country produced a man who seemed to catch the real spirit of our form of government more than any other man who has come this way, and among the many good things he said

was this: "No question is ever settled until the question is settled right.

Mr. Lincoln had reference to methods this Government had of settling questions, and no question is finally settled until it is settled that way. If we could shoot every Bull Moose, Elephant or Mule in the country, such a course would settle nothing. Listen, brothers, we have the ballot for settling questions—that is the American way, and we should settle our questions in the American way.

In conclusion, I would say that the prudent man, the self-respecting man, is large enough and has vision enough to embrace the entire Government of ours. We should make it our duty to see that the ideals of Lincoln will prevail.

Fraternally yours,
W. J. Rominger,
L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Scope of the Adamson Law.

In a recent interview, Congressman Adamson, author of the eight-hour law for railroad men, in discussing the views of opponents of the measure, explained the scope of the legislation in the following words:

"In the first place," he said, "it is not true that the act fixes wages. That statement is gratuitous and inconsiderate. The law fixes an eight-hour day. We had previously a sixteen-hour day and a nine-hour day. We now have an eight-hour day. The only reference to wages is in the language used to hold in statu quo until the workings of the eight-hour law could be observed and all other features of the service adjusted to the eight-hour law. The language means and means only that there shall be no changes in the relations of the parties in any effort of the railroads to recoup what they assert to be an increase of wages.

"The present threat of some railroad officials to resist the law and refuse to put it into effect until forced to do so by the courts is strangely inconsistent with the known position of the railroad officials, often stated by them and made in their replies to the President, that they have no objection to an increase of wages if they are permitted to recoup for that by increased charges on the public. They would no doubt welcome with avidity an increase of wages and expenses and evidently favor it, because they think that they could secure an increase of rate largely out of proportion to the increased expense.

"Those gentlemen who see proper to resist the law until compelled by the courts will probably find the first expression from the court in the shape of a criminal warrant for failure to comply with the law.

"These gentlemen pretend that the eight-hour lay is unconstitutional. The constitution charges Congress with the duty and invests it with the power to regulate interstate commerce. Part of that regulation should and does relate to the safety of passengers and property. This act, like the sixteen and nine-hour laws, are based on the idea of public safety. If it is warranted by the constitution, it is not unconstitutional. If it is a regulation of commerce it is constitutional. No genuine lawyer will deny that prescribing hours of labor for persons operating trains, prescribed in the interest of public safety, is a regulation of commerce. If any alleged lawyer gives any such erroneous advice and any railroad official, acting on that advice, goes to jail, he should have 'benefit of counsel' far enough to insure the incarceration with him of that unfaithful lawyer, and both of them would look well in stripes, and probably will be thus adorned if they persist in their announced course."

Information Wanted.

Information is desired as to the whereabouts of John C. Paynter, a carpenter, aged 58 years. He is about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 165 pounds and is very deaf. Paynter has a young wife and three children depending upon him. Notify the Secretary, L. U. No. 1337, Douglas, Ariz.

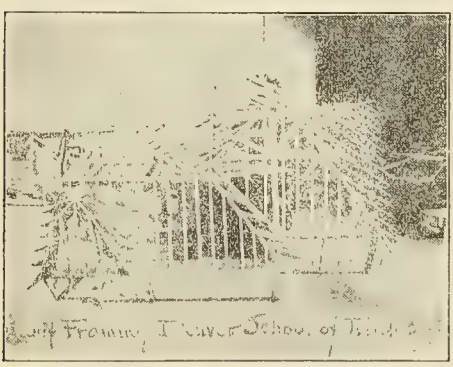
Craft Problems

Roof Framing

(By Geo. H. Wilson, instructor in carpentry, Denver School of Trades, member of L. U. 55, U. B. of C. & J. of A).

In writing an article on the subject of roof framing after so many able writers have treated this interesting science of our craft in "The Carpenter" and other building magazines, it would seem as if there would be nothing more to say about it. However, the writer, as instructor in carpentry in the Denver Trades School and while teaching carpentry last winter in the Evening School, had many interesting questions to answer in the study of roof framing, and with this experience and many years at the trade, the following sketches and descriptive matter may be of some practical value to my fellow craftsmen.

Two photos show practical roof framing built on a scale of four inches per foot by a student in our school, the

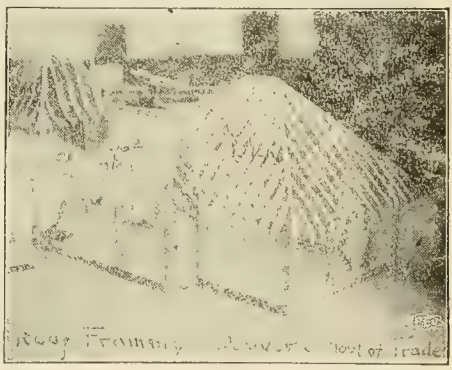


students make their own plan and select a different pitch so that all details of roof framing are studied.

I also treated this subject in full detail in reply to correspondents in "The Building Age" magazine of July 13, September 13, and November 14.

In Fig. 1 is shown a plan of a building to be roofed. My intention is to explain in plain language the theory or geometry of roof framing, with their various lengths, bevels, etc., by the steel square. In the drawings no particular pitch has been selected, a mistake which is made by some writers to select quarter, third, or half pitch and quote rules and tables to be memorized rather than the theory itself studied.

The architect usually selects the pitch of a roof, the height being given or

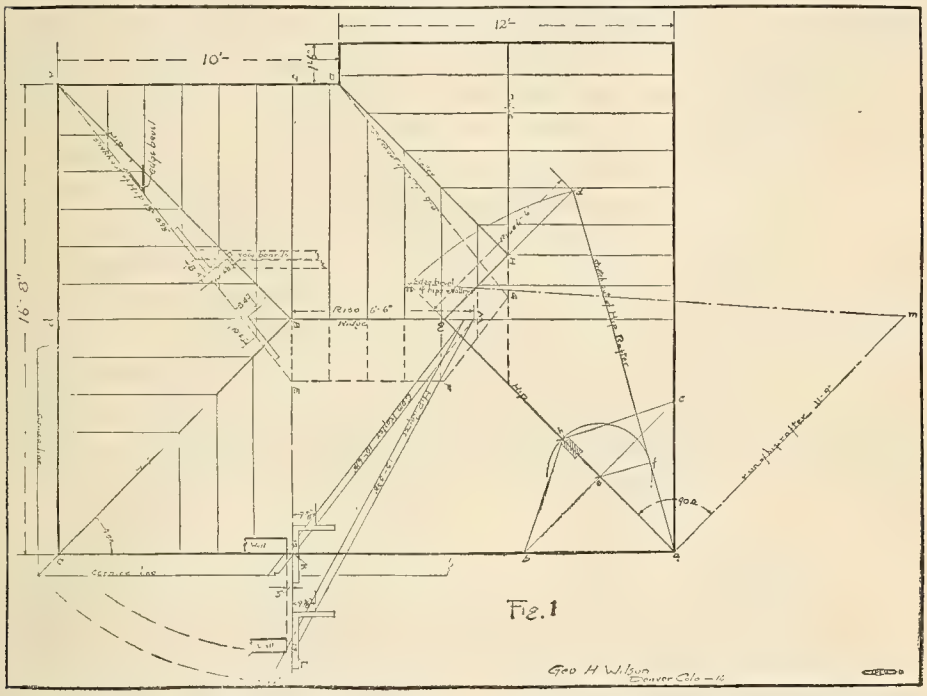


measured from the wall plate to the apex or ridge. In this example it is six foot, nine inch rise from the wall plate, and take notice in the profile of the common and hip rafters, a distance of three inches is shown from the foot cut to the back of the rafter on a plumb line with the face of the wall as at "K" and "L," and from this point is figured the rise of the roof. If no overhang for cornice is desired, the rafter then may be cut to a point and the measurements taken from these just the same.

Length of the common rafter is found on the carpenter's steel square by using half the width of the building for the run which is eight feet, four inches. Use eight and four-twelfth inches on the blade and six and six-twelfths inches on the tongue for the rise, the diagonal or hypotheneuse is the length, ten feet, six and one-half inches. You then have measured the rafter on a scale of one

inch per foot and one-twelfth equals one inch, or it may be measured on drawing from "K" to "M." You should now find the rise for every one foot run. This can be done by first laying out on a board the base line of eight feet, four inches by six feet, six inches. Now slide the square to twelve inches, still keeping it on the base line, this will give nine and four-twelfths inches rise. Another method to get length of rafter is to multiply the diagonal of twelve inches

Length of hip rafter: We will begin first by developing the profile "M-L," the plan of the hip rafter is shown at "B-O," which is placed at forty-five degrees with the building, making what is called an equal pitch, that is, the end is same degree of pitch as sides. Set compasses with radius "B-O," this is eleven feet, nine inches, which is the diagonal of half the width of building, eight feet, four inches by eight feet, four inches, describe an arc cutting the base line at



and nine and four twelfth inches by half the width of the building, example: diagonal is fifteen and three sixteenths. Multiply by eight feet, which equals one hundred and twenty-one and eight-sixteenths. Multiply again by diagonal of four inch run, which equals one-third of one foot, therefore it is one-third of fifteen and three-sixteenths. This equals five and one-sixteenth, which added to one hundred and twenty-one and eight-sixteenths gives one hundred and twenty-six and nine-sixteenths or ten feet, six and nine-sixteenths inches. Notice it is just one-sixteenth longer than measured by scale or steel square.

"L," this gives you the face of the wall at back of the rafter. Draw line from "M" to "L" which gives length, this shows the relation of the common and hip rafters to each other. The valley may be laid out in same manner, the projection for cornice is also shown.

Now, going back to common rafter for a moment we found it was nine and four twelfths inches rise for every one foot run. (See Fig. 5). To get the plumb and foot bevels for hip and valley rafters, use the rise nine and four-twelfths inches on the tongue of the square and seventeen inches on the blade; why is seventeen inches used here? Because

seventeen inches is the hypotheneuse of twelve inches and twelve inches, to be exact, is sixteen and ninety-sixth one hundreths inches, but seventeen inches is near enough for all practical purposes.

See the application of the square in this position on profile of hip rafter.

Another method to get length of hip and valley rafters is to multiply the diagonal of run and rise, seventeen inches and nine and four-twelfths inches by half the width of building, same as was previously done in example of common rafter. Fig. 4 shows the points for measurements for cuts of hip rafters; some carpenters cut away the front of foot cut to fit the corner of wall plate, but it is much better to cut away the corner of wall plate to thickness of rafter, as follows: Measure back from corner of plate each way, half the thickness of hip, this will give angle of forty-five degrees, correct lines should also be laid out for seat of rafter. You must also measure back on rafter from the true plumb line "A-b," half the thickness of hip "C-d" for cut, as shown in sketch; half the thickness of ridge must also be deducted, and must be measured square across from edge bevel, or the diagonal of half the thickness of ridge may be measured down on corner of rafter, result will be same, no difference occurs in any of the measurements whether the hip rafter is backed or square edge.

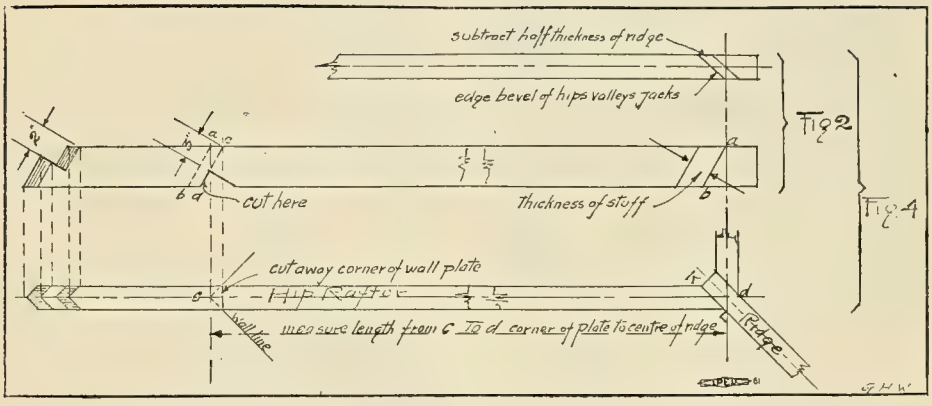
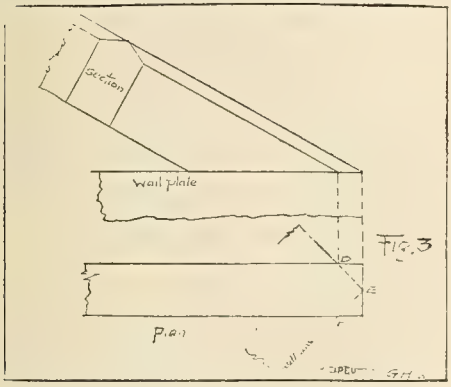

subtract half thickness of ridge
edge bevel of hips valleys jacks
Fig 2
Fig 4
cut here
thickness of stuff
cut away corner of wall plate
Hip Rafter
measure length from C to d corner of plate to centre of ridge
Ridge
wall line

Fig. 7 shows the points of measurement for valley rafters both square and edge. Draw plumb cut "A-b" on side V-edge. Let us take rafter No. 1, square and from this line measure over half the thickness of valley, making "C-d." Now square over under edge at "b" and from centre line draw diagonals touching "d" on both sides. This will fit the corner of wall plate; take notice here and make same measurements above seat cut on line "A-b" that you have on "A-b" of hip rafter, this is important so as to have all rafters the same height above plate on plumb line with face of wall. Now square over top edge and measure length along center line from "T" to "K." This is center of ridge, hip, or wherever valley may stop and deduct half the thickness, the points of measurement are also shown for end of rafter which needs no further explanation. Take notice, too, that the jack rafters are nailed on above the corner of the valley. A two-foot rule is usually held on edge of jack, and the rafter placed so that rule will strike center of valley, the others can be nailed by using a small block of wood as a gauge made to fit the correct height of the first one.

Valley rafter No. 2 is V-shaped on top edge, draw plumb cut "A-b" on side of rafter, and from this line measure over half the thickness of valley making "C-d," draw diagonals same as in No. 1. Note carefully that measurement above seat cut is on line "C-d," differing from square edge valley; the measurement for length is made at bottom of "V,"

or a line may be drawn on side same depth as "V" and measure along this line from "T" to "K." This is the center of ridge, hip, or wherever it may stop against, deduct half the thickness. The edge bevel has been previously described. The jack rafters will be even with the corners of this valley as shown in sketch. Also note that the points of measurement at the ends of rafters differ



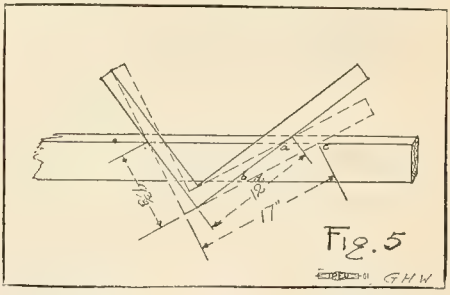
from each other, on No. 1 the height is measured on line "C-f," on No. 2 it is on "g-h;" this is important to remember so as to have the same height on all rafters to fit all members of the cornice.

Fig. 2 shows another very simple and accurate method to get edge bevel of hips and valleys, draw plumb cut on side of stuff "A-b;" now lay out the thickness at right angles from "A-b" and draw line square over edges and draw diagonal. This gives correct bevel for any equal pitch of hip, valley or jacks, this is simply a forty-five degree angle if the top was cut off level, or square with plumb cut.

Backing of hips and valley rafters (See Fig. 1), shows development: "A-g" is plan of hip, draw line "g-d," the rise six feet, six inches at right angles to "A-g," this can be on either side of plans. Draw line "A-d," this is the length of hip rafter, now measure from corner equal distance any length "a" to "b" and "a" to "c," draw line "b-c," now draw line "e-f" at right angles to "a-d." Set compasses with radius "e-f" and describe arc cut "a-g," lines "h-c" and "h-b" gives backing, this is a section through the hip rafter.

Another and simple method to get backing of hips and valley rafters, (See Fig. 3): secure piece of stuff same thickness as hip or valley, make foot cut to a point, set it on corner of wall plate or plank in same position that rafter is to be placed, draw lines on under edge "E-F" and "E-D." Now, run gauge lines on sides touching the lines "D" and "F," the V-cut for valley will be the reverse of section. Both methods can be applied to any pitch, and to unequal as well as equal pitch.

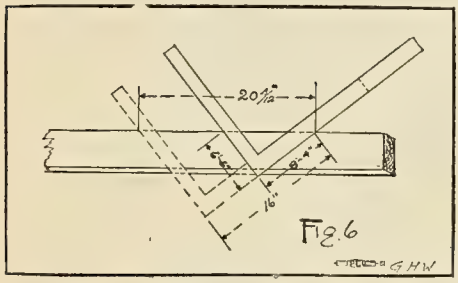
On the plan of a roof we only see the run of the rafters, and on the elevation we see the rise, so to study the theory of roof framing the students must see in their mind the plan or sketch out of each section of the roof, the plan of one section of this roof is shown fully developed "A-E-F-G-D-A," this shows the length of all rafters and the edge bevel of the jacks. To lay out plan, "J-B" is run of common rafter, the length we found by steel square and other methods is ten feet, six and one-half inches; now extend "J-B" to "E," this is the stretch out of common rafter on the plan. Draw "E-F" length of ridge, draw "A-E" which gives length



of hip rafter, draw "D-G," the length of valley nine feet, eight inches, found by method previously described, touching the ridge of side wing, draw "G" to "F" gives the length of short hip. The rafters are placed sixteen inches on centers and the jack rafters are extended to the line "A-E," showing their true length, and they may be measured on your drawing.

The Carpenter

A very good way to get difference in length of jacks is as follows: Measure length of shortest one, which is two feet, one inch, subtract this from common rafter, ten feet, six and one-half inches and divide the remainder of the number of spaces between the short jack and the common rafter we have five spaces, this gives us twenty and six-tenth inches, the difference in length of jacks. Here is still another method to get difference in length by steel square

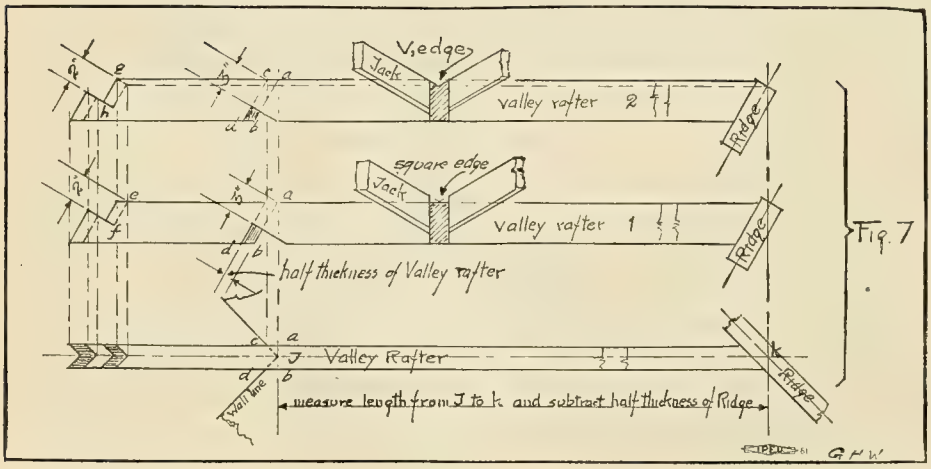


and I like it better than all other methods. It can be applied as well to get difference in length of studding under a roof or posts on an incline. (See Fig. 6). Lay square on piece of stuff to run and rise, draw sharp line on run. Now slide square keeping it on this line "a-b" to sixteen inches on the blade, the diagonal gives difference in length, of course, the spacing can be made anything you wish.

Here also is shown the true and theoretical method to get edge bevel, as well as length of jack rafters in the right angle triangle "J-E-A" showing position of the square upon the rafter, simply the length of common rafter "J-E" on blade and its run "J-A" on tongue, blade gives bevel; this also gives hip and valley bevels for roof boards by reversing the figures on square, cut is on run, square is shown in position. Now, just do a little thinking and all there is to the edge bevel of rafters for any pitch of a roof, equal or unequal, is simply, measure on the steel square. The two sides of the right angle triangle created by the length of the common rafter on the blade, and its run on the tongue, the hypotheneuse gives bevel; keep this in mind as it can be employed in so many operations of our daily work, on concrete forms, hoppers, etc. But I will write on this subject later.

The ridge board should probably have been disposed of before this. So many carpenters do not know how simple it is to get this length, never thinking it is simply the difference between the width and length of building, for example, in Fig. 1 the building is twenty-two feet long by sixteen feet, eight inches wide, subtract width from length gives us five feet, four inches, but to this you must add the breadth of one edge bevel of the hip rafters as shown in Fig. 4 at "K-L" this will give correct length.

You ask how will we get the length of a ridge for an unequal pitch roof? Assuming that the ends are steeper than the sides, as is the case very often with



dormers; first locate on roof drawing the intersecting points of hip rafters, the distance "P-B" is shorter than half the width of building "J-B." For example, let us make the intersection of the hip rafters at "B" six feet, six inches from wall line. Of course, this can be same at both ends, making thirteen feet, to subtract from length, twenty-two feet, making nine feet plus the breadth of one edge bevel of hip rafter as the length of ridge. To get the length and edge of bevels of jacks lay out a plan of the roof on side and end as has been previously described. For the sides you will have a right angle triangle of the length of the common rafter on the blade and its run, six feet, six inches on the tongue, hypotheneuse will give bevel on edge. The edge bevel on the ends, of course, will differ from the sides, because the hip rafters would not be placed on an angle of forty-five degrees with the building. Now, six feet, six inches is the run and six feet, six inches is the rise, diagonal gives length of jack rafter "P-B" nine feet, two and one-fourth inches, therefore the edge bevel of jacks on ends would be length, nine feet, two and one-fourth inches on blade and six feet, six inches the run of the end on the tongue blade will give bevel. This will be shown more fully along with octagon bay rafters in another article.

I would suggest to our brother craftsmen who are ambitious to study the problems of roof framing where they have no night schools that they start in during the long evenings and idle days this winter and practice architectural drawing with the idea in view of attacking roof framing. Get a drawing board, say, about thirty by thirty-six inches, a few good drawing tools, get some books on architectural drawing at your public library, if not on the shelves, they will get them for you. Work hard and you will be surprised at the progress made. Study the articles on this pet subject that appear from time to time in "The Carpenter" and other building magazines by the staff of experts that contribute liberally of their time and knowledge for the sole benefit of their brother carpenters; work out the problems on your board and you will soon see through it. After you have accomplished to your satisfaction the drawings in roof framing, then build your roof on a scale of three or four inches per foot. Make a frame or wall plate the rafters of five-eighth inch by one and one-half or one and three-fourths inch inexpensive stock. All of the rafters need not be cut, only enough of them to satisfy yourself so that you understand the theory and your "square." The material in one of these structures need not cost more than $1.50 and you will have many times more than the price of this lumber in experience and confidence that will amply repay you for the effort.

Brotherhood

There's a watchword that is worthy to be published 'round the world—
Brotherhood.
It would grace the greatest banner that has ever been unfurled—
Brotherhood.
Christ proclaimed its place and power in the distant long ago;
Through His church it sweetly echoes while the stream of time doth flow;
Hear, O man, and spread the tidings till the entire race shall know—
Brotherhood.

Send the slogan sweetly ringing through the homes of ev'ry land—
Brotherhood.
Sing it in the humble cottage, shout it in the mansion grand—
Brotherhood.
Sing it, shout it, send it flying through our troubled social life,
Where that greed and lust are preying, and where pride and hate are rife;
It is heaven's holy concord to supplant our human strife—
Brotherhood.

Bear this word of mighty meaning all the world of business through—
Brotherhood.
Take it to the big employers, and the labor unions, too—
Brotherhood.
Teach it to the avaricious that are grasping after gain,
Those whose gold, when it is gotten, always wears a bloody stain.
It will make the rich man happy and remove the poor man's chain—
Brotherhood.

Cry aloud to ruled and rulers the sweet signal of good cheer—
Brotherhood.
Preach it to the whole creation, till all nations pause and hear—
Brotherhood.
We will banish war forever from the land and from the sea,
And the countries all shall prosper, and the people all be free.
When mankind shall dwell together in this bond of unity—
Brotherhood.

Scottsburg, Ind. C. R. PIETY.

News Notes from Local Unions

Newark, N. J., District Council.—At a recent meeting a committee from Buffers and Polishers, Local No. 44 appeared, accompanied by their general president, and requested the moral support of the members of the D. C., and carpenters in general in their fight with the Atha Tool Works. A motion prevailed at the meeting that owing to the attitude adopted by the Atha Tool concern, full support be given the Buffers and Polishers and that the membership of the United Brotherhood be notified of the situation through the columns of "The Carpenter." G. C. Adlon, Secretary, D. C.

* * *

Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 7.—Since the last news of the organization campaign in progress in Minneapolis appeared in the Journal, L. U. 7 has been making steady gains, with the result that it is now the largest local in the Brotherhood. For the month of September 2,140 members were reported in good standing, which, with about sixty in arrears, makes us a local of some 2,200. Quite a number of candidates are yet to be initiated so that better results are yet to be recorded. While this growth is due in a measure to local conditions being favorable, the success attained is largely the result of the able work done by our Twin City Carpenters D. C. and its able officers. Leonard Soderberg, F. S.

* * *

Chattanooga, Tenn., L. U. 74.—We desire to place the facts in the controversy with the Signal Knitting Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., manufacturers of underwear and sweaters, before the members of the U. B. In June they began the erection of a factory building with one of our fair contractors, agreeing to employ union men and pay the scale of 40c per hour and an eight-hour day. After some preliminary work the job shut down for some reason, and, when on September 2, the work was resumed, our business agent was informed by the superintendent of the company that they intended to pay 35c per hour and work nine hours per day. We then appointed a special committee to see if anything could be done but they got the same answer, after which the contractor gave up the job. E. J. Whitson, R. S.

* * *

Hot Springs, Ark., L. U. 981.—Union carpenters working on the remodeling of the Essex race track, six miles from Hot Springs, on the Rock Island railroad, have been withdrawn from the job as a result of differences with Manager Sam Davis over the employment of farmers and others on legitimate carpenter work. Carpenters in other cities and traveling brothers are requested to take notice. L. O. Miller, R. S.

* * *

Detroit, Mich.—Members of the United Brotherhood, especially traveling brothers, are requested to stay away from Detroit until further notice as a strike for the enforcement of union shop conditions is on in that city. O. Friedlund, Secretary, D. C.

* * *

Reading, Pa., L. U. 492.—This local is thriving at the present time, having much work for which men enough cannot be obtained. We have the eight-hour day, Saturday half-holiday and seventy-two contractors signed up out of seventy-four, showing the best conditions ever yet enjoyed. An increase is noted in the membership each week. George S. Roberts, R. S.

* * *

Salem, Ore., L. U. 1065.—At a recent meeting of this local it was decided to inform the members of the United Brotherhood regarding the attitude of the Pheasant Fruit Company toward union carpenters and the organized labor movement. This company is the successor

to the Oregon Fruit Juice Company and manufactures the soft drink known as "Phez." They are at present putting up a good sized building, using in the construction of it their own factory help, working them ten hours and paying $2.00 a day. A communication from the company to the secretary of the local says: "the warehouse we are putting up at this time is being constructed almost entirely by men who are permanently in our empoly, either in the prune packing department of our business or in the Loganberry juice department. So far as we know they are satisfied with their work and if we see fit to use them part of a day with the saw, hammer and nails and they are satisfied to do that kind of work during part of the time, we do not think it is anybody's business but theirs and ours." E. R. South, Sec.

Information Wanted

Information is required as to the whereabouts of Alfred Mastralangi, who was initiated into L. U. 1805 of Detroit, Mich., December 14, 1916, and who entered L. U. 1023 of Alliance by clearance card, May 16, 1916. On the following Saturday he left Alliance for a week end visit to Steubenville, O., leaving his tools on the job and stating he would be back to work Monday morning. He never came back and all efforts to trace him have proved fruitless. Letters to secretaries and business agents in both cities have not been answered. Mastralangi's tools are still here. A. M. Young, B. A., L. U. 1023, Box 211, Alliance, O.

Expulsions

Julius Weber, formerly treasurer of L. U. 29, (before consolidation), has been expelled by L. U. 101 of Baltimore, Md., on the charge of misappropriation of funds.

Higher Dues Will Bring Results

The power of an organization is related in a very vital sense to membership and to the dues paid into the union treasury, said President Gompers recently in the "American Federationist."

Those organizations which are vigorous and powerful to promote the well-being of their members are invariably those organizations which have established high dues. Union funds constitute a kind of insurance for those who contribute them. Considered from a business viewpoint there is no investment that will give so high a rate of returns as union dues.

When the resources of an organization are ample, wage movements may be undertaken with a spirit of confidence and independence that has helpful reaction upon recalcitrant employers.

Resources facilitate the extension of organization which in turn increase the power of organization through increasing solidarity. Union resources put confidence into the unorganized to incur risks resulting from an enlistment in the ranks of the organized. Union resources protect the workers from wage reductions and poorer conditions of work because the power of self-defense constitute a real argument against injury or provocation of contest.

A low-dues paying policy is not a profitable or a wise policy for organized labor. Indeed it would be good business sense to increase dues with every wage increase—the wage increase was due to organization and stronger organization will in turn bring other wage increases.

As union dues are increased more benefits can be made increasingly helpful and can be extended in variety. These benefits can be managed by the organizations more cheaply and more satisfactorily than similar insurance can be furnished by state and private agencies.

The question of higher dues is one of fundamental importance to all workers. It is a matter that must not be pushed aside. It is a matter that should be given most careful and wise consideration. It is a fundamental matter because the dues paid in a large measure determine the power which the organization exercises for the cause of human welfare.

Labor Day Exercises at Grave of P. J. McGuire.

The annual memorial service at the grave of the late P. J. McGuire in Arlington cemetery, Camden, N. J., was conducted under the auspices of the Philadelphia District Council on Labor Day. The committee, headed by Brother Levi Parvis, of L. U. No. 122, as chairman, consisted of a delegation from each local, and too much credit cannot be given the brothers for the able manner in which the impressive exercises were carried out. It was the sentiment of all present that all organizations under the banner of the American Federation of Labor should in some way, each Labor Day, pay respects to the "father of Labor Day," P. J. McGuire.

The exercises consisted of orations by Chairman Parvis, for the District Council; Brother Peter McLaughlin, for L. U. No. 8, of which Brother McGuire was a member; General Organizer Thomas Hickey, for the General Office, and W. J. Ford, for the entire membership. Present during the exercises was Mrs. P. J. McGuire and Misses Myrtle and Lillian McGuire and Mrs. J. Caya, daughters of our late brother.

There was present a large delegation from all Local Unions in Philadelphia, Camden and the outlying districts. The floral pieces were many and extremely beautiful. The ceremonies closed with all members present walking double file with hands clasped across the grave.

Mrs. McGuire expressed her high appreciation for the manner in which the United Brotherhood honored the memory of her beloved husband and extended her sincere thanks to the entire membership for their kindness.

Health Conditions In Steel Mills.

The United States Bureau of Mines, which has in the past been mainly interested in the reduction of deaths by accidents among men connected with the mining industries, has broadened its scope to include the health of the men, and has just issued a report on health conservation in steel mills. This report contains advice of direct value to every one of the 30,000,000 workers in the United States, and also to all employers of labor. Director Van H. Manning of the Bureau of Mines and Surgeon J. A. Watkins of the Public Health Service cooperated on the report.

"The importance of the prevention of disease among workers can be realized from the fact that the average loss of time due to illness among approximately 30,000,000 workers in the United States is nine days a year," says Surgeon Watkins. "If medical attention be estimated at $1.00 a day, and earnings at $2.00 a day, this loss amounts to nearly $880,000,000 annually.

"The statement that a man whose health is below par has a working efficiency below par should need no explanation. Aside, then, from its humanitarian aspects, the prevention of conditions productive of ill health, is a plain business proposition.

"In the past it has been customary for the attending physician of an industrial plant to confine his activities to the treatment of those injured or taken acutely ill while at work and give only a part of his time to these duties. The physician should be a whole-time employe. His duties should include medical examination and supervision of the health of the working force. Employes of experience and skill whose services are of value may be living in such unhygienic surroundings that their period of service is being rapidly cut short.

Union Bank for Frisco?

Serious consideration is being given to the question of establishing a bank to be controlled by the trades unions of San Francisco in the near future. Investigations have been made that partially justifies such a move and many of the leaders are favorable toward it.

Discussing the subject, Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher, with whom the idea originated, says: "For some time past I have been giving serious thought to the establishment of a trade union bank in San Francisco. I have talked the

matter over with a number of local labor men, state officials and a prominent banker of this city, all of whom think the plan feasible. They are unanimous in the opinion that such a bank should be established for the protection of the labor movement, particularly in times of industrial strife. I may shortly present a concrete proposition to the San Francisco Labor Cuncil.

"It is a matter of record that during the past some of the banks have been used against the unions during strikes and lockouts. Certain banks have refused to loan money to the unions, and, on the other hand, have loaned money to the enemies of labor. This has been done by banks in which some of the labor unions had deposits."

"Compulsory Arbitration" Is Slavery.

"Slavery existed only for the purpose of controlling labor. Compulsory arbitration is suggested only for the purpose of controlling labor. Wherein is there any fundamental difference?" asks Secretary Olander of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

"What is the fundamental difference between a free man and a slave? Both work, and each day may labor in the service of another. Either may have a short or a long workday, and may receive pay from the employer. Yet the free man makes progress that is impossible to the slave. What is the great difference between them?

"Is it not that the free man has the right to refuse to continue in service, that he may stop work, that he can quit his job without any fear of the law? And that the slave may not do this? That the slave is prevented by force of law? Do not all other differences between the two, the free man and the slave, grow out of this one fundamental difference?

"Compulsory arbitration denies the right to strike, and this denies the right to quit work and holds the laborer to his job against his will. Slavery, I tell you.

"But, you say, a third party is to hear the case, a decision is to be rendered and justice done to the worker.

"Don't you know, brother, that every slave State the world has ever known has had laws to 'protect' the slaves? Compulsory arbitration, the law holding the worker in the service of the employer, is a slave institution. The law decided for the man, instead of the man deciding for himself, and thus made the man a slave. To say that compulsory arbitration will not interfere with the right of the individual to quit his job is rank mockery. Forbid the individual to act with his fellows and he is helpless."

Old Age Donation Fund

"With considerable enthusiasm the delegates at the Nineteenth General Convention adopted an Old Age Donation Fund which should meet with the approval of all members of the United Brotherhood, says Editor Proctor in the current number of the "Texas Carpenter." "The day is fast coming when the members of this organization who have given the best part of their lives toward the organization's advancement and welfare of the members should be taken care of. Taking care of the old members is an easy thing to do; the small amount of money from each individual necessary to pension old members will not be missed, providing we are in sympathy with and are willing to help, and the writer believes that every member sees the importance of this Old Age Donation Fund and will vote for it."

The Plan

If you would build a house, good Sir,
I think perhaps you'd have a plan,
But when you build up character
And try to make yourself a man,
What plans have you before you start
In mind and spirit, and in heart,
Or are you drifting on and on
In hope of good results anon,
And leaving all your Soul's expanse
To chance?

—John Kendrick Bangs

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Port Arthur, Tex., L. U. 610.—As a result of our recent trade movement we have succeeded in obtaining from the contractors the following conditions which became effective September 15: A scale of 60c per hour for journeymen carpenters and 67½c per hour for foremen. Also commencing January 1, 1917, the following scale will go into effect, 62½c per hour for journeymen and 70c per hour for foremen. C. J. Rittenberry.

* * *

Sanford, Fla., L. U. 1751.—The recent trade movement instituted by this local has been successful and has resulted in an increase in the wage scale of 7½c per hour, no opposition being experienced. However, Sanford is located in the midst of a number of unorganized towns and in consequence it is feared that some difficulty may be met with in upholding the new scale.

* * *

Buffalo, N. Y. District Council.—One of the cleanest victories ever obtained by the union carpenters of Buffalo resulted from the recent strike, the contractors ultimately acceding to our demand for 55c per hour. We are still organizing in this city and have six business agents at work building up the organization. Because of non-compliance with trade rules the mill men in the Bernhardt shop were called out August 28 and at the time of writing a number of them are still on strike for 35c per hour and an eight-hour day. Chas. Hann, Secretary-Treasurer.

* * *

Waco, Tex., L. U. 622.—On October 1, the trade movement for an increase of wages was instituted by the members of this local. Same is now in effect and entirely satisfactory. The movement was intended to take effect September 1, but was postponed by agreement. E. T. Hooks, R. S.

Movements For Better Conditions

Galveston, Tex., L. U. 874 (Ship Carpenters and Caulkers).—Sanction of the General Executive Board has been sought by this local to start a trade movement for a minimum wage of $5.00 per day for eight hours work, same to take effect January 1, 1917. The present scale is $4.00 per day and has been in existence for years. J. R. Patterson, R. S.

* * *

Brenham, Tex., L. U. 1891.—As the members of this local intend to start a trade movement for an increase of wages of 50c over the present scale of $3.50 per day on November 1, on all work contracted for after October 1, all traveilng brothers are requested to stay away from Brenham until they have succeeded in adjusting matters with the contractors.

Member Defrauded

A man named J. P. Montgomery defrauded a member of L. U. 718 of Havre, Mont., out of money advanced as initiation fee and dues.

Expelled For Embezzlement

In accordance with Section 54, Article 2, of the General Constitution, J. A. Pope has been expelled from L. U. 1855 of Bryan, Tex., on the charge of embezzling funds while acting as financial secretary of that local.

L. U. 414 Outing Pleases

The second annual outing of L. U. 414 of Nanticoke, Pa., took place on August 12, at Hunlocks Creek and was a very enjoyable event, weather conditions being excellent. One hundred and two members of the local were present as were most of the home contractors. Numerous visitors and friends were also in attendance, including General Ex-

ecutive Board Member Post, members of the Wyoming Valley D. C., and a baseball team from L. U. 514 of Wilkes-Barre. Several addresses were delivered during the day. Brother Post explained the agreement between the United Mine Workers and the United Brotherhood, which gave satisfaction to members engaged in breaker work. Business Agent R. M. Williams gave a lengthy talk on "Why Members Fall In Arrears," which left an impression on his hearers. A baseball game, in the afternoon, which resulted in our administering a beating to our sister local, 514, of Wilkes-Barre, the score being 6 to 1, was a big feature of the outing. Brother Post officiated as umpire in a most satisfactory manner. Several close decisions were rendered by him in a manner which showed him to be in the expert class. Socially and financially the outing proved an undoubted success. Thanks are due General President Hutcheson for granting the request of the local by arranging for the presence of Brother Post. E. L. Kinney, R. S.

Unique Point In Compensation Law Decided

Judge McMichael of Philadelphia has ruled that the state workmen's compensation law must be interpreted broadly and that compensation must be paid to children whose fathers are killed in industrial accidents.

The case centered about a four months old babe whose father was killed six days before it was born. A workmen's compensation referee awarded benefits to the mother and to the child until it reaches the age of sixteen. Appeal was taken to the compensation board, which sustained the referee. The matter was then taken to the courts.

It was argued that when there is a widow or widower entitled to compensation, no award can be made to the children. In dismissing this argument, Judge McMichael said:

"An act of assembly of the character of the one in question should be interpreted broadly and in harmony with the aim of the act of providing support for those dependent upon a deceased employe.

"Since dependents bound by the compensation feature of the law lose all their remedies at common law, a literal construction in their favor is required. In the case at bar the child takes nothing during the running of three hundred weeks if its mother lives that long and does not marry. Can it be said that it was intended that the child thus should be excluded from the benefits of the act?

"We think the provision for the mother negatives that inquiry, because the payment made to her was based on the fact of the existence of the child. The child's right to compensation cannot be said in this way to be obliterated. It becomes merged with that of the mother, and rightly so, because she is usually the person to whom ultimately compensation due a child would naturally go."

It is stated that the decision will affect over 1,000 children and that over $2,000,000 is involved.

Printing From Non-Union Concerns

Regarding attractive advertisements appearing in the principal magazines in recent months offering liberal inducements and easy terms in order to push the sales of the "Handy Volume" issue of the Encyclopedia Britannica, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, in an official circular, calls attention to the following facts:

"The printing and binding of the "Handy Volume" issue of the Encyclopedia Britannica is done by the R. R. Donelley & Sons Co., of Chicago, and the J. F. Tapley Book Manufacturing Co. of New York. Both of these concerns have been opposed to the printing trades unions since the inauguration of the eight-hour work day in the printing industry, and have been and are now operating non-union establishments in all branches of the printing trade."

Toilers organize! Let us carry on the good work, and in a few more revolutions of the earth upon its axis we shall have a better world—a better mankind. Waiting will not accomplish it; deferring till another time will not secure it. Now is the time for the workers of America to come to the standard of their unions and to organize as thoroughly, completely and compactly as is possible. Let each worker bear in mind the words of Longfellow:

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!—Ex.

Ft. Worth Convention Pays Tribute to Deceased Brothers

IN MEMORY OF OUR BELOVED BROTHER JAMES KIRBY

Whereas, The Grim Reaper, Death, has removed from our midst, since we last met in Convention, our late beloved Brother and President, James Kirby; and,

Whereas, By his death, we have lost a devoted brother whose memory will always live in the hearts of members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and,

Whereas, We will miss his counsel, advice and instruction when dealing with future controversies of our organization; and, Therefore, Be It

Resolved, That at all future Conventions that an adjournment of one hour be allowed in honor to his memory; and, Be It Further

Resolved, That we commemorate his memory through these resolutions and that we tender to his wife the heartfelt sorrow and regret of the delegates to this Convention on the great loss they have sustained through his death; and, Be It Further

Resolved, That a special page of the official minutes of this Convention be set aside for insertion of these resolutions; and, Be It Further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed brother and a copy of the same be published in our monthly Journal, "The Carpenter."

(Signed)

EDWARD F. REAM,
WILLIAM BRIMS,
J. E. PROCTOR,
JOHN RICHTER,
WM. M. MICHAELS.

IN MEMORY OF BROTHER THOMAS GILMORE

Fort Worth, Tex., September 20, 1916.

Whereas, The delegates to this, our Nineteenth General Convention, have been cast into profound sorrow by the death of our Esteemed Brother, Thomas Gilmore; and,

Whereas, We deplore this loss, for not only has L. U. 117 of Albany lost a faithful and consistent member, but the entire Brotherhood has lost one of its most faithful and loyal supporters; and,

Whereas, That the sudden removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this organization;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved widow and relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that even as great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; Be It Further

Resolved, That a page in the proceedings of this Convention be set aside for the recording of these resolutions and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

(Signed)

EDWARD F. REAM,
WILLIAM BRIMS,
J. E. PROCTOR,
JOHN RICHTER,
WM. M. MICHAELS.

What Is Success?

What is success? To gain a share of gold?
To have one's wealth in envious accents told?
To see one's picture flaunted in the press?
Ah, there be those who label this success.

What is success? To win a little fame?
To hear a fickle world applaud your name?
To be accounted as a genius Yes,
And there be those who label this success.

But have we not another standard still
To judge a man of character and will?
Are gold and fame the only measures tried?
In all the world is there no test beside?

Ah, yes, The man who meets, with courage grim,
The daily duties that devolve on him,
The petty mean, heart-breaking cares that tire
The patient soul that never may aspire—

Howe'er so cramped the field wherein he works,
He has not failed—the man who never shirks,
The man who toils for years without a break,
And treads the path of pain for other's sake.

There are a myriad of such men today,
Who, all unnoted, walk the dolorous way—
Upon their shoulders still the cross may press,
But who will say they have not won success?
—Denis A. McCarthy, in New York Sun.

Labor is the great producer of wealth; it moves all other causes.—Webster.

Departement Francais

Assurance Compulsoire de Sante

Parlant devant le comité législatif de la législature de l'état de New York à propos d'un bill proposant une assurance compulsoire de santé pour les travailleurs, le président Gompers demanda si les hommes d'affaires, les hommes de profession, les banquiers et les manufacturiers consentiraient a laisser des agents du governement intervenir dans leurs affaires privées. Le président Gompers s'oppose avec raison à ce paternalisme qu' invoque continuellement la classe qui assume le rôle de protecteurs du travailleur. Si les travailleurs à gages désirent ces mesures diverses, il est étrange qu' elles ne viennent pas d'eux et qu' elles ne soient pas présentées par eux. L'état peut aider à la santé du travailleur à gages en faisant adopter de lois pourvoyant pour des maisons et des établissements de travail sanitaires. Les lois qui agissent contre les maladies industrielles sont aussi utiles. Ces choses peuvent aussi être surveillées par la police d'état, mais ordonner que le travailleur à gages contribuera un pourcentage de ses gages à un employé politique de l'état dans le but d'assurer sa propre santé, c'est intervenir dans la vie privée et les droits privés de l'individu. Et violà pourquoi le Président Gompers et autres champions de l'ouvrier qui prévoient les choses font sagement exception.

Arbitrage.

Le sujet se rapportant à l'arbitrage de différends dans les questions laborieuses attire l'attention publique actuellement comme résultat de la contreverse entre les chemins de fer les différentes fraternités d'employés de chemin de fer. Plus que toute question de notre histoire industrielle des temps passés le public prend un intérêt particulier au sujet qui agite actuellement les esprits. L'imminence d'une grève de chemin de fer arrêtant toutes formes de nécessités de la vie, ainsi que presque toutes les industries manufacturières, dépendantes de facilités de transport non-interrompues, met la question du service de chemin de fer, ou sa suspension, d'un intérêt intime pour tout individu qui s'arrête à y penser un peu.

Les directeurs de chemins de fer ont annoncé dans la presse, au moyen d'annonces payées et autres rapports, leur dévouement au principe de l'arbitrage, et la presse a plus ou moins critiqué l'attitude des fraternités de chemins de fer qui ont refusé l'arbitrage comme solution ou moyen de régler les différends entre les chemins de fer et les employés.

Il y a différentes sortes d'arbitrage. L'esprit qui y préside change l'aspect des choses, et il sied mal à ceux qui ont employé l'arbitrage comme moyen détourné pour empêcher le réglement de différends laborieux de verser des larmes de crocodiles quand les employés, après avoir maintes fois accepté l'arbitrage de bonne foi, et avoir acquis l'amère certitude que le patron s'en était servie pour différer les réglements, en viennent à la conclusion que cette sorte d'arbitrage ne saurait leur convenir plus longtemps.

Nous comprenons que l'expérience du passé des fraternités de chemin de fer avec l'arbitrage a été de cette nature. Nous comprenons que les différentes sortes d'arrangements d'arbitrage ont simplement servi de prétexte pour retarder; que ce qu' on a accordé d'après ces arrangements est insignifiant; se montant à cinq sous par jour dans certains cas; et que dans beaucoup de cas les réglements conclus n'ont pas été suivis immédiatement par les chemins de fer.

L'arbitrage de la onzième heure d'un patron n'est pas l'arbitrage réelle. Cela demande un esprit de bonne foi des deux côtés. Si l'on s'attend à ce que le travail

s'en tienne de bonne foi aux contrâts d'arbitrage; si l'on s'attend à ce que le travail adopte ou continue une méthode d'arbitrage, le capital doit avoir l'intelligence de comprendre qu' il a sa part du marché à accomplir; il doit accepter l'arbitrage de bonne foi et agir en conséquence.

Le capital doit faire plus encore. Il doit réaliser qu' avec l'augmentation constante des prix pour les nécessités de la vie, il devient nécessaire d'avancer les gages pour rencontrer les dépenses. Si le capital croit que le travail peut être satisfait de l'arbitrage avec des gages stationnaires, l'espérance d'une paix industrielle n'est pas fondée.

Notre propre expérience nous a montré des patrons qui paraissaient être en faveur de l'arbitrage comme moyen d'avancer leurs égoïstes projets. Nous avons eu des exemples où l'on s'est servi de tout prétexte pour retardar l'arbitrage, d'après la théorie que plus longtemps ou retardait, plus ou proloneait le temps où les nouveaux gages seraient en force. Nous avons eu l'expérience d'individus assez petits pour consentir à sacrifier tout le principe de l'expérience pour leur donner le temps d'épargner quelques piastres par un retard de quelques semaines.

Il est évident que le succès en ce qui concerne l'arbitrage exige une certaine éducation et du jugement des deux côtés pour ce qui se rapporte à la valeur réelle d'un tel plan de paix industrielle, et aux obligations imposées aux deux parties par de telles relations. Non seulement chaque côté doit consentir à arbitrer, mais ils doivent garder la lettre et l'esprit de leurs traités. Il est apparent que les directeurs de chemin de fer ont perdu jusqu' à un grand point leur droit d'arbitrage à cause de leurs pratiques rusées du passé. Comme d'autres qui ont suivi une pareille ligne de conduite, ces gens sont maintenant dans une position très-désagréable. Ils doivent ajouter une somme substantielle au régistre des gages ou dépenser un plus fort montant pour combattre la grève. Ils se plaignent du manque de capital pour l'amélioration des chemins de fer, quand ils savent bien que la direction financière corrompue a fait baisser la confiance publique. Actuellement, nous avons l'exemple d'une minorité d'actionnaires poursuivant les intérêts de la majorité d'un chemin de fer pour $162,000,000, accusant les officiers de vol. Les hommes qui font le travail sur les chemins de fer sentent bien que si on ne manipulait pas les actions par des moyens frauduleux, le revenu des chemins de fer serait suffisant; mais, que ces avancés soient viridiques ou non, les gérants et propriétaires de chemins de fer ne semblent pas avoir assez réussi dans leurs finances et statistiques pour leur permettre d'être reconnus comme infaillibles.

On a critiqué les fraternités de chemin de fer pour avoir refusé d'accepter l'arbitrage; mais un serre-frein, à la connaissance de celui qu' écrit ces lignes, rappelle le fait qu' une semaine avant que la grève ait été annouincée comme devant être déclarée, les chemins de fer publièrent des avis qu' ils refuseraient d'accepter certaines sortes de fret. Le prix des provisions augmenta immédiatement beaucoup dans les villes, et, comme le remarquait le serre-frein: "Quand je vais chez le boucher pour acheter une livre de viande, il n'offre pas d'arbitrer." L'argument de l'arbitrage n'est pas tout d'un côté, et les journaux qui critiquent les fraternités de chemin de fer parce qu' lis refusent d'acepter la sorte d'arbitrage particulier que leur offrent les directeurs de chemin de fer feront bien d'examiner toutes les phases de la question. Autrement, ils risquent qu' on les accuse d'être à la solde d'intérêts commerciaux représentés dans les différentes chambres de commerce et bureaux d'échanges, ainsi que d'autres intérêts qui s'unissent naturellement contre tous les mouvements du travailleur à gages.

L'étiquette d'union, en tant qu' organisatrice, est une puissance considérable dans le mouvement du labeur, tant au point de vue de l'économie que de l'efficacité. Par conséquent, si vous désirez voir prospérer l'unionisme et le voir

triompher, exigez l'étiquette d'union et contribuez à la marche en avant vers un avenir meilleur. Ceci n'est pas vous demander beaucoup, et pourtant on a grandement besoin de votre aide dans ce travail. Remplissez votre rôle en favorisant toutes les étiquettes d'union.

* * *

Le véritable unioniste apprend à sa femme, à sa mère, à sa famille et à ses amis à exiger et à acheter rien que des articles faits par des unions et de donner leur clientèle à des places d'union. Etes-vous un de ces véritables unionistes?

Sans organisation le labeur n'est qu'une épave que la vague pousse à son gré et qui ballotte sans but, prête à se voir engloutir dans quelque marécage jusqu' à ce que la décomposition et la destruction mettent fin à sa carrière. Sans organisation, le labeur est traité comme un esclave travaillant douze heures par semaine dans les usines et fonderies d'acier, ou dix heures et davantage dans d'autres industries pour une simple pitance et avec peu d'espoir d'une amélioration notable dans sou sort.

* * *

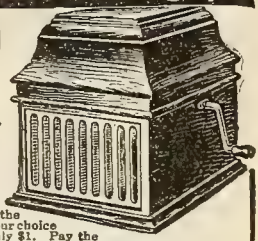
Quand le capital gagne des dividendes excessifs sur des émissions excessives d'actions et quand les actions de corporation continuent à monter comme des fusées à la Bourse, alors la presse commerciale crie à la prospérité. Quand le labeur d'union insiste pour recevoir une part modérée dans la production commune, que ce soit dans les mines ou dans les entreprises de transport, alors les corporations s'adressent à la sympathie du public, au moyen d'une campagne étendue de réclame dans la presse subventionnée et sans scrupules et ont recours à des mensonges en manipulant les chiffres et les balances d'une façon qui mystifierait un expert comptable.

* * *

Une augmentation des salaires représente une augmentation des opportunités pour vivre une vie en harmonie avec le but élevé et les aspirations du mouvement du labeur. Les unions de métiers

Mr. Edison's Wonderful Phonograph

Only $1.00 After Free Trial



Yes, you may keep this new Edison—Thomas A. Edison's great phonograph with the diamond stylus—and your choice of records, too, for only $1. Pay the balance at rate of only a few cents a day. Try the New Edison in your own home before you decide to buy. Send no money down. Entertain your friends with your favorite records.

Write Today For Our New Edison Book. Send your name and address for our new book and pictures of the New Edison phonographs. No obligations.

F. K. BABSON, *Edison Phonograph Distributors*
1788 Edison Block, Chicago, Illinois

Learn Auto Business—Sell Five Machines and Get

BIRCH CAR And the Agency In Your Territory FREE!

5-passenger—30-35 H.P.—Electric Lights & Starter

A wonder car. Write at once for full information. Find out how you can get this car. I teach you the auto business at home by simple course and give you the opportunity to make big money selling BIRCH MOTOR CARS to your friends and neighbors. Special offer now. Write quick for full information.

Ralph Birchard
Pres. Birch Motor College, Inc.
Dept. 1119
81 E. Madison Street Chicago

ont rendu possible le progrés non seulement pour les travailleurs, mais l'avancement dans beaucoup d'autres directions, moralement, socialement et intellectuellement est dû à l'existence de travailleurs organisés.

* * *

Le Dr. Benjamine Ide Wheeler, Président de l'Université de Californie, a déclaré il y a quelque temps que "une bonne éducation" était le premier pas pour le maintient d'une véritable démocratie. Il a dit en partie:

"La démocratie elle-même étrait en train de disparaître. Le peuple Américain se vante beaucoup de démocratie, mais nous retournons insensiblement vers l'aristocratie. Le referendum, l'initiative et le rappel n'assurent pas la démocratie. Quand chaque enfant de sexe masculin aura l'opportunité de s'élever et du goûter les avantages d'une bonne éducation, alors nous aurons une démocratie dont nous pourrons être fiers."

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Bericht des Komitees, das in der 19. zweijährlichen Konvention erwählt wurde, zum Zwecke die Lage in New York gründlich zu untersuchen und dieser Konvention seine Empfehlungen zu unterbreiten.

Ihr Komitee, dem die New York Trubel überwiesen wurden, einschließlich der Suspendirung des Größeren New York District Council und 61 lokale Unionen, berichtet mit Verlaub, daß allen Parteien in dieser Kontroverse volles und unparteiisches Gehör geschenkt wurde. Dies schloß die Vertreter der suspendirten Lokal-Unionen der Stadt New York ein wie folgt: E. H. Neal, Oliver Collins, James Morrisey, Benj. Fried, Alex Kelso, John Quinn und Daniel O'Connell, die folgende Zeugen vorführten: Thos. Bunting, John C. Cadien, Louis Gotthelf und Matthew Glenday. Die General-Beamten waren vertreten durch Wm. L. Hutcheson, John T. Cosgrove, Frank Duffy und T. M. Guerin, die folgende Zeugen vorführten welche die New Yorker Lokal-Unionen vertraten: Wm. S. MacMillan, Frank Glew, Matthew Gilbert, Nicholas Villacci, Robert P. Brindell und John Donovan. Beschlüsse No. 3, 9, 11, 28 und 29 wurden auch von uns berücksichtigt sowohl, als auch der Theil des General-Präsidenten Berichtes der sich mit der New Yorker Lage befaßt.

Ihr Komitee findet, daß die Instruktionen der General-Exekutiv-Behörde bezüglich der Durchführung des Streiks am 1. Mai, die von der General-Offize durch Sekretär Duffy am 20. April 1916 abgesandt wurden, dem Distrikt Council nicht bis zum 8. Mai 1916, 8 Tage nachdem der Streik ausbrach, vorgelesen wurden, und 18 Tage nachdem dieselben von der General-Offize abgesandt waren.

Beifolgend Kopie des Briefes am 20. April 1916 datirt:

Herr E. H. Neal, Sekretär,
New York Zimmerleute Distrikt Council,
142 Ost 59 Str., New York N. Y.

Werther Herr und Bruder—In einer Versammlung unserer General Exekutiv-Behörde, die am 18. April in dieser Offize abgehalten wurde, lenkte General-Präsident Hutcheson die Aufmerksamkeit der Körperschaft auf die Lage bezüglich der beabsichtigten Gewerbe-Bewegung um eine Erhöhung der Löhne in New York und Umgebung. Nach der vorsichtigsten Erwägung aller Thatsachen in dem Falle beschloß man, daß, da ein Uebereinkommen nicht vor dem 1. Mai erreicht werden könne, unsere Mitglieder nicht an den Streik gerufen werden dürfen, bis der General-Präsident eine Gelegenheit gehabt hat, durch einen Vertreter einen Ausgleich herbeizuführen.

Mit den besten Wünschen und den freundschaftlichsten Gefühlen, bin ich brüderlich Ihr

Frank Duffy, General-Sekretär.

Daß die Weigerung der Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt Council von New York diesen Ausgleich anzunehmen, ihre Suspension verursachte, da sie die Konstitution und Gesetze der Vereinigten Brüderschaft verletzten und ihre Verpflichtung brachen, der Konstitution und den Gesetzen der Vereinigten Brüderschaft zu gehorchen, und sich der Mehrheit zu fügen. Sie verletzten ihre Verpflichtungen weiter durch Auflehnung gegen gesetzlich bestehende Autorität.

Wir finden, daß schädlicher wie alles dieses für die Union-Gewerkschaftler jene Handlung der genannten suspendirten Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt Council wirkte, als sie um einen Einhaltsbefehl nachsuchten, und einen solchen auch erwirkten, gegen William L. Hutcheson individuell als Präsident der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika, ihm verbietend und ihn behindernd, sowie auch seine Vertretet, Anwälte und Diener, sie abhaltend vom Organisiren oder von Versuchen zwecks Organisation eines neuen Distrikt Council im Territorium des Größeren New York, sowie auch vom Organisiren oder von Versuchen zwecks Organisation neuer Lokal-Unionen in der Stadt New York; vom Ertheilen von Ordres oder vom Dirigiren der Mitglieder der suspendirten Lokal-Unionen, sowie vom Auflösen genannter Lokal-Unionen; von der Androhung von Strafen oder von Disziplinarverfahren gegen irgend ein Mitglied solcher Lokal-Unionen für die Aufrechterhaltung ihrer Mitgliedschaft in denselben oder, gegen irgend solche

Lokal-Union für Aufrechterhaltung ihrer Mitgliedschaft im Distrikt Council des Größeren New York und Umgegend, sowie von der Durchführung der Sektion 30 unserer General-Gesetze, wie folgt lautend:

„Falls zu irgend einer Zeit eine Lokal-Union sich zurückziehen sollte, rückständig werden, sich auflösen, suspendirt oder ausgestoßen werden sollte, müssen alle Bücher, Eigenthum, Freibrief und Gelder die von derselben oder in ihrem Namen oder zu ihren Gunsten gehalten werden, sofort per Expreß an den General-Sekretär abgesandt werden, der sie in sicheren Gewahr für die Vereinigte Brüderschaft übernimmt, als Trustee für die Zimmerleute in jener Lokalität, bis zu solcher Zeit wo sie sich wieder reorganisiren.

„Die Beamten und Mitglieder der genannten Lokal-Union werden verantwortlich gehalten für die Befolgung der obigen Sektion innerhalb 30 Tagen nach solcher Auflösung, Suspension oder Austritt, unter Strafe gerichtlich belangt zu werden und Verlust der Mitgliedschaft und Beisteuern in dieser Brüderschaft.

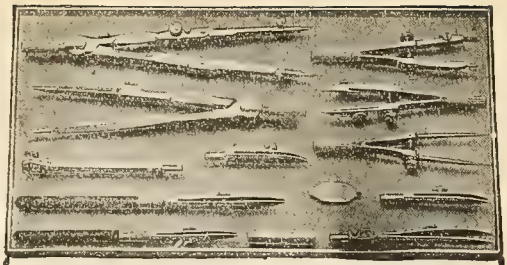
„Ein Mitglied einer rückständigen oder suspendirten Lokal-Union kann eine Klarirungs-Karte zur nächsten Lokal-Union in seiner Gegend erwirken, auf Applikation an den General-Sekretär hin, der dieselbe ausstellen soll. Solche Klarirung kann per Post an die nächste Lokal-Union gesandt werden und kann angenommen werden, ohne daß das Mitglied persönlich erscheint."

Sie können daher ersehen, daß dieser Einhaltsbefehl auf diese Konvention anwendbar ist, soweit die Gerichtsbarkeit des New Yorker Gerichtes in Betracht kommt, da derselbe die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika, ihre Beamten und Vertreter behindert, jene Dinge zu thun, innerhalb der Gerichtsbarkeit des New Yorker Gerichts, die voher Erwähnung hierin gefunden haben.

Ihr Komitee bedauert tief die Art, in der sich die suspendirten Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt Council des Größeren New York in dieser Sache betragen haben. Sie übertraten Paragraph 10 der Sektion 10 unserer Konstitution; sie befolgten die Ordres des General-Präsidenten und der General-Exekutiv-Behörde nicht; sie verletzten ihre Verpflichtungen zur Vereinigten Brüderschaft; sie brachten die Angelegenheit vor die Civil-Gerichte im Widerspruch zu den Vorschriften des Paragraph 1 der Sektion 55 unserer General-Gesetze.

Ihr Komitee empfiehl, daß die suspendirten Unionen einen neuen Freibrief der Vereinigten Brüderschaft erhalten unter den folgenden Bedingungen:

1. Daß eine Verschmelzung der mit Freibrief wieder ausgestatteten Lokal-Unionen



Imported
Drawing Instruments
Free!!

YES, I will give you this exquisite set of imported drawing instruments absolutely free and I will give you a 20 x 25 inch drawing board, a 24-inch T square, a 12-inch rule, a supply of drawing paper, 2 triangles and a French curve, pencils, erasers, thumb tacks, etc. The instruments come in a superb plush lined leather case—they are genuine working instruments and I don't think you could duplicate this outfit for less than $15. But I give it away *absolutely free* to the men who get my personal instruction.

Be a Draftsman!
Draw $125 to $175 Per Month

There is an urgent demand for skilled draftsmen. Companies are issuing calls every day for men to fill positions paying from $125.00 to $175.00 per month. I will give you just the training you need to hold one of these big jobs—right in your own home. Write now.

Chief Draftsman
Will Instruct You Personally

I am Chief Draftsman of a large and well known firm. I have been doing the highest paying expert drafting work for a quarter of a century and I know just the kind of training that is demanded from men who get the big salaries. During my spare time I will train a few ambitious men to hold big jobs, while they remain in their own homes. You will get actual work to do—practical instruction until you consider yourself competent regardless of how long it takes. Write today—now—act at once.

Pay As You Wish
I want ambitious men. Don't worry about the small charge I make for my instruction. Write today.

Send the Coupon for Big New Book
Send this coupon or a letter or a post card and get my new book. No obligations. Act now.

Chief Draftsman Dobe
Engineer's Equipment Co., Inc.
Div. 1778
Chicago, Ill.

Chief Draftsman Dobe
Engineer's Equipment Co.
Div. 1778, Chicago, Ill.

Without any obligations on me whatsoever, please mail your book "Successful Draftsmanship" and full particulars of your liberal "Personal Instruction" offer to a few students. It is understood that I am obligated in no way whatever.

Name .....

Address .....

unter der Aufsicht des General-Präsidenten stattfinde, als per Paragraph 7 der Sektion 10 unserer Konstitution; die Zahl der Unionen in New York soll fünfundzwanzig (25) nicht übersteigen, mit denen die Outside-Zimmerleute und die Mühlenangestellten in Fühlung stehen sollen, die aber in separaten Unionen verbleiben; die Outside-Leute affiliiren mit den Unionen die für Outside-Leute bestehen, und die Schneidemühlen-Leute affiliiren mit Unionen als Millmen's Unionen bekannt.

2. Diese Unionen sollen mit einem neuen Distrikt Council von New York und Umgegend affiliiren, der durch und unter Autorität der General-Exekutiv-Behörde organisirt wird, oder durch solche Vertreter, wie sie der General-Präsident bestimmen mag.

3. Daß die Unterstützungen für Mitglieder, soweit Bewilligungen aus der General-Offize in Betracht kommen, wieder aufgenommen werden und daher ununterbrochen fortgesetzt werden, nachdem die suspendirten Unionen ihre rechtmäßige finanzielle Abrechnung mit der General-Offize trafen.

4. Die Gesetze der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika treffen keine Verfügungen für die Widereinstellung suspendirter Lokal-Unionen, wie wir sie in New York bestehend vorfinden. Verbunden mit diesem Gesetze unserer Brüderschaft ist das weitere Hinderniß in Verbindung mit Neu-Verfreibriefung der Lokal-Unionen im Größeren New York, nämlich, der Einhaltsbefehl, der so viel besprochen wird hier und anderwärts. Ihr Komitee empfiehlt daher, daß der Einhaltsbefehl in allen Einzelheiten, beides, betreffs Person und Institut, verbunden oder associirt mit unserer Brüderschaft, sofort widerrufen wird zu dem Zwecke, daß die hierin gemachten Empfehlungen, deren Zweck die Wiederherstellung der Einigkeit unter den Brüdern in der Stadt New York ist, befolgt werden mögen.

Sobald die hierin gemachten Empfehlungen Ihres Komitees befolgt sind, werden die bis dahin suspendirten Mitglieder im Besitze und berechtigt sein zu allen Rechten und Privilegien dieser unserer eigenen Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika.

Achtungsvoll unterbreitet,

John A. Metz, Vorsitzer,
A. J. Howlett, Sekretär,
Chas. Hann,
W. E. Hemsell,
P. H. McCarthy.

Der Antrag, dem Berichte des Spezial-Komitees in der New Yorker Angelegenheit beizustimmen, wurde mit großer Majorität angenommen.

Protokoll der dritten vierteljährlichen Sitzung des G. E. B., 1916.

(Fortsetzung vom letzten Monat.)

New York, N. Y.—Die Herren Ludwig Sohr, Alex Kelso und John Brenzy, ein Komitee, das die suspendirten Lokal-Unionen in der Stadt New York vertrat, erschienen vor dem G. E. B. und verlangten, die Frage der Suspension der Lokal-Unionen in der Stadt New York, durch den G. P. im Mai 1916, zu erörtern. Es wurde ihnen das Vorrecht gegeben, die Lage in ihrer eigenen Art völlig zu erklären, ohne sich um Vorausgegangenes oder Hindernisse irgend welcher Art zu kümmern. Jedes Mitglied des Komitees sprach in Länge über die Frage, worauf man ihnen mittheilte, sollten sie Vorschläge zu machen haben, möchten sie dieselben der Behörde so bald wie möglich unterbreiten.

13. Juli 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Ancon, Canal-Zone, Panama. — Verlangen der L. U. 913, um Erlaubniß an den Streik zu gehen, zusammen mit den Lokal-Unionen, die mit den Metal Trades Council verbrüdert sind, einer Lohnerniedrigung sich zu widersetzen. Die Behörde gewährte das Verlangen, wie es in dem Briefe unter Datum des 3. Juli 1916 gestellt wurde.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Eine volle Abrechnung von der L. U. No. 287 über Gelder, ausgegeben für Streik-Unterstützung, während Mai und Juli 1916, wurde der Behörde unterbreitet, entgegen genommen und ad acta gelegt.

Cabo Rojo, P. R.—Eine vollständige Abrechung über Gelder für Streik-Unterstützung im Dezember 1915, lag von der L. U. No.

1455 vor. Dieselbe wurde entgegen genommen und ad acta gelegt.

Lawrence, Mass.—Eine volle Abrechnung von der L. U. No. 1092 von Lawrence, für Bewilligungen für Streik-Unterstützung während des Monats Mai 1916 geleistet, wurde entgegen genommen und ad acta gelegt.

Tucson, Ariz.—Eine vollständige Abrechnung lief ein von der L. U. No. 857, über Gelder bewilligt für Unterstützung von streikenden Männern in jener Stadt im Mai und Juni 1916. Ad acta gelegt zur späteren Nachsicht.

New York, N. Y.—Die Lage in der Stadt New York wurde dann vom G. E. B. in allen ihren Einzelheiten aufgenommen, und gebührende und vorsichtige Erwägung wurde derselben von allen Gesichtspunkten gewidmet. Das Komitee in Vertretung der suspendirten Lokal-Unionen erschien abermals vor der Behörde und unterbreitete den folgenden Vorschlag als ein Mittel die New York Angelegenheit beizulegen:

Indianapolis, 13. Juli 1916.

Herrn Frank Duffy, Sekretär,
General Exekutiv-Behörde der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika, Indianapolis, Ind.

Gruß:

Das Komitee in Vertretung der Zimmerleute vom Größeren New York unterbreitet respektvoll den folgenden Vorschlag für Ihre Erwägung:

Erstens: Daß die Exekutiv-Behörde (oder Sub-Komittee) mit dem General-Präsident sofort nach New York komme, zusammen mit der Vereinigung der Arbeitgeber und dem Komitee des Distrikt Council den unbeendeten Gewerbe-Vertrag und die Inforzirung der Referendum-Abstimmung bezüglich der Lohnerhöhung, wie sie von den Lokal-Unionen der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner des Größeren New York vorgenommen, aufzunehmen und der General-Offize zu unterbreiten.

Zweitens: Daß die suspendirten Lokal-Unionen der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner des Größeren New York sofort gutstehend gemacht werden, und daß die General-Offize den streikenden Zimmerleuten alle Unterstützung zukommen läßt, damit eine schnelle Beilegung erfolge.

Respektvoll unterbreitet,
(Gezeichnet)
Alex Kelso,
Ludwig Sohr,
John Brenzy,
Komitee.

Hierauf wurde die Lage in New York mit dem Komitee besprochen. Die Behörde entschied, daß man den Vorschlag des Komitees

What Will This House Cost?

Could you **estimate** the cost of this building?
Could you **draw the plans** for this building?
Could you **superintend its construction?**
Could you **take the contract** for this building?

Successful Men Don't Guess—They Know!

To succeed in any branch of the building business you must have a complete knowledge of plans and specifications. You must be able to estimate closely the cost of material and labor. Guessing won't do—you must *know*. This knowledge is what makes successful *foremen, superintendents and general contractors*. This knowledge means money--thousands of dollars--to any builder--to you!

Learn at Home *Your spare time is enough* to master these subjects by our new, easy, quick method. The same expert Instructors who are so successful with hundreds of men in our Day and Evening Classes will guide you to a larger success. These instructors are among Chicago's leading Architects, Engineers, Estimators and Contractors. *They* prepare your instruction matter: *they* examine and approve your work. *They* are themselves in charge of real work--big work--and know exactly the training you need!

A Practical Course For

Carpenters

Foremen, Superintendents, Contractors and all other men in Building Lines

Plan Reading, Estimating,

Architectural Drawing, Contracting, Etc.

Any man in the building lines can save many times the cost of this course on one job alone

This elegant $15 outfit and all the blue print plans furnished FREE with instructions in Plan Reading, Estimating and Drawing.

Mark "X" opposite work in which you are interested. Without obligation on you we will send full information.

☐ Architectural Drafting	☐ Building Superintendence
☐ Builders' Course	☐ Structural Steel Drafting
☐ Estimating 1070	☐ Sheet Metal Drafting
☐ Plan Reading	☐ Reinforced Concrete
☐ House Planing	☐ Machine Drafting
☐ General Contracting	☐ Surveying

Name .....

Address .....

Town ..... State .....

College or Home Study Course .....

Chicago Technical College

1070 Lake View Building, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

nicht annehmen könne, und unterbreitete die folgende Lösung der Kontroverse:

Indianapolis, 13. Juli 1916.

Zum Zwecke, die jetzt in der Stadt New York, N. Y., bestehenden Schwierigkeiten beizulegen, macht die General Exekutiv-Behörde, jetzt in Sitzung, den folgenden Vorschlag:

Erstens: Daß, da die Gesetze der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika keine Wiedereinsetzung von Lokal-Unionen vorsehen, und, da der Einhaltsbefehl, jetzt in New York in Kraft, es behindert Lokal-Unionen Freibriefe zu verleihen, muß der genannte Einhaltsbefehl-Fall erst widerrufen werden, ehe Freibriefe verliehen werden können.

Zweitens: Daß der Abschluß, den General-Präsident Hutcheson, erster General Vize-Präsident Cosgrove und Behörde-Mitglied Guerin mit den Arbeitgebern trafen, von den suspendirten Lokal-Unionen in der Stadt New York angenommen werde; der genannte Abschluß sichert für die Outside-Leute und für die in Calamine-, Schreiner- und Zimmerleute-Werkstätten angestellten Männer eine Lohnerhöhung von 25c pro Tag, und eine weitere Erhöhung von 25c pro Tag am 1. September 1916. Die suspendirten Lokal-Unionen sollen dann ihre Freibriefe unter den bisherigen Nummern in der V. B. wiedererhalten, ohne daß der Stand ihrer Mitglieder beeinträchtigt werde.

Drittens: Wenn der Anschluß durch die genannten Beamten mit den Arbeitgebern angenommen ist, und die General Exekutiv-Behörde so benachrichtigt wurde, wird ein Komitee der Behörde mit General-Präsident Hutcheson nach New York reisen, zum Zwecke die Lokalen-Beamten zu unterstützen, ein vollständiges und detaillirtes Arbeitsübereinkommen aufzusetzen.

Viertens: Die Verschmelzung der neu mit Freibriefen versehenen Lokal-Unionen soll unter der Aufsicht des General-Präsidenten als per Paragraph 8, Sektion 10 unserer Konstitution geschehen, so daß die Zahl der Unionen in der Stadt New York vierzig (40) nicht überschreitet.

Fünftens: Diese Unionen werden mit dem Distrikt Council von New York und Umgegend affiliiren, der während des Monats Mai 1916 organisirt und mit Freibrief versehen wurde.

Frank Duffy,

General Exekutiv-Behörde, Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika.

14. Juli 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Pocatello, Idaho.—Der G. S. unterbreitete der Behörde Information, die von der Lokal-Union No. 1258 eingesandt war, dahinlautend, daß die gewerbliche Bewegung in Pocatello zufriedenstellend erledigt wurde.

Boston, Mass.—Auf Information hin, die der D. C. von Boston unterbreitete, bewilligte die Behörde die Summe von $2000, zur weiteren Unterstützung der durch den Lockout betroffenen Männer.

Middlesex, Mass.—Information lief vom D. C. ein, dahinlautend, daß gewisse Militärleute in jedem Distrikte seit dem 1. Juni ausgeschlossen wurden. Die Behörde bewilligte zur Unterstützung dieser Leute die Summe von $300.

Newton, Mass.—Der D. C. von Newton unterbreitete der G. O. ausführliche Information bezüglich eines in jener Lokalität bestehenden Lockout. Die Information wurde erwägt von der Behörde, worauf die Summe von $200 angewiesen wurde zur Unterstützung der betroffenen Leute.

Lewiston, Me.—Ein Bericht lief ein vom Joint District Council von Lewiston und Umgegend bezüglich des Fortschrittes des in jener Stadt bestehenden Streikes zur Unterstützung einer Gewerbebewegung für einen Minimallohn von 45c pro Stunde. Die Behörde bewilligt die Summe von $84 zur Unterstützung der betroffenen Leute.

14. Juli 1916.

New York, N. Y.—Appell von Herrn J. A. Sharp aus Brooklyn von der Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters in Nichtbewilligung des Anspruches auf Beerdigungs-Beisteuer im Todesfalle seines Bruder, Francis W. Sharp, zur Zeit des Todes ein Mitglied der suspendirten L. U. No. 464 der Stadt New York. Die Entscheidung des G. S. wurde bestätigt, auf die in derselben angegebenen Gründe hin, nämlich, daß Francis Sharp gesetzlich ein suspendirtes Mitglied unserer Brüderschaft sei, das im September 1914 eine Summe größer wie sechs Monate Beitrag schuldete. Der Appell wurde fallen gelassen.

New York, N. Y.—Appell von Frau Ida Bull von der Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters im Anspruch auf Beerdigungs-Beisteuer beim Tode ihres Vaters, James Davis, verstorbenes Mitglied der suspendirten L. U. No. 326 der Stadt New

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, F. H. Knollman, 1325 W. Alameda ave., Denver, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, A. N. Despain, 1212 Grant Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis. Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st. Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 400 B ave., West Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, W. B. James, 609 North Fifth st., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer John C. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Fred C. Zink, 1825 N. Payson st., Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts—President, John Morgan, 30 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.; secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Michigan—President, Garrit Verburg, 7 Oakes st., Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st. E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City,

New York—President, T. Gilmore, 182 Sheridan ave., Albany, N. Y.; secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal st., Youngstown, O.; secretary-treasurer John W. Beam, 506 Adam st., Toledo, O.

Oklahoma—President, W. T. Maxwell, secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, M. Bell, 29 Alymer st., Windsor, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Tenison Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can., secretary-treasurer, O. Proulx, 301 St. Dominique st. Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

MODERN AMERICAN HOMES

FREE Plan Book

IT contains plans and specifications for 168 different structures. 224 pages, 9½ by 12¾ inches and 426 illustrations. *And we will give it away absolutely free* to every purchaser of the

New Edition Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building

It covers everything in architecture, carpentry and building. It includes wood, stone, steel and re-enforced construction, estimating and contracting. *The work of over 40 experts.* Ten volumes bound in half-back Morocco, gold stamped and contains 4,760 7x10-inch pages, 4,000 illustrations.

Read Them Seven Days

Use them for seven full days, then decide if you can afford to be without them. Then either send them back at our expense, or send us $2.00, and then

50 Cents a Week

Only $2.00 a month. *And they are sent to you prepaid.*

Consulting Service FREE

We also give a year's consulting membership in the American Technical Society absolutely free with each set.

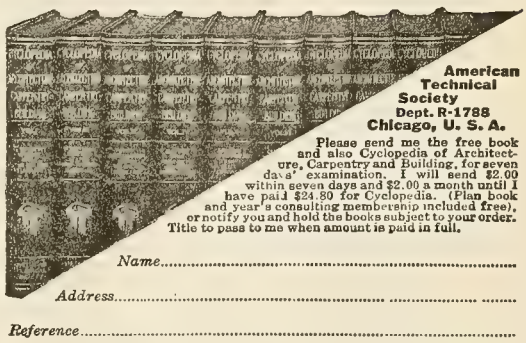
Partial Table of Contents

Mechanical, free-hand, prospective and architectural drawing, strength of materials, masonry, re-enforced concrete, carpentry, stair building, hardware, steel construction, roof trusses, practical problems, excavating, contracts, specifications, building law, sanitation, sheet metal work, electric wiring and lighting.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Do not send us a penny. Just put your name and address on the coupon and we will send you the complete set, along with the free plan book fully prepaid.

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, Dept. R-1788, Chicago, U. S. A.



American Technical Society
Dept. R-1788
Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send me the free book and also Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building, for seven days' examination. I will send $2.00 within seven days and $2.00 a month until I have paid $24.80 for Cyclopedia. (Plan book and year's consulting membership included free), or notify you and hold the books subject to your order. Title to pass to me when amount is paid in full.

Name.....

Address.....

Reference.....

Why are **The Taintor Positive Saw Sets** the Standard? It's no mystery. They are **practical** tools for **practical** men. Have you a **Taintor** in **your** tool box?

Sold by leading hardware dealers. Send for book "Care of Saws." Free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. CO., 95 Reade St., New York.

Trade Mark

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

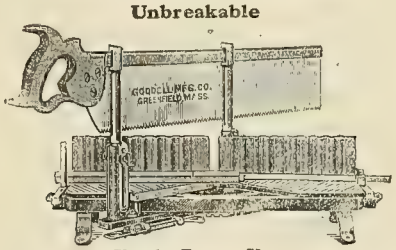
"Union Made, Stamped with the Union Label."

"I was skeptical regarding your claims for "Mephisto" bits until the other day I bought a 6-16 inch "Mephisto" bit and bored six holes through a door lined with No. 26 gauge galvanized iron. To my surprise it did not hurt the bit, and no one could buy this "Mephisto" bit from me if I could not get another one, for it is the best bit I have ever used. Every carpenter in the United States would buy it if he knew how good it was. Yours truly,

REUBEN CARLETON, 409 High St., Dedham, Mass.

GOODELL PRATT
1500 GOOD TOOLS

ALL-STEEL MITRE BOX
Unbreakable



Circular Free to You

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY
Toolsmiths
Greenfield, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Come to Detroit
The Automobile Center and
LEARN THE AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS
Detroit trained men get preference and jobs quickly. Think what it means to learn in the Michigan State Auto School. Factories endorse our School, glad to employ our graduates or offer them territory. Men are needed everywhere as testers, repair men, chauffeurs and garage men. Hundreds of our graduates start in business for themselves.
Earn $75 to $300 a Month
We teach you to handle any auto proposition. Students actually build cars from start to finish, getting factory training in assembling, block-testing, road testing, everything. Special complete course in Oxy-Acetylene brazing, welding and cutting, separate from regular course. All leading types of starting, lighting and ignition systems in operation. Six-cylinder Lozier, eight-cylinder King used for road instruction. We have Chalmers "6-30" chassis with 3400 r.p.m. motor, a 1917 Dexter-6 and Overland; Delco System, used in Buick, Hudson, Packard Twin-6, 1917-Willys-Knight complete chassis.
Detroit is Place to Learn—Start Any Time
44 auto factories in Detroit and 140 parts factories. We operate Westinghouse, Autolite, Bijur Service Stations. Students get actual experience in handling all kinds of electrical auto equipment. We have just installed a Sprague Electric Dynamometer for block-testing purposes for students' use. School open all the year. You graduate in from 10 to 12 weeks. Enter classes any time, any day. Three classes daily: morning, afternoon and evening. Auto factories call for men constantly to fill permanent places.
AUTO FACTORY CO-OPERATION
We have arrangements with the Auto factories to put them in touch with men who intend going into business for themselves. The factories are looking for trained men to represent them. Come here and start right; get the information first-handed; don't wait.
BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT
33,000 sq. ft. of additional floor space, thousands of dollars worth of new equipment, plenty of room for students to work in our new building at 687-89-91 Woodward Ave. Our school has grown by leaps and bounds, students come from all over the world. Graduates have started in business for themselves; others have accepted good jobs both in Detroit and over the country. We are constantly adding new equipment.
Act Quickly—Now—Don't Wait
Get full particulars, "Auto School News" and New Catalog, both absolutely free, or better still, jump on the train, as hundreds have done, and come to Detroit, the "Heart of the Automobile Industry," and learn right.
MICHIGAN STATE AUTO SCHOOL
The Old Reliable School. A. G. Zeller, Pres.
687-89-91 Woodward Ave., 11-19 Selden Ave.
8811 Auto Bldg., DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.
Money Back Guarantee
We guarantee to qualify you in a short time for a position as chauffeur, repair man, salesman, tester, demonstrator, garage man or automobile dealer paying from $75 to $300 monthly or refund your money.
DETROIT
THE HEART OF THE AUTO INDUSTRY
MICHIGAN STATE AUTO SCHOOL
THE AUTOMOBILE CENTER OF THE WORLD
44 AUTOMOBILE FACTORIES
140 ACCESSORY FACTORIES

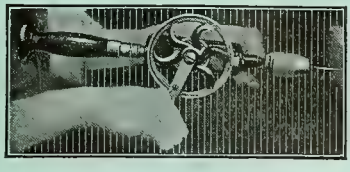
New Roll Shingles Will Boom Roofing Business

There are a number of home owners who never heretofore would think of using roll roofing to cover their homes because they felt that the artistic value of a roll roofing was practical negligible. It is of uncommon interest, then, to this class of roofing users to know that a truly beautiful, dependably made roll roofing is now obtainable in the new Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingle patented and exclusively manufactured by the Heppes Company, Chicago.

This new Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingle is really a regular full size 32-inch wide roll of individual asphalt shingles. It gives all the beautiful appearance of a high-grade asphalt shingle roof, combined with the economy of roll roofing inasmuch as the asphalt shingle effect is obtained with no greater labor cost than with roll roofing.

It is unusually advantageous to the industry in general that this new Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingle has been put on the market just at this time when the roofing season is opening in earnest, and thousands of new jobs are being let. The roofing contractor or dealer has only to describe this new Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingle to his customers, in order for them to recognize its advantages and to place orders for its use.

Anyone interested in obtaining more complete information about this new Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingle, together with prices and samples, can secure all the details by simply addressing the Heppes Company, Fillmore & Kilbourne Ave., Chicago.



AN ALL-PURPOSE TOOL

Many carpenters want one drill that will do large or small drillings as the case may be.

MILLERS FALLS
HAND DRILL No. 980

fills just this need. Three-jaw chuck takes round shanks up to ⅜-inch, large mushroom head just fits hand and makes it useable as a breast drill. Speed instantly changeable by turning knurled ring — cut gears — pinions enclosed. Ball thrust bearing.
Mechanic's Handbook containing much valuable mechanical information, never before printed, also pocket catalog — free on request.

Millers Falls Co.,
"Toolmaker to the Master Mechanic"
Millers Falls, Mass.
N. Y. Office, 28 Warren St.

Morrill Sawsets

make saws run easy and cut clean. That's why they have been the standard for almost forty years.

Send 5 cents in stamps or coin for a copy of "Saw Points," showing you how to joint, set and file saws.

TRADE APEX MARK

Chas. Morrill
93 Walker Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

There's Just ONE Flooring
That Combines
Beauty and Durability

When you *floor a building* with OAK FLOORING you can rest assured that you have done a distinct service that will always reflect to your own credit.

For bungalows and moderate cost houses three-eighths-inch OAK FLOORING—Clear Plain or Select Plain—is the *ideal flooring,* because it is very economical in cost and when laid has all the appearance of thirteen-sixteenths-inch OAK FLOORING.

Three-eighths-inch OAK FLOORING is very adaptable for covering old pine floors in old houses as well as in new houses over cheap sub-floors.

OAK FLOORING can be laid by *any carpenter* or handy man successfully, and during the slack season it makes a very *profitable line* for any carpenter.

All reputable lumber dealers sell OAK FLOORING. Write for booklet, "America's Best Flooring."

Oak Flooring Service Bureau
1357 Conway Building Chicago, Illinois

My Magazine FREE For Six Months

INVESTING FOR PROFIT

Send me your name and address right NOW and I will send you INVESTING FOR PROFIT magazine *absolutely free* for six months. It tells how to get the utmost earnings from your money—how to tell good investments—how to pick the most profitable of sound investments. It reveals how capitalists make $1,000 grow to $22,000—in fact gives you the vital investing information that should enable you to *make your money grow proportionately.* I have decided this month to give 500 six-months subscriptions to INVESTING FOR PROFIT *free.* Every copy

WORTH AT LEAST $10.00

to every investor—perhaps a fortune. Send your name and address now, mention this paper and get a *free* introductory subscription. Conditions may prevent repeating this offer. Better take it now. You'll be willing to pay 10c a copy after you have read it six months.

H. L. Barber, Pub., R. 519, 30 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Delivered TO YOU Free

5-Pass., 28 H.P. Electric Starting.

Write Today for full details of my wonderful offer. Get the agency for the Bush Car in your territory. Ride in a Bush Car. Pay for it out of your commissions on sales. Driving agents wanted in every community. Get Big 48-page Catalog. No obligation. Write to

J. H. BUSH, Pres., Dept. 11-EF, Bush Motor Co., Bush Temple, Chicago

When Writing to Our Advertisers Kindly Mention "The Carpenter"

The Reflections on a Good Saw

are lasting and pleasant. When your Saw cuts true to the line—when it sings through its work, rapidly—when its cutting edges hold for days and weeks without re-fitting—then you realize the pleasures of a really good Saw.

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

are thoroughly good Saws. The high quality of SILVER STEEL permits it to take a uniform hard, tough temper. The exclusive process of Tempering prevents hard and soft spots. It files readily and takes a keen, sharp cutting edge and holds it. TAPER GROUND—it runs easiest with least set.

The Easiest Running, Fastest Cutting Saws in the World

OUR FREE OFFER: Upon receipt of ten cents to pay postage, we will forward free of charge a splendid nail apron, our 32-page book called "SAW SENSE" on Saws and Saw Tools and our Time Book with table for figuring wages.

E. C. Atkins & Company, Inc.

Indianapolis, Indiana

The Carpenter

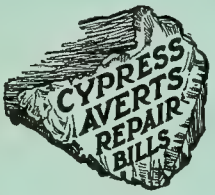
"Still Achieving, Still Pursuing," the Labor Movement Looks Serenely to the Future, Hoping for Greater Measures of Social Justice to the Toiling Millions.

DECEMBER, 1916

"The best wood for the owner to use *is the best wood for you to recommend*"

FOR ALL OF ITS PROPER USES..

CYPRESS



"The Wood Eternal"

IS "THE LUMBER BUYERS' REAL INSURANCE" AND "THE

SAFE RELIANCE

OF THOSE WHO SPECIFY FOR OWNERS WHO RELY ON THEM"

Cypress' quality of ***Rot-resistance***—under the hardest climatic or soil conditions—easily, by itself, justifies the particularly devoted faith of those who know it best. Add to that trait its easy-working qualities—its "affection for good paint and stain" (and consequently good behavior under them)—and ***then add the fact of its singular beauty of grain for Interior Trim***—its "eternal" quality under wetness even when unprotected by paint, as in greenhouses, all sorts of kitchen equipment, washing machines, etc., and it is not hard to understand the reason

Why the Most Up-to-Date Carpenters and Builders

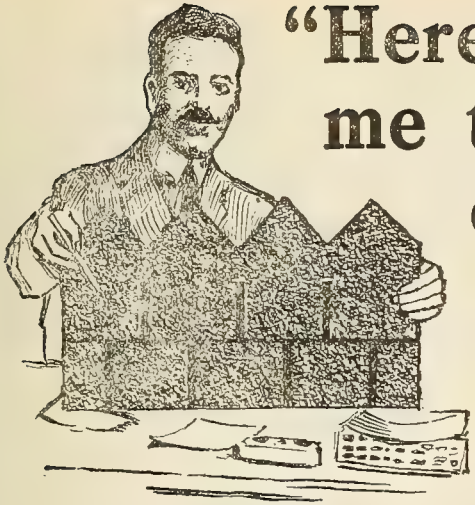
are not only "chiming in" with their most intelligent customers who have learned about Cypress, but also are ***educating all*** of their customers about the many ***(but not universal)*** merits of Cypress, "the Wood Eternal." We recommend it only where best.

If you will generously write our "Carpenters' and Contractors' Department" we shall be happy to give you all the facts there are.

Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Ass'n

1252 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, Louisiana
1252 Heard Nat'l Bank Building, Jacksonville, Florida

"The best wood for the owner to use *is the best wood for you to recommend*"

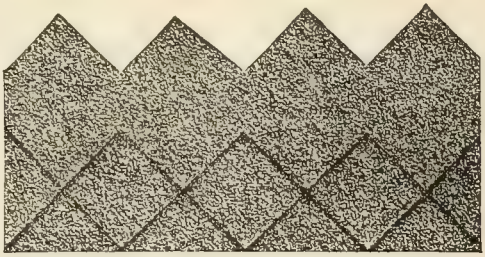


"Here's what won me that roofing contract"

"IT WAS a fat job—but I couldn't figure out how to underbid the other fellow. Then I learned about FLEX-A-TILE Slab Shingles, and the saving in labor, freight and nails they claimed. Tried them —and found it was TRUE! A Slab of FOUR FLEX-A-TILE Shingles could actually be laid in the same time as ONE ordinary shingle. They were SELF-SPACING. They used only five nails instead of eight. I made a lower bid—and got the contract, thanks to

FLEX-A-TILE
Asphalt Slab Shingles

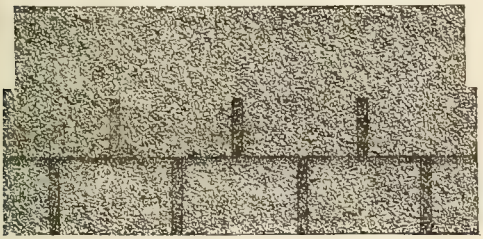
The name FLEX-A-TILE stands for the best quality Asphalt Roofing produced—and that means the best of *all* roofings for durability, beauty and economy. FLEX-A-TILE Slab Shingles are a better buy for the client; cost less than a wood-shingle roof. They are a better choice for the contractor; save him time and money on the job, and stand as a lasting advertisement of his work.



FLEX-A-TILE Diamond Point Slab, laid in American Diamond Style

FLEX-A-TILE Shingles are made to *endure,* of thick wool felt, saturated in twice its weight of the highest-grade asphalt, coated with rubbery gilsonite and surfaced with crushed slate or granite, under tons of pressure.

Three styles of FLEX-A-TILE Slabs are made, in either rich red or deep green, allowing of many beautiful and varied effects in laying. The colors, being the natural stone colors, only grow richer with age.



FLEX-A-TILE Style 4 Slab laid in American Shingle Style

Write For a Sample

with prices and complete information on FLEX-A-TILE Slab, Roll, or Individual Shingles. Mention your business; we may be able to furnish many helpful facts. *Agencies open in some territories. Write for our offer.*

The Heppes Company

Dept. L-1049 Kilbourne Avenue Chicago, Illinois

Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingle Utility Board No-Tar Asphalt Paint Other Guaranteed Heppes Products

You don't buy a saw often--- get the best

You use your saws daily, week in and week out. If they are fine tools they are a source of constant satisfaction and pleasure. Likewise they may be a perpetual annoyance. You owe yourself and your skill as a mechanic, the best you can get. We think

DISSTON SAWS

are the best made. The majority of saw users think as we do. If you have used them you are of the same opinion. But if you haven't, make it a point to get a Disston next time. Learn for yourself why they enjoy the world's greatest demand. It's all in the quality, workmanship, material, design. Write for our Hand Saw Booklet.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

All communications regarding advertising space in The Carpenter should be addressed to John Morrison, advertising manager, 25 Third Avenue, New York City.

Volume XXXVI—No. 12 Established in 1881 INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1916 One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

Just Two Kinds of People

There are two kinds of people on earth today;
Just two kinds of people, no more, I say.
Not the sinner and saint, for 'tis well understood
The good are half bad and the bad are half good.

Not the rich and the poor, for, to count a man's wealth,
You must first know the state of his conscience and health;
Not the humble and proud, for, in life's little span,
Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man.

Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying years
Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears.
No, the two kinds of people on earth that I mean
Are the people who lift and the people who lean.

Wherever you go you will find the world's masses
Are always divided in just these two classes;
And, oddly, enough, you will find, too, I ween,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.

In which class are you? Are you easing the load
Of overtaxed lifters who toil down the road?
Or are you a leaner, who lets others bear
Your portion of labor and worry and care?

Henry P. Lyman-Wheaton.

The Carpenter

THE ONLY PREPAREDNESS WORTH WHILE

(By Frank P. Walsh, Chairman Industrial Relations Committee.)

THE embattled farmers at Concord and at Lexington fired the shots heard 'round the world because they were defending a land that was theirs. Men must have a stake in their country to love it, and fight for it and work for it, as they love and fight and work for their homes.

Preparedness for war is only a symbol of that infinitely greater thing, preparedness for peace built on justice and social welfare. The great foe of industrial justice and social welfare is monopoly,—monopoly of land, monopoly of natural resources, monopoly of the power to control other men's lives. The great evil in the monopoly of land is shown in the sinister increase of tenant farmers and landless men in the cities, who would be farmers if they could. The monopoly of natural resources other than of land is shown in the brutally low wages paid to those who dig coal in the bottom of the mine for the enrichment of those who take the profit at the top of the mine. It is shown in the concentration of farming lands, of mineral lands, of oil lands and of water power in the hands of giant corporations, in the hands of an exploiting class of speculators, bankers and concession grabbers.

The investigation of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations proved and the report so stated, that a chief source of unemployment is "the denial of access to land and natural resources, even when they are unused and unproductive, except at a price and under conditions which are practically prohibitive."

Every man who is denied access to land that is his own, and that means every tenant farmer, is an actual or possible competitor for the job of every mechanic, of every clerical man; he swells the numbers of those who have given the exploiters of labor the tremendous advantage of having at their gates and at their docks two men for every job. Throughout the United States there is scarcely more than one-half of the largely cultivable land that is cultivated, yet nearly all of it is held in great and growing estates. Even in such states as Missouri twenty million acres of the total of forty-five million acres is held out of use, held for advance in price and without giving any man who wants to work it a chance to work it.

It is only a little over a quarter of a century ago that the state of Oklahoma was opened to settlement, yet in that new state of virgin resources, with almost limitless possibilities of food and wealth production, the evils of our modern system of monopoly and poverty have brought this condition that 58 per cent. of all the farms in that state are worked by tenant farmers, men who have no stake in the land, men who if guns were placed in their hands would be "embattled" to protect somebody else's altars and fires—would fight, in short, as they now must work, for the benefit of others who exploit them and master them. In that state of Oklahoma, where still there are Indians almost in excess of any other numbers of the population, men who recall the primitive, communal conditions of all the land—in that state there are now many, many thousands of white men and women and children eager to work, yet having less stake in the country, less chance to get a decent living for themselves from that rich and bounteous land than the red Indians had who had no benefits and implements of civilization.

This land will not be prepared, will not be founded on the solid national rock of prosperity and patriotism, until every man who is willing and capable can have two alternatives: First, the alternative of working at a job or working on the land, and second, the alternative of loafing or working on the land. If a policeman should find a man habitually loafing on a bench in Washington square, say, and this man might go out and work

twenty acres of land, then a police system which would put that man under some restriction for vagrancy might be a good system, it might,—but I am not sure that the right to loaf, if one finds his happiness in loafing, is not an inalienable right; but I say a system that puts a man in jail as a vagrant and a loafer when he can't get to the land to work, and when he can't get a job, is an outrage on any conception of fair and sane social order.

A good deal is being said now about enforcement of vagrancy laws. The first thing to be done is to define "vagrant" and "vagabond." Under present definitions I am as much a vagrant and a vagabond as anybody—I won't work eight hours a day—I think it is too long. I won't work at all, except at a price which I shall fix privately with my client. I want days off of my own election. I am cunning enough to do these things and not be arrested, but these things I do are vagrancy when done by men less cunning than I.

As to natural resources other than the resource of tillable land, it is absolutely wrong that the coal deposits of this country should be in the hands of private owners whose desire for profits induces them not only to hold and beat down wages of the workers to starvation limits, but induces them to resort to brutal intimidation, to corruption of government and governmental officials, and to the meanest thievery, bribery and graft to add to their profits. This is a matter of serious consequences to this generation and future generations, that the natural wealth of the country, the fuel of the country on which all industry depends, should be controlled not for the public welfare, but for all that is antagonistic to the public welfare.

Those who now own the coal deposits and the oil deposits develop only so much of that natural wealth as will enable them by a scarcity of supply, to keep up the price and to keep other men from taking this God-given wealth for the God-created needs of man. These same people and their monopolistic allies are now reaching for the water power and claiming all these bounties of nature, as the late President Baer of the Reading Railway claimed the anthracite wealth of Pennsylvania "as the vice-regents of God."

The governmental expenses of the United States, national, state and local, are in round numbers three billions of dollars a year. Only just about one-quarter of this is now collected through land value taxes and taxes on incomes and inheritances. The rest is all taken from the poor, or laid with the still greater burdens of interest and profits, upon the over-burdened backs of the workers. Yet it is estimated by the best economists that every year at least six billions of property income are taken out of the fruits of labor in the United States. In every year one-half of all that property income would pay all the expenses of government.

Even if monopoly were benevolent, it would be intolerable in a free land and would be obstructive of all real preparedness. But it is never benevolent, it is never capable, it is always stupid, it is always wasteful. It has no vision. Monopoly is the same "yesterday, today and forever." It never invented a new process in business or enterprise. It never had any other idea than the stupid idea of taking wealth for the few and powerful out of the wages of the many and powerless.

Did you ever see big business combine to lessen or keep down telegraph tolls or railroad rates or anything except wages? The miners' unions have forced a raise of $80,000,000 in wages in three years in this country. Where would that sum have gone, were it not for the powerful unions? We never will have justice in this country until all laborers have the right and power to say what they will work for—just as the miners have done in a limited way.

This country will be really prepared when its land for production, when its industries for manufacture, when its highways for transportation and its natural deposits of natural resources are worked or controlled or are of access to all the men and women of the nation.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

(Address of Hon. Wm. B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor At the A. F. of L. Convention in Baltimore, November 13, 1916.)

MR. Chairman and Fellow Trade Unionists: I have not come here this morning for the purpose of making a speech. I am very much in the position that Granny Murray was in my little home mining town of Blossburg, Pa., a great many years ago, when her son Jack went out one evening and shortly afterward Granny was informed that he was engaged in a fistic encounter with several young men down the street. She was excited at the news, and immediately grabbed a broom and started for the scene of the conflict. Her neighbors endeavored to hold her back, saying: "Granny, there is no use of you going down there; you cannot help Jack out any." She said: "Let me go! Let me go! I can at least show what side I am on." And I am here today, not to make a speech, but for the purpose of showing which side I am on.

The allegations has frequently been made that trade unionists are selfish; that they are seeking to promote their own welfare, to advance their own interests to the exclusion of those who are unorganized; yet everyone who has observed and studied the trade union movement of our own times, and of the times gone by, knows that the most altruistic movement the world has ever produced is the trade union movement.

Reference has been made to the splendid legislative measures that have been enacted in the state of Maryland, in other states and in our Federal government. Everyone familiar with the fact knows that legislatures are not prone to act on humanitarian legislation, on legislation for the promotion of the welfare of the great mass unless there is some pressure at home to cause them to act. With an unorganized body of workers at home, with the workers acting only as individuals, they are ineffective in bringing that pressure to bear upon legislatures which is essential in order to secure the humanitarian legislation necessary for the welfare of our people. It has been only by virtue of the association together of numbers of the workers in organization and the concentrated pressure that organization has enabled them to exercise, that we have been able to secure remedial legislation in the state of Maryland, in the other states and from our Federal Congress.

The remedial legislation we have secured was secured as a direct result of organized wage workers' efforts and when it is brought about the non-union man—nay, the man we speak of not simply as a non-union man but the man who deserts and betrays the union movement, that we speak of as a "scab"—secures the benefit of the legislation as well. And what more altruistic movement could we have than the movement that hands out improvement to its enemies?

The probability is that I would not be here on this platform today, but I might be one of the delegates from my trade union were it not for the fact that the organized labor movement, after nearly fifty years' agitation succeeded in securing the creation of a Department of Labor. Away back in 1865 the old National Union, in existence at that time, at a convention in Louisville, Ky., declared for a Department of labor. We had numerous other departments; almost every other factor in our country was represented in the councils of the president of the United States, but labor was unrepresented.

We had our foreign affairs represented by the Department of State, our financial affairs represented by the Treasury Department, our legal affairs represented by the Department of Justice, our military affairs by the Department of War and the Department of the Navy, our transportation, of intelligence, and to some extent of freight, by the Post-office Department, our educational facilities and our interior development by

the Department of the Interior, our agricultural interests by the Department of Agriculture, our commercial interests by the Department of Commerce; but that great body of our citizenship comprising more than one-half of the workers of our country was unrepresented in the councils of the president of the United States.

In 1865 the old National Union declared for the establishment of such a department, and after nearly twenty years' agitation in the early part of the eighties a Department of Labor was created. The Department of Labor at that time created had a commissioner as its executive head. There are many people who imagine that somewhere in our Constitution or in our statutory laws a body has been created known as the Cabinet of the President of the United States. No such body exists by virtue of any written law, constitutional or otherwise; it is in existence purely by virtue of the fact that the first president of the United States called into his councils the heads of the five departments then in existence. From that precedent the cabinet was established, and it had been further established that no one would be called into the councils of the president as an executive adviser who did not hold the status of the secretary of a department. When a Department of Labor was created in the early eighties, with a commissioner as its head, organized labor believed the commissioner would be called into the councils, while the president took the opposite ground—that he had not the status that entitled him to go into the councils.

The labor movement continued to agitate for a change in the status of the commissioner to a secretary, but instead of getting that change, some ten years later a new department was created, a Department of Commerce and Labor, with a secretary at its head. The organized workers at that time believed that with a Department of Commerce and Labor created it would be only a question of time—and a very short time—until the labor end of it would be the tail of the dog—and a very small tail at that. Their belief in the matter was warranted. The Department of Commerce and Labor became in reality a Department of Commerce, and the agitation still continued until 1913, when another new department was created, the Department of Labor, with a secretary at its head, a secretary having the status that gave him the opportunity of being called into the councils of the president of the United States.

In creating the new department four bureaus were attached to it. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, as a matter of course, everybody recognizes properly belongs to the Department of Labor, although its title is a misnomer. It is not purely a bureau of labor statistics; it is more properly a bureau of labor information. The Bureau of Immigration was also attached to the new department, and there are many who wonder why a bureau of immigration should be attached to the Department of Labor. There are many people coming to our country who are not laborers, but the great bulk are laborers.

Prior to the opening of the great war now going on in Europe we had coming into our country approximately 1,200,000 aliens annually. Most of those who came were people who had on the other side sold all of their little belongings and turned them into cash in order to raise sufficient funds to come to this country. When they came here they were not in a position to engage in the professions, not in a position to engage in business enterprises for themselves, not in a position to go out on our land and cultivate it. In the first place, they had not the means to acquire the land; in the second place they had not the means to equip themselves to cultivate the land, and, in the third place, they had not the means to live upon the land until they could get a living thereon. The only thing they could do under the circumstances was to get into some kind of occupation where they could get quick even though meager returns for their labor. They therefore became the competitors not only of the native Ameri-

cans and the naturalized Americans, but also of the other aliens who had preceded them into the United States. The question of immigration, becoming a great economic question, the administration of the immigration laws therefore properly belongs under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor.

Then there is the Children's Bureau attached to the Department of Labor, and again the same question was asked: "Why attach a children's bureau to the Department of Labor? Other people have children as well as workingmen?" And that is true, although my experience is that workingmen have a great many more children than those who are well-to-do. We had eleven children in our own family, so I speak from experience. But it is the wage workers—nay, the workers generally, whether the wage workers or the workers on the farm—who need the collective influence, the collective power, the collective means of taking care of the children.

Those who are well-to-do, those who are provided with sufficient means of their own to take care of their children, can furnish them with the finest of home surroundings, furnish them with splendid sanitary arrangements, the means of education, with outings when outings are required; but when it comes to the wage workers individually they are unable to do so. The only way they can do so is through the collective functions of an association as represented in our government. And so the Children's Bureau is dealing with problems that are purely labor problems, and the bureau properly belongs to the Department of Labor.

Then there is attached to the department the Naturalization Bureau, and for a very simple reason. No one can become a naturalized citizen of the United States who has not at some time been an immigrant into the United States, and as the Bureau of Immigration is in the Department of Labor, so the Bureau of Naturalization properly belongs there, because all the records of the admission of immigrants are in the department.

Those four bureaus were attached, and then two other functions were attached—mediation in labor disputes and bringing the man and the job together. We have in the short period of the existence of the Department of Labor endeavored to develop those two functions. Of the three hundred labor disputes we have handled before they reached the strike stage, 275 of them have been settled in a manner satisfactory to both employers and employes. In the work of bringing the man out of a job in touch with a job we have so developed the work that it cannot at any time be used as a strikebreaking machine. But the greatest of all functions—and I say it without any personal reference to myself—the greatest of all functions of the department is that of carrying the hopes, the aspirations and the philosophy of the wage workers of our country into the inner councils of the president of the United States.

The great mass of work growing out of the Department of Labor, these great remedial measures having been placed upon the statute books of the various states and our Federal government as the direct result of the organized labor movement of our country, it is a pleasure to me to have the opportunity of being here upon this platform this morning to welcome you here to the performance of your work and to bid you God-speed in the development of the different policies that will move to still greater advancement.

* *

Christmas is indeed the season of regenerated feeling—the season for kindling not merely the fire of hospitality in the hall, but the genial flame of charity in the heart.—Washington Irving.

* *

ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH TOWARD WORKINGMEN'S UNIONS

(An address by the Rev. Charles P. Bruehl.)

WE wish to analyze in detail the attitude of the Church towards labor unions. When I speak of the Church I mean the great historical church of Christ. And thus do I define her position with regard to the unions:

The Church approves of the principle of association and of its application in the various departments of social life. She claims that the right to associate with his fellows for the attainment of a legitimate end is a birthright of man. For this right she has fought against the Roman state, who denied the right of private association. She has gained it for herself and is most willing to extend it to all lawful purposes. Laborers have a right to combine in order to promote their common interests. In doing so they violate no just law; they imperil no legitimate interest; they act within the sphere of social justice. What is right cannot be detrimental to the commonwealth nor subversive of order and peace. Labor unions in themselves cannot be regarded as a menace to social peace or as an injustice done anyone else. They are lawful, expedient, commendable. They are desirable. "Private societies, then, although they exist within the state, and are severally part of the state, cannot nevertheless be absolutely as such, prohibited by the state. For to enter into a society of this kind is the natural right of man, and the state is bound to protect natural rights, not to destroy them."

No stronger lever for the economic and social uplift of the laboring classes than labor organization has as yet been discovered. It makes for the independence of labor, the greater security of its remunerations and its protection in every sense. It brings to recognition the dignity of labor and its social value and prevents its degradation and exploitation. And of so much we are sure that the path to national prosperity does not lead through the degradation of labor.

It would follow from this that laborers themselves should appreciate their unions, as they stand guard over their vital interests. The wage earner who refuses to join the union seems to be lacking in the spirit of solidarity. His view is narrow. He understands not his real interests. He weakens his own cause.

The employer should recognize the right of coalition on the part of his employes. He should not thwart or balk their efforts of organization. If he does this, he does them an injustice, making the exercise of a fundamental right impossible. There is a long way from an abstract recognition of a right and the full-souled hearty acquiescence in it. The latter should be the attitude of the employer. But all the unions attain to in most cases is mere tolerance, grudgingly and niggardly accorded. A favor so ungraciously bestowed calls for no great gratitude; a right so unwillingly admitted begets no good will. How different were the situation if the organizations of the workmen were heartily welcomed and treated with kindly consideration. Would it not immediately change the spirit of the unions, convert them into friends and allies? Confidence begets confidence, friendship breeds friendship, good will creates good will. The hostility and offensive attitude of the unions towards the employers is mostly nothing but the echo of the intolerance and the contempt of the employers who have repulsed the well-meant advances of their employes. The refusal to recognize their unions embitters the laborers, for it bespeaks an implicit intention of gaining over them an unfair advantage and of curtailing their rights. The man who desires to do what is square by his workmen has little reason to oppose their unions, for though the latter occasionally are guilty of excesses and make exorbitant claims, they generally remain within the limits of justice and equity. The honest recognition of the trades unions is little short of a so-

cial duty, if it is not really a demand of justice.

If laborers have the right to form unions and there be undue interference with the exercise of this right, it behooves the public to remove these illegitimate barriers. It is a reproach to a society if within its bosom a class is prevented from exercising its rights and is thus handicapped in the pursuit of its natural happiness. The public enjoys the fruits of labor; it is then also responsible for the conditions under which this labor is performed.

We sum up. The Church strongly advocates the principle of association. In her doctrine of the brotherhood of all men she establishes the firmest foundation for associated life. Her influence is everywhere unifying, conciliatory, fraternizing. As long as the unions pursue just ends with legitimate means, they enjoy the approval of the Church. Under her tutelage a wonderful and efficient organization of labor sprang up in the middle ages.

The Scripture also encourages men to unite and to render mutual help: "It is better," we read, "that two should be together than one for they have the advantage of their society. If one fall, he shall be supported by the other. Woe to him that is alone, for when he falleth he hath none to lift him up."

Gentlemen, you admit and accept the existing wage system; under this system you are satisfied to obtain by collective bargaining a fair share of remuneration for your services. You are conservative pillars of order and a bulwark against revolution. It is good that the public knows this, for that knowledge will dispel its distrust and its misgivings. We hail labor organization as one of the conservative forces of the community. To crush labor unions means to open the floodgates of the revolutionary spirit.

And here you find yourself in harmony with the Church. She also loves order, and prefers to preserve rather than to destroy. She is not committed to uphold any particular economic system, but it is her mission to see that under whatever system justice be done and human dignity be not outraged. This is her present concern that a just balance of rights be found between labor and capital, that exploitation and all forms of oppression cease.

The unions are peaceful organizations; they wish to obtain their ends by collective bargaining and peaceful agreement. They bring in a respectful manner their demands and grievances to the notice of their employers. What happens? Their complaints are not even heard; their demands are, I do not say, not granted; they are not even examined; nay, they are regarded as nonexistent. The union is not recognized. Its voice is lost on the empty air.

And how do the unions answer? Will they go back to their grinding tasks? Submit to conditions that outrage human dignity? Perhaps this might be sublime; it might be the heroism of patience, but it is not human, it is not normal.

They also are not devoid of power. In this extremity they resort to the use of that power; they bring to bear what pressure they have on the unwilling employer to make him yield to the demands of justice. They strike. A strike is a concerted refusal of men to work until some demand is granted. To strike is a right of individuals as of organizations, since in some cases it is the only defense they have against wrong and exploitation. It is not easy to say when a strike is lawful, because so many factors enter into this question. It is evident that grave reasons are required to justify a strike. The first supposition indispensable to justify the strike is that the demands which are to be enforced by it be reasonable, then that the resolution to lay down the tools be not the result of intimidation proceeding from a boisterous minority. Legitimate agreements may not be broken by it, and all other means of a solution of the difficulty must have been tried and found ineffective. If there is no prospect of success, the strike is not only wrong, but also absurd, for it occasions waste without any compensation. Men should pause before resorting to this extreme

measure and ask themselves if the possible gains are in any way commensurate with the cries and the sufferings which the strike entails. The strike for the strike's sake, as a measure to disorganize the economic order, stands condemned as a grave crime against society. In cases where the strike is just and necessary for the attainment of just ends, the government may not prevent the exercise of this right neither by injunction nor force, unless, of course, it is willing to see to it that justice be done to the workmen. Undoubtedly the state has a right to suppress disorder, violence and bloodshed which arise in the course of a strike, whether they proceed from the employers or the employes. A strike is not war. It implies neither destruction of property nor violence; it is not aggression, but rather an organized passive resistance.

Before we pronounce judgment on the strikers let us examine if there has not been provocation for their action and if their patience has not been strained to the breaking point. There is another dark side to this question which is carefully screened from the public eye; unspeakable crimes have been committed in the name of property rights, for greed is as merciless as the grave and as blind as fate.

Let us not say: Peace, peace! Peace at all costs, even at the point of the bayonet! Let us say: Justice! and peace will take care of itself. And if we are not willing to see that justice is done the laborer, then let us not blame him for making use of the only effective means he has. It appears that as the unions grow in strength the frequency of the strikes diminish and arbitration and peaceful agreement take their place. Though we would wish that strikes should be abolished altogether, we dare not hope for such a consummation in the near future. In the present imperfect stage of industrial organizations they seem unavoidable. May they at least be continually reduced in number and shorn of the horrors of violence.

Let the unions repudiate violence, for it will profit them nothing. It deprives them of their best friends, for it alienates the affections and sympathies of those who believe in the righteousness of the cause of labor. Violence does not destroy the evil it attacks, but rather perpetuates it, inasmuch as it seemingly justifies the opponent and arouses in him the firm resolve to maintain his position with all his power. As soon as violence has been employed it becomes harder to prove the justice of the cause in whose behalf it has been enlisted. This is true of the capitalist also; the use of violence and military force in his behalf makes his cause unpopular. After all, men hold human lives higher than property rights; they will not long stand for it, that lives of men and women and children be sacrificed to abstract rights of property. The public distrusts violence; it has a lurking suspicion that justice is not found on the side of violence.

And taken all in all it is only fair to state that the working class is not addicted to violence. We are rather inclined to admire its patience, which it has shown through the ages.

It was not my purpose to make a defense of the unions before the tribunal of the world; had this been my object, I had spoken differently; I would have insisted less on their duties and emphasized to a larger extent their rights; I would have attempted to show that where they were guilty of excesses they had acted under stress of severe provocation; I would have added a severe word on the abuses of which capital has been guilty, thus exonerating labor which resented wrongs long patiently borne. This was not my aim. My purpose was to hold up to the unions a mirror in which they might view themselves as they ought to be; to depict an ideal which they should realize; to place before them the highest standards of union morality.

The Church views with favor the efforts of the unions to better the material conditions of the workingmen and to educate them to a higher level. It deplores their occasional excesses, but knows how to condone in mercy.

THE RELATION OF THE U. B. TO THE BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT

(Address of President Thomas J. Williams, of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., At Our Nineteenth General Convention.)

I DESIRE to express my great appreciation of the opportunity of coming before this Convention personally. I happen to be the president of the Building Trades Department, and it is my duty to visit all Conventions of the trades and to convey fraternal greetings to them from the Department, and, consequently, I feel a great honor in having the opportunity of conveying these fraternal greetings to this magnificent organization.

I believe that, outside of possibly one man, I am the first president of the Department to have that esteemed honor. Of course you are well aware of what happened at the San Francisco Convention, and of course this organization is now in full affiliation with the Department. I believe that it would be in order for me at this time to refer to a very touching event that happened at that Convention of the Department in San Francisco. The Committee on Credentials brought in a recommendation that the Convention should pay a marked personal token of high esteem and regard for your late highly respected President Kirby. The committee recommended that the Convention should stand with bowed heads in silence for one minute. And that was done with the most marked respect on the part of the delegates. You know, and the Convention at San Francisco knew, that the late President Kirby was the first president of the Department. And regardless of the contentions that you know will arise and do arise, in this great movement of ours, and unfortunately at times create marked feeling, yet the respect that every man had toward President Kirby swept aside all thought of such things. Also in addition to that motion to stand in silence for one minute the officers of the Department were instructed to draw up a suitable memorial and present it to the family of the late President Kirby, and in due course that beautiful memorial has been presented.

Mr. Chairman, I ask in a way the indulgence of this Convention and I hope that it will not in any way misunderstand my motives and not misunderstand the intent and purpose of the remarks that I propose to make. This is a hard, materialistic age, and the man who combines with his fellow-man to attain a certain purpose at times does not stop at the methods by which he attains these purposes. And when men who combine believe that they are justly entitled to a certain thing I suppose it cannot be helped that they have a direct and positive way of demanding that thing, and regrettable though it may be, there is a tendency to disregard what the other man believes is right, and still more, what the other man believes is his. And I come in that round-about way, as you may say, to the matter of jurisdiction.

I realize that your organization is one of the oldest in this country, an organization numerically the strongest and largest in the Building Trades, an organization which can date back as far as its work is concerned, to possibly the beginning of the world, and that there is in your minds a feeling that there are certain absolutely definite things that belong to you, and that anyone who attempts to dispute that is encroaching. But I want to appeal to this Convention, representative as I take it of your whole Brotherhood, that you come to a realization that there are other organizations, and that those other organizations have their justifiable rights. And whilst I would not for a moment attempt to say that you must be ever ready and willing to give up what you believe is yours—what I want is this: That in your dealings, nationally and locally particularly, that you will show a more friendly spirit of meeting the other man, and with other men try and adjust these grievances and not stand rigid in your absolute belief

and determination to carry out what you believe belongs to the organization you are a part of.

I would not for a moment advocate that men who conscientiously believe that a certain line of work belongs to them that they should be so liberal-minded as to say to the other man: "All right, you can have it." Oh, no! But I repeat, I want you to show the right spirit in consenting in a broadminded way and with a true, liberal spirit of brotherhood to sit down with the other man and listen to what he has to say, and by that act of sitting down with him in friendly conference you show him that you are willing to meet, that you feel so sure of your case that there is no need for you not to meet, and by that act alone you will prove to them and to your fellow trades unionists outside of this particular dispute that you are sufficiently broadminded to take those questions up in the real spirit of fraternity.

I know that there is a tendency in the minds of men that they have the power given them by their numerical strength, that there is no need for them to meet other men. But let me tell you, brothers, that is not the right spirit of true trades unionism, and I sincerely trust I am not saying, or even intimating that you carry out things in that way. I have spoken similarly to others in other Conventions. But I believe that I should say it more to you, not because you are necessarily greater violators of that spirit of unionism, but because of certain conditions, one in particular the fact of your strength and power. And I would be the last man in the world to deprecate or attempt to discredit the fact that you are a large and powerful institution. That is to your credit and in that you have shown the right spirit, your great Brotherhood has been at the forefront of all the great uplift movements of our great labor movement of this country. I believe to you is due the credit for the eight-hour day. I believe that you now have before you, not necessarily in this Convention, but that you have at least in your minds, and I believe it has come in tangible proposals, that the hours be reduced from eight. You are again taking the leadership in that line. And this also to your eternal credit, that whenever in any great stress in our great movement in this country there is any need of help, particularly financial help, the appeal sent out is never refused by your Brotherhood. And in that again you have taken the leadership. All men acknowledge, even though they may be somewhat bitter in some respects, that your Brotherhood has done wonderful things, not alone for the men who work at your calling, because in that you undoubtedly have, but by the fact of your powerful organization you have been of the most vital assistance to all the trades and to the movement as a whole. And whilst I say this, that only proves that you, as such an organization, have grave responsibilities, therefore in your dealings, particularly in your different localities, show that right spirit that your organization stands for, and prove to the other man that in all matters not a word can be said against you for the real spirit of fraternity, of true unionism and of a broadminded Brotherhood.

One of the fundamental policies of our Building Trades Department is the establishment and the perpetuation of local Building Trades Councils. Your organization, in its affiliation in the Department, is a part of that system; your international organization was one of the creators of this department, nay more, I believe that it was one of its chief creators. All kinds of efforts in the past have been made to establish a national institution of the combined building trades. And whilst this Department may not be ideally perfect, yet it is best that we have had. As I said, one of its fundamental policies is the upbuilding of local Building Trades Councils, and where they do not exist the establishment of them. Now, who in the name of common sense should be the leaders of such a policy but the carpenter? His very acts as a member of his Brotherhood, as a member of his local union, testifies to his belief that the only effective way tc

bring about the right results is to combine with his fellow man, with his fellow worker. You testify that by your presence here today; if you did not it would be a contradiction. You must believe that it is the right and proper thing to combine, but I say do you always carry out that principle that you are now testifying to in the matter of local Building Trades Councils? That is just as right, that is just as proper, that is just as fundamentally correct as it is that you, as individuals, shall belong to your local unions, and that your local unions shall belong to the Brotherhood. The same principle governs.

I presume that you, as carpenters, perhaps at times, do not like the way that affairs are transacted in your local unions. But because they do not meet with your approval would you say that these local unions shall be abolished? Would you say that there shall be no local unions? No. As union men you say that if this local union needs certain reforms you will do that from the inside and not from the outside. I am sure that there is no Business Agent here who would go on a job and see ten or fifteen non-union men, and have these non-union men tell him: "Well, maybe I will go down and join the local when you change so-and-so, or when Bill Smith is put out, or John Jones." I am inclined to believe that the average Business Agent would consign these men openly to a much warmer place than even Fort Worth.

Now why, I ask, should you be so hypercritical as to take such a stand, possibly not using the same terms, and yet I have heard those terms used, I have heard local unions say they will not join a Council because of Bill Smith or John Jones. These local Building Trades Councils are the result of this Department that you belong to, and I want it to be impressed on your minds that you owe a duty—I am not appealing to your sentiment, I am appealing to your sense of duty—that they should receive your undivided support. I told you, or rather I acknowledged, that possibly the entire institution is not ideally perfect, but we are in the process of making it such. Remember that the history of this Department is a short one and that the great Federation of Labor itself, with all its years of existence, is still improving itself, is still making itself better and broader. Therefore, do not be so hypercritical with reference to the real or imaginary faults of this Department and its local Councils. I said at the beginning that your members should be at the forefront of all these local movements, and I am here to acknowledge, because I am a practical man, that in a larger number of cases in all cities in this country our local Building Trades Councils cannot exist without the assistance, the loyal assistance of the carpenters. It is a practical issue to me. I didn't fool myself, I knew it before, but I realized it more particularly in the year 1913, when a number of our local Councils had to go out of existence. And it is such a simple matter, it is such an elementary matter that the average school boy would see the point.

I can cite to you that where the trades are banded together, as the law demands that they should be, that even self-interests demands that they should be—this cannot be denied, it is such a cold fact—that there you will see all of the trades in that city getting what they should get, or nearly so. And it is also a cold, but absolute fact that, no matter what the size of the city may be, where the trades are not united, where the trades are divided, there you will find and they will acknowledge that they are not attaining the results, not alone for the individual local unions, but for the entire movement in that city.

And I know that this is rather a delicate subject for me to touch on, possibly I ought not to do it and yet I feel that I will take a chance, that if there had been a well organized and potent Building Trades Council in the city of New York, possibly you would not be facing the issue you are facing today.

In the history of our movement in this country there has been one national institution that, in the wisdom of its judgment, thought and believed, I presume,

that it could work out its own salvation better by remaining apart from our great movement, and I know that they have attained great results for their membership, high wages and the finest kind of conditions. And on account of their not being affiliated with the general movement certain local unions in certain localities, for what they deemed their best interests, decided to affiliate with them and by that means stay outside of the legal Council. But that reason, if it is a reason, has been removed, and this organization that I speak of, this large and potent organization, an organization as I said that has brought great benefits to its members, that has attained high results in every respect, that is a worthy example of what can be done by united effort, the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union—they have made their application to the Federation of Labor and also to this Department. I say to you, brothers, is there now any reason why you locally should not work to see that our local Councils are built up? It is the only logical thing, even from a selfish standpoint, that every trade, for its own well-being and for the well-being of others, in the right spirit of unionism, should combine, and I call on this great organization that is at the forefront of all the great movements of our country, I call on it to take its rightful position and be in the forefront organizing Councils and doing all it can to perpetuate those that are already in existence.

Mr. Chairman and brothers, I sincerely trust, and I know that the Department does, too, that this Convention of your United Brotherhood will redound to the credit, to the lasting credit of your great organization, and that the work that you perform here will strengthen and upbuild your wonderful institution, and that when you return home to your respective localities your membership at large will come to a realization that it is an honor and a credit to belong to the United Brotherhood.

The eyes of the labor world, of the thoughtful men in the labor world, are centered on Fort Worth; they are centered in the direction of your Convention, and much depends on what you will do. It will have a great bearing on other institutions, because other institutions are watching you and looking at you men of intelligence representing such a numerically strong organization, that you in all sincerity will give your best efforts and your best thoughts, first of all to the strengthening and upbuilding of your Brotherhood, and secondly, but not lastly, that you will also give your best efforts and thoughts to do something for others. I thank you.

A Christmas Thought

There are many things from which I might have derived good, by which I have not profited, I dare say; Christmas among the rest

But I am sure I have always thought of Christmas time, when it has come 'round—apart from the veneration due to its sacred name and origin, if anything belonging to it can be apart from that—as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time; the only time I know of, in the long calendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely, and to think of people below them as if they were really their fellow passengers to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on other journeys.

And, therefore, though it has never put a scrap of gold or silver in my pocket, I believe that it has done me good, and will do me good; and I say: "God Bless It!"—Charles Dickens.

The Carpenter

LABOR AND THE LAW—A BIT OF HISTORY

(By Louis F. Post in "Life and Labor.")

WHOEVER works for a living knows what labor is; and all but lawyers and judges are presumed to know the law. So I shall not try to explain either the one or the other. But maybe I can tell a story about organized labor and judge-made law.

This is a story with a moral, but I shall save the moral to end it with. And it is a story of today, though it begins a long time ago. It begins so long ago indeed, that in telling it I shall set out in the good old-fashioned fairy-story fashion, notwithstanding that this is no fairy tale.

"Once upon a time," then, there was a King of England whose name was Henry I. With his kingly crown he acquired a lot of private secretaries whom he organized into a working force with one of their number as foreman. The foreman was the King's Chancellor. It was no sinecure, this foremanship; for part of the Chancellor's job was to keep the King's conscience, and as King's consciences went in those days, that duty alone almost called for the wit and nerve of an animal trainer.

Slipping down from there a couple of centuries toward our own time, we may find the Kings and their Chancellors had meanwhile died, one after another, making a long procession of office holders from the cradle to the office and from the office to the grave.

For it was only the office holders that died and not the office. By a legal fiction which still survives, the office holder and his office were quite different, the one from the other. Office holders were weak and selfish mortals of few years and full of trouble; but offices were things of power, of stability, of virtue untarnished and untarnishable, and very types of the square deal everlasting. When a king died the cry would go up that the king was still "doing business at the old stand," thus: "The king is dead, long live the king!" It was like that also with king's chancellors. Nobody shouted it from the house tops about chancellors, as they did about kings; but chancery lawyers used to mention it when they got into chancery lawsuits such as Dickens has told about, which had been started before their great grandfathers were born.

When those two hundred years had gone by after Henry I. organized his private secretaries under the Chancellor as foreman, the King's conscience that needed keeping by a Chancellor was Edward's—the First of those Edwards of whom the Seventh has recently died. By that time this particular Chancellor's predecessors had very much increased the importance of their job. Among other things they had set up a factory for turning out judge-made law.

In that factory the principal raw material was the King's conscience, for this is what it was the Chancellor's duty to keep. Nor did the supply ever give out. A particular King might have no personal conscience at all, and his Chancellor might have none of his own to use as a substitute; but the kingly office always had a conscience handy, and to this any Chancellor worth his salt would go whenever he got an order for a consignment of judge-made law.

Well, the Chancellor's factory was not unionized. The union law shops were run by the regular judges, who were called "law judges" to distinguish them from "chancery judges." And the Chancellor had assistants, so bulky had the King's conscience got to be, and so complex its throbs. This was due to a growing line of chancery precedents—precedents being to law what recipes are to cookery, except that the older they get the more sacred they become and the more savory the dish.

The way in which the Chancellors had got to making law out of the King's conscience was as natural as could be. Law judges applied the law to all cases alike, just as they found it. At least they said they did, and it was contrary

to the rules of their union not to do so. This gave Madame Justice many a misfit. For general rules of law, when applied rigidly to particular cases, would sometimes produce absurdly unjust consequences, especially as they rested more on ancient custom than on moral principle. It was a little like the old "hand-me-down" clothing stores, where garments were made to fit no man in particular but any man in general. So the Chancellor set up his non-union factory for turning out judge-made law. He made particular laws to fit each case as it came before him, and did as well as the King's conscience and his own skill permitted. At least he said so.

Suppose one person threatened to do an injury to his neighbor's property, and the person whose property was threatened asked the law judges to protect him. The law judges were likely to say, though in the more stilted language of their time and profession: "You are altogether too previous; wait until that wicked man does what he threatens to do; then come to us, and we will make him smart."

But suppose the fearful person explained that if he waited until the threatened injury was done, it would be too late; for after that nothing could restore his rights.

Then the law judges might tell him that possibly they could punish his vicious neighbor just for the threat, but not very severely; or make him give bonds to pay for any damage he might do.

But the suitor would respond: "That wouldn't help, either; for whether you punish him for the threat, or punish him for the wrong if he does it, or make him give bonds to pay damages, the wrong he threatens me with, if once done, cannot be repaired. You must prevent his doing it."

The law judges would then gravely assure the suitor that much as they sympathized with him they could not help him; that there was no power in human law to prevent any man from doing anything, unless it were to hang him in anticipation of what he might do.

But suppose, now, that the disappointed suitor got the ear of the Chancellor with his tale, and asked the Chancellor if all that folderol were in keeping with the King's conscience. The Chancellor would say something like this: "The King can do no wrong, not permit any of his subjects to wrong another. What your neighbor threatens is contrary to conscience—the King's conscience. If those law judges cannot head him off, I will." So he would issue an injunction ordering the man who made the threat not to carry it out.

Do you ask how that order could prevent the carrying out of the threat any more than the law itself could if the law already forbade the act? You have it.

Of course, the injunction order could not prevent the act any more than the law could unless it scared the man more. But the old Chancellors could have explained the difference. If the man enjoined were charged before law judges with breaking the regular law, he would have to be indicted by a grand jury on the testimony of witnesses, and then tried by a jury of his equals on the testimony of witnesses who would have to submit to cross-examination to see whether they were lying or not, and then he would have to be convicted by that jury of his equals. All this before he could be punished. The law judges could not punish men for breaking laws unless they were first proved guilty and duly convicted; for it was contrary to their rules to punish any person who might in reason be innocent.

Not so with the Chancellor's injunction. If a man were charged with breaking that, the Chancellor himself could try him, with or without a jury; and could himself convict the man, himself impose any penalty he wished to impose, and himself decide whether and when to grant a pardon.

So the question of chancery injunctions was after all not a matter of heading off wickedness; it was a question of whether the person charged with wickedness should have a trial under the law of the land, applicable to all persons alike, or a Chancellor's trial under

judge-made law ground out at the Chancellor's own factory for each particular case.

Nor did the Chancellors stop with making particular procedure laws for punishing breaches of the regular laws. Very often they would decide that it was contrary to the King's conscience for this man or that to do particular things against which there was no law at all outside the Chancellor's notion of what the King's conscience ought to be. And in those cases, just as in the others, if the injunction was disobeyed, or the Chancellor thought it was, he did the punishing himself and in his own way. No red tape for him. He punished whomsoever he hit upon as guilty, according to his own judge-made laws of procedure for distinguishing the guilty from the innocent. You see he was King, judge, jury, witness, sheriff, and parliament, all in one, whenever he wanted to be.

This was the beginning of what Governor Altgeld of Illinois hundreds of years afterwards, and in a country that neither old King Henry nor his Chancellor ever heard of, called "government by injunction," which means government of organized labor by organized labor "sweaters," through judges who have got their training for judgeships by serving as lawyers for the "sweaters."

But to get back to those old Chancellors. Of course, they had trouble with the law judges. There are some pretty good things about their "butting in" with the King's conscience up their sleeves, but there were also some bad ones. And the law judges were jealous, anyhow. Perhaps the worst thing about the Chancellors was the supple way in which they were getting to sidestep the time-honored safeguards of innocence in the criminal law such as trial by jury and cross-examination of accusing witnesses. It is likely that jealousy had quite as much as anything else to do with the quarrel that sprang up between the Chancellors and the law judges, but this makes little difference now. The quarrel resulted in a pretty good compromise, in which there was one highly important stipulation. Mind this now, for it profoundly and vitally affects organized labor even in our own distant time and country.

The Chancellor agreed not to inject the King's elastic conscience into criminal matters. A wise stipulation that, in the interest of personal rights. If the Chancellor could meddle in criminal matters, he might finally destroy the safeguards of English liberty; and while England had more than the usual supply of those safeguards, she had none to spare.

But this was prevented by that compromise between those old English chancellors and those old English judges. The compromise left the Chancellors, with their King's conscience, to deal with quarrels between property claimants over peculiar questions of property rights; but questions of human liberty, and of all other human rights except property rights outside of crime, were given up by the Chancellors.

This is important to Americans. For our country was originally a collection of British colonies, governed by the laws of England and when they seceded from the mother country in 1776, they retained the British laws at that time in force among them. So we had chancery courts, and law courts apart from chancery courts, with different groups of judges in each, and our chancery courts were not allowed to manufacture judge-made law affecting human liberty or freedom of speech or of the press, nor to try criminal cases on pretense of trying cases of contempt of court.

If we had continued this separation of chancery and law courts, it is probable that no Chancellor in our country would ever have ventured to grant injunctions, either creating crimes or forbidding those the law created. The judges of the other courts would have seen to that; for judges are pretty jealous of their powers, and this would have encroached upon the powers of the law judges.

But in course of time the distinction between chancery courts and law courts was abolished with us; not in form

everywhere, but in fact, for the same men came to sit as judges in both courts. It was as if the King's conscience had been turned over to the law judges, so that if ready-made law wouldn't fit a particular case they could peer into their chancery powers and construct judge-made law for that case. After this there were no law judges to be jealous of chancellors, for they were themselves both chancellors and law judges; and in due course the chancellor in them usurped a good deal of their authority as law judges, without any protest. So judge-made law for particular cases encroached upon the regular law for all cases.

Many people approve this, because they think that justice is only a question of doing the right thing in each case. It might be if judges were infallible. But judges are mere men, and, like all the rest of us, they have their hearts chock full of all kinds of devils, as Mr. Chesterton says. The only way, then to do justice in particular cases is to apply the general rules. This may make misfits sometimes, but never with the dangerous consequences of judge-made law. For isn't it plain that business association, personal friendship and class prejudice are powerful influences in courts where judge-made law flourishes?

It certainly has been so in this country since the distinction between chancellors and law judges was abolished. None of the judges are interested now in holding any other set of judges in check, and we have "government by injunction." Its beneficiaries are business men when labor strikes are on, and its victim is organized labor.

Through injunctions forbidding lawless acts by labor strikers, judges usurp the power to try strikers for crime, without witnesses or juries and to punish them at will—not for the crime, indeed, but for contempt of court in having committed the crime. And through injunctions forbidding lawful acts that are repugnant to the King's conscience, which is the Big Business conscience now, these judges get not only the power to act as juries in the trial of criminal cases, but also the power to act as legislatures in making criminal laws.

Please observe that there is no objection to punishing crimes by organized labor, nor to preventing them if you can. The objection is that judges forbid acts that are crimes and also acts that are not crimes, and then "try out" the question of guilt or innocence in their own way, without those safeguards which the experience of centuries has proved to be necessary for the protection of innocence.

This makes our judges dictators. Now a dictator on a judge's bench is just as bad as one on a monarch's throne, and that is the moral of this story about organized labor and judge-made law.

SAVIN' TH' COUNTRY

(By H. B. Moyer.)

TWENTY-FOUR hours is the given life of the average newspaper cartoon. Occasionally, however, a cartoon finds its way past the editorial wastebasket, which lives for a corresponding number of years—or longer.

One of the latter type is Donahey's (Cleveland Plain-Dealer) "Savin' th' Country," in which a sober-visaged group of country store loafers are pictured in the act of discussing national politics. Frankly satirical in its treatment, the cartoon is withal so absolutely truthful in its portrayal of a very large class of American people as to bid serious thought to follow upon the heels of laughter.

"Squadunk Corners, seventeen miles and a half from nowhere," isn't the only place that can boast of its "Savin th' Country" type of citizens. Any of the big towns can furnish its quota without having to resort to conscription or other radical recruiting methods.

The Carpenter

It isn't necessary to bait the hook when fishing for that type of fish. He arises to the surface—or, rather, to the occasion—without the slightest coaxing or provocation and willingly discusses any and every subject under the sun with the reckless abandon characteristic of the jack-of-all-subjects, but master of none.

He is equally not-at-home on all topics but no matter. Start something and he will finish that something or tie his tongue in knots trying to give it its quietus. He can tell you the whys and wherefores in five minutes of questions over which the world has been scratching its pate in perplexity for twenty centuries. He is a walking encyclopaedia of recipes for straightening out perplexing questions. His theories may be as full of flaws as a screen is full of holes, but what of it? A fish has to be scaled and boned before it can be devoured, has it not? Well, then, pick the flaws out of his theories and help yourself to what's left.

You've met this "Mr. Dream-Man" type of fellow yourself. The fellow who spouts impracticable, visionary solutions of important questions like that of labor, for example, by the yard. He is not practicable himself and is out of patience with anybody or anything that is practicable.

Usually the loquacious one professes a great admiration for Daddy Time. Time, in his estimation, is the greatest cure-all for worldly evils in existence. Why worry over the conditions under which a few odd million work-a-day folk of the present age labor when there is a possibility that in the dim and distant future our great grand-children will find employment with a broader-minded, more beneficent class of employers than those of the present era? In a word, why hustle and bustle and work and worry to accomplish anything when it is so much more enjoyable to simply "argufy" along impracticable lines?

Labor unions are the particular bugbears of a large percentage of this type of people. Unions are entirely too business-like to suit. Organized labor accomplishes something worth while. It works while dreamers dream, therefore there must be something radically wrong with it. The "something wrong" is that there isn't more of it.

Organized labor isn't cheating Daddy Time out of his job, either. It is merely working in conjunction with him instead of shouldering the entire load onto him. The old boy who is usually pictured carting a scythe around on his shoulder isn't too bad an old scout, perhaps, but the truth of the matter is that he is careless as regards the welfare of his work-a-day friends. This old world of ours ran along, or, rather, whirled around, for some few odd thousands of years before the man in overalls was able to boast of a full dinner bucket, and Daddy Time isn't wearing any medals, because such is now the case. Daddy Time is always on the job and he is always busy, but is not necessarily preoccupied with matters concerning the welfare of the folks who toil. So it was that it remained for some hustlers of over a century ago to start the organized labor movement to working alongside Daddy Time, with results eminently satisfactory to several millions of people of the present day. Whether the founders of organized labor lived to derive much other than the personal satisfaction of having accomplished something worth while, I know not, but it is safe to assume that they are now occupying front seats in the Hall of Fame in the great hereafter, and if they have any regrets, it can only be along the line of not having thought of founding the labor movement before they did.

But it is not only to those who founded organized labor that due credit must be tendered. The vast army of well-trained, conscientious labor leaders of today are also entitled to their just measure of praise for the work they are carrying on. Conditions have changed, 'tis true, and public opinion bends more strongly toward labor unions than in days of yore, but the opposition of many

(Continued On Page 38.)

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all Letters and Money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

51

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1916

Christmas and the Labor Movement

It is but natural that all associated with movements for the betterment of mankind, movements altruistic in essence and in scope, having their roots deep in the soil of human brotherhood, should find in each recurring Christmas, a season of hope and inspiration in which to gain renewed strength and energy for the attainment of their ideals, the fulfillment of their aims. And how can it be otherwise with the hosts of labor, the myriad toilers who are banded together in the great labor movement of our time?

To say that the labor movement is narrow, that its vision is circumscribed, that its spirit is selfish rather than altruistic, is to ignore the philosophy of trade unionism as well as the evidence of one's own eyes. Wherever the labor movement has found a footing it has materially helped toiling humanity; it has increased wages, shortened hours of work, raised standards of living. It has been a lifeboat on the sea of industrialism which has saved countless thousands from being dragged down in a whirlpool of arduous, unending, unprofitable toil.

Trade unionism has added immeasurably to the sum total of the world's happiness. It has brought sunshine into the lives of oppressed toilers, it has lifted up the downtrodden, it has pierced the curtain of despair which hid the rays of human hope from the eyes of countless thousands.

Its spirit is similar to the spirit of Christmas. Human brotherhood is its symbol and its hope; "peace on earth, good will to men," its motto. And the great feast, itself, is preeminently the feast of the toilers, for was not the career of the Founder of Christianity an epic of lowly toil of which the hovel at Bethlehem and the carpenter shop at Nazareth are incidents?

Trade unionism does not profess to be a religion. Far from it. But it has translated something of the idealism we associate with Christmas into a living reality. Goaded on by stern necessity it has woven things of the spirit into an instrument of material progress and the results speak for themselves. As the years roll on it will keep steadily at its self-imposed task—that of remolding the world nearer to the heart's desire—until finally, true human brotherhood shall become not an aspiration but a living fact, and greed, injustice and exploitation shall have vanished from the earth!

* * *

Steady Progress of the A. F. of L.

The present healthy condition of the American labor movement, as reflected in the proceedings and the reports of the thirty-sixth annual Convention of the A. F. of L. held at Baltimore, Md., last month furnishes pleasing and instructive

reading for trade unionists at the close of the year.

The report of the Executive Council constitutes in itself a compendium of useful trade union information, touching not alone the work accomplished in the past year but covering the activities of the labor movement in all lines, including its persistent agitation to secure remedial and protective legislation for the toilers, as well as its endeavors in the realm of international relations to cultivate the good will and co-operation of the workers of the world.

A steady gain in membership is shown by the report which gives the affiliated membership on September 30, the close of the fiscal year, as 2,072,702, an increase of 126,355 paid up members over the previous year. In the Federation today are five departments, 111 national and international unions, 45 state federations, 417 local department councils, 705 local trade and federal labor unions, 717 city central bodies and 21,711 local unions. Such an organism in the life of the nation looking after the interests of the workers, must surely command influence and respect and, in the exercise of its economic power, prove a weighty factor, no matter how strong the opposing forces may be.

The fact that the economic organization of the workers is fundamental and of prime importance now as in the past in securing justice for the toiling millions is emphasized in the report in the following words:

"Since its inception the American Federation of Labor has stood for the principle that the fundamental power of the workers is their economic power and that whatever influence they exert in industrial or political matters is because they have been able to organize and to use their economic power to promote their own welfare and their ideals of better standards of life and work for all who toil. The wisdom of this policy has been demonstrated over and over again, but never more conspicuously than during the past year. The wage earners have secured a more fitting recognition for the part they take in national life and development."

In discussing international labor relations the report speaks of the efforts of the A. F. of L., to have a world labor congress held at the close of the war at the same time and place of the holding of the peace conference and the rejection of the suggestion by organized labor in Great Britain and Germany, which "necessarily required" that the proposition be abandoned. The A. F. of L., therefore, adopted a substitute suggestion recommending that the organized labor movements of those countries which shall participate in the general peace conference to determine terms and conditions of peace at the close of the war, shall urge upon their respective governments that the wage earners be represented therein, the same policy to be also followed by the labor movements of neutral countries if it be determined also that the latter shall have a voice in the peace conference.

Pan-American labor relations, especially those existing between the A. F. of L., and the Mexican labor movement, are discussed at length and the details of the conferences held at Washington last summer between representatives of the American and Mexican movements set forth. The report suggests that a Pan-American federation is not only possible but necessary.

Reviewing anti-trust and injunction regulation, the report says:

"The enactment of the labor provisions of the Clayton anti-trust act has forced employers who wish to use anti-trust legislation and the injunctive process to assist them in defeating the efforts of employes to secure higher wages and better conditions of work, to transfer their efforts from Federal to state courts. The result makes increasingly important the necessity for the enactment of state laws to prevent the abuse of judicial agencies and the perversion of legislation to exclusive service in behalf of employers. The uses to which writs of injunction and anti-trust legislation have been put, have made them virtually strike-breaking institutions and union-destroying agencies. Such a condition is subversive of proper respect for our governmental institutions and to the republic itself."

Such a condition, the report says, resulted in the framing of a model anti-trust and injunction limitation bill, presented to the San Francisco Federation Convention and urged by it on central organizations and the rank and file to be insisted on as proper laws.

In commenting on the Danbury Hatters' case, the Executive Council remarks that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1912 established a precedent which judges are trying to make law, although the highest lawmaking body of the country—the agency to

which the nation delegated that function—has enacted legislation to remedy the great wrongs done by that decision. "The decision is an example of colossal injustice," continues the report. "If that decision is allowed to become part of the law of this country it will result in the destruction of unionism."

Alluding to the eight-hour law passed by Congress the report says that for nearly a century the labor movement of America has conducted a campaign for the establishment of an eight-hour work day, and characterizes the legislation by the Congress as a notable achievement. As regards the alleged rejection of the principle of arbitration by the railroad brotherhoods, the report affirms that neither President Wilson nor the brotherhoods rejected the principle of arbitration as the railroad presidents wrongfully claimed. They took the position that the eight-hour work day was a principle not subject to arbitration and in that they were in harmony with the most ardent advocates of arbitration in conceding that there are certain fundamental rights which are not arbitrable.

Discussing the president's proposals for legislation the report says an essential feature of them was the creation of compulsory governmental institutions to regulate industrial relations in an occupation not owned or operated by the government itself and remarks that such is "a revolutionary position totally out of harmony with our prevailing institutions and out of harmony with our philosophy of government."

The legislation which was secured mainly through the activities of the Federation is enumerated in the report and it is truly what it is set forth to be, "a splendid record of achievement," which should prove an incentive to greater efforts in the future. There is much more information of great importance regarding the American labor movement in the report including a survey of the work of the Executive Council during the past year and an interesting account of the present status of jurisdiction controversies scheduled to come before the Convention.

Work of Organization Progressing

The steady growth maintained by the American labor movement from year to year since its inception is a matter upon which we may well congratulate ourselves, and such mutual felicitations should be all the more warm just now because of the fact that the average of membership for the present year has been the highest since the formation of the Federation. Organization is the keynote of our power; it is the basic source of economic influence. Collective action on the part of the workers to be successful depends upon their numerical strength, and in proportion as that strength is developed in a spirit of unity, cohesion and solidarity, so will their power and influence increase.

It does not need the possession of occult powers to perceive that the spirit of organization has been very much in evidence of late. Workers who formerly stood aloof, or who resented or remained indifferent to the call of unionism, are coming more and more to see the error of their ways and are falling in step with their organized brethern. Everywhere the philosophy of unionism is finding a more general acceptance among the workers and the general public, and there is being gained a more general acceptance of the possibilities of economic power as a weapon which gains for the wage earners rights and conditions of work essential to their well-being and development.

A striking phase of trade union progress in the past year is revealed in the growing desire of workers in those callings which are professional or semi-professional to identify themselves with the bona-fide labor movement and as a result we have a very definite trend toward organization among teachers, actors and civil servants. We even find authors and journalists seriously considering the advantages to be gained from organization and affiliation with the A. F. of L. Everywhere it is the same, all along the line from the highly skilled to the lowest paid unskilled worker there is a conscious trend toward unionism which shows conclusively how strong the

principle of organization is taking root among all classes.

Returning to the more defined realm of A. F. of L. activity, we find—and it is a pleasure to note the fact—that the long expected affiliation between the International Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers and the Federation has become an accomplished fact and as a result this strong and influential international union is no longer isolated from the main stream of the labor movement.

It is also a matter of encouragement to know that the relations between the A. F. of L. and the railroad brotherhoods are closer today than ever and it is very likely that the affiliation of these internationals with the federated body may be reported in the near future; in fact, so close have their relations become that we are given to understand that the reason affiliation has not already taken place is that their officers are not invested with the power to take the necessary action without the permission of the membership. Another progressive force making for labor's progress is the success that is being steadily gained in the organization of women workers. Very gratifying progress has been made during the last year in that direction.

Such indications of trade union activity and such definite gains as we have enumerated speak volumes for labor's progress and show that the work of organization is progressing at a very favorable rate and that in fact the outlook for the future in that respect is remarkably bright. The addition of reenforcements of such magnitude will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect in revealing larger possibilities for union activity and in securing greater measures of advancement for all American wage earners.

Trade Union Benefits

Thanks to "labor forward" campaigns, to the labor press, and in general to the spread of information regarding the labor movement, the general public is being enabled to form a truer estimate of the benefits trade unionism bestows on the workers. Old prejudices and misconceptions are melting away to such an extent that many thinking people are forced to wonder how such could ever have been entertained, when one considers the good that unions are capable of and the undoubted good they do.

The trade union movement is human, it is composed of men and women of average intelligence, who lay no special claims to the possession of higher ability other than that of being eligible to earn a living in the world of work. Trade unionism is not infallible; it is liable to err and possibly has erred from time to time. But its mistakes are such as are incidental to democratic institutions everywhere and fall into abject significence when compared with the benefits which accrue to the workers and to humanity as a result of mutual association and the zealous care exercised by the trade unions to safeguard human rights.

This brings us to the wonderful work the unions affiliated with the American labor movement are doing in the field of caring for their members in sickness as well as health, or while unemployed, and insuring benefits for themselves or their families in case of disability or death. This branch of trade union activity is not as widely known as it should be. Few realize, for example, that in the last year, the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., paid out to their members, at the lowest estimate, $3,545,823.36, in death, sick, traveling and unemployment benefits. Of this large sum $2,264,610.66 was paid in death benefits; $63,662.00 in death benefits to members' wives; $1,068,609.43 in sick benefits; $26,283.90 in traveling benefits; $1,866.77 in tool insurance, and $120,770.60 in unemployment benefits. In the previous year the amount disbursed in this manner was computed at $3,482,842.59.

And yet these large sums represent but a small proportion of the annual aggregate amounts paid by trade unions in the way of benefits for it must be borne in mind that practically the majority of local unions have death, sick, unemploy-

(Continued On Page 49.)

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 95 South 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 2500 Durant Ave., (Apartment 403) Berkeley, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chembord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Meeting of G. E. B. Held in New York City

November 8, 1916.

A special meeting of the General Executive Board was called by General President Hutcheson on the above date at the Continental Hotel, 41st St. and Broadway, New York City. All members present.

The New York situation in its present status was carefully considered from all angles.

Wm. Schwartz, Financial Secretary of suspended L. U. 32, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed that said union had already paid part tax to the General Office since the action of the Convention, but still owed tax for the months of May and October, and the Financial Secretary's monthly reports for May, June, July August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership giving names, addresses and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Ed. McGahan and E. C. Glock representing suspended L. U. 219 appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed this union still owed tax for the months of May, June, July, August, September and October, as well as the Financial Secretary's monthly reports for the same months. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of the membership giving names, addresses and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Financial Secretary Reinhardt representing suspended L. U. 258 appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed this union still owed tax for the months of September and October, as well as the Financial Secretary's reports for the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of the membership, giving names, addresses and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Financial Secretary Schlett representing suspended L. U. 387 appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed that said local union still owed tax for the month of October, as well as the Financial Secretary's reports for the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of

membership, giving names, addresses and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Jack Halkett and Financial Secretary Carroll, representing suspended L. U. 451, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that union. They claimed that all their per capita tax had been sent to the General Office. They were informed that the reports of the Financial Secretary for May, June, July, August, September and October had not been sent to the General Office and that when said reports are received they will be immediately checked off with the per capita tax already forwarded. A list of membership, giving the names, addresses and branch of the trade each member is following is also required in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals. These representatives requested that the old charter number be again given to them at the time of consolidation.

Brothers Solberg, Hanson and Financial Secretary Frykman, representing suspended L. U. 457, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed said local still owed tax for the month of October, as well as the Financial Secretary's reports for the months of May, June, July, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of the membership, giving names, addresses and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals. These representatives requested that the old charter number be again given to them at the time of consolidation.

Phil Kertz and Financial Secretary Kollar, representing suspended L. U. 464, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed that said local still owed tax for the month of October as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. A list of membership, giving the names, addresses and branch of the trade each member is following is also required in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals. These representatives requested that the old charter number be again given to them at the time of consolidation.

Brother Brandt and Financial Secretary Rickard, representing suspended L. U. 471, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed said local still owed tax for the months of May, June, July, August, September and October as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for the same months. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied by a complete list of the membership, giving the names, addresses and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Financial Secretary Anderson, representing suspended L. U. 507, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said local union owed tax for the months of May, June, July and October as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied by a complete list of the membership, giving the names, addresses and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Business Agent Cozzens, representing suspended L. U. 567, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said local union owed tax for the months of May, June, July and October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for May, June, July, August, September and October The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied by a complete list of the membership, giving the names, addresses and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the local can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Brothers Drake, Worth, Frieze and Financial Secretary Arthur, representing suspended L. U. 613, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed said local union owed tax for the months of September and October, as well as the Financial Secretary's reports for May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of the membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership to be used for consolidating purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Financial Secretary Russell, representing suspended L. U. 639, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said local union owed tax for the month of October, as well as reports of the Financial Secretary for June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of the membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union may be rechartered without any further delay. The list of membership to be used for consolidating purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Frank Williams, D. P. O'Connell and Financial Secretary Mahoney, representing suspended L. U. 138, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed said local owed tax for the months of June, July and October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for June, July, September and October. The back

tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of the membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Financial Secretary Byrne, representing suspended L. U. 326, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said local union owed tax for the month of October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of the membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without any further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

J. F. Boyce, representing suspended L. U. 1347, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed that said local owed tax for the month of October, as well as reports of the Financial Secretary for July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied by a complete list of the membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidating purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

P. Stork and L. Gottbelf, representing suspended L. U. 1747, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed that said local union owed tax for the month of October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax and reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied by a complete list of the membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

W. J. Stevenson, representing suspended L. U. 172, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said local union owed tax for the months of June, July and October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with the complete membership list, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, the outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

F. Kramer, Wm. Meyer and J. Susser, representing suspended L. U. 291, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed that said local owed tax for the months of September and October, as well as reports of the Financial Secretary for May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, the outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Financial Secretary Stieger, representing suspended L. U. 214 appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed that said local owed tax for the months of April, May, June, August, September and October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for April, May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in accordance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Financial Secretary Mains, representing suspended L. U. 1717, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that L. U. He was informed said local owed tax for the months of June, July and October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for April, May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of the membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the local can be rechartered without any further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

November 9, 1916.

All members present.

Financial Secretary Thaler, representing suspended L. U. 12, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said local union owed tax for the month of October, as well as the Financial Secretary's monthly reports for June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals. This representative requested that the old charter number be again given to them at the time of consolidation.

August Darmstedt, A. H. Otto and Financial Secretary Molter, representing suspended L. U. 476 appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed said local owed tax for the months of September and October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete membership list, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation

purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals. These representatives requested that the old charter number be again given to them at the time of consolidation.

Brothers Rodd, Russell and Financial Secretary Duignan, representing suspended L. U. 48, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed said local owed tax for the month of October, as well as the Financial Secretary's reports for July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals. These representatives requested that the old charter number be again given to them at the time of consolidation.

Financial Secretary Bennett, representing suspended L. U. 381, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed that said local owed tax for the months of June, July and October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the union can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Brothers Miltner and Financial Secretary Munroe, representing suspended L. U. 34, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed that said local union owed tax for the month of October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the local can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Brothers Liphschith and Financial Secretary Workoff, representing suspended L. U. 1008, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed said local owed tax for the months of May, June, July, August, September and October, as well as reports for the same months. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the local can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, the outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and the millmen in the millmen's locals.

Ludwig Sohr and Financial Secretary Baker, representing suspended L. U. 309, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed said local owed tax for the month of October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of the membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the local may be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

M. Shew, representing suspended L. U. 1715, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of said local union. He was informed that the local union owed tax for the months of June, July, August and September, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local may be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Jacon Arrow, John F. Baker and Financial Secretary Stark, representing suspended L. U. 1790, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed said local owed tax for the month of October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local may be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals. These representatives requested that the old charter number be again given to them at the time of consolidation.

Financial Secretary Gordon, representing suspended L. U. 175, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said local owed tax for the months of May, June, August, September and October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Ed. Close, Wm. Robinson and Financial Secretary Dick, representing suspended L. U. 601, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed said local owed tax for the month of October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals. These representatives requested that the old charter number be again given to them at the time of consolidation.

Financial Secretary Field, representing suspended L. U. 714, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He claimed that all their per capita tax had been sent to the General Office. He was informed that the reports of the Financial Secretary for June, July, August, September and October had not been sent to the General Office and that when said reports are received they will be immediately checked off with the per capita tax already forwarded. A list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following is also required in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the union may be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Brothers Schnepper, Leonhardt and Financial Secretary Scheunn, representing suspended L. U. 513, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed said local owed tax for the month of October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local can be rechartered without further delay. The membership list is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Chas. Scheinberg and Financial Secretary Ray, representing suspended L. U. 56, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed said local owed tax for the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for the same months. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local can be rechartered without further delay. The membership list is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Financial Secretary Nagel, representing suspended L. U. 478, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said union owed tax for the month of October, as well as the report of the Financial Secretary for the same month. The back per capita tax with the report mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local can be rechartered without further delay. The membership list is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Brothers Morach and Financial Secretary George, representing suspended L. U. 707, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed said local owed tax for the months of June, July, August, September and October, as well as reports of the Financial Secretary for the same months. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete membership list, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local can be rechartered without further delay. The membership list is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals. These representatives requested that the old charter number be again given to them at the time of consolidation.

Financial Secretary Muir, representing suspended L. U. 247, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said local owed tax for the month of October, as well as reports of the Financial Secretary for May, June, July, August, September, and October. The back tax and reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local may be rechartered without further delay. The membership list is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Brother Kivowitz and Financial Secretary Irons, representing suspended L. U. 147, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed said local owed tax for the months of May, June, July, August, September and October, as well as reports for the same months. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local may be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Financial Secretary Schmidt, representing suspended L. U. 724, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said local owed tax for the month of October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for June, July, August, September and October. The back tax and reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Financial Secretary Post, representing suspended L. U. 593, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said local owed tax for the month of October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the report mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local can be rechartered without further delay. The membership list is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

C. J. Dunn, J. G. Robinson, Bert Hedding, Chas. Southard and Financial Secretary Cannon, representing suspended L. U. 489, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed said local owed tax for the months of May, June, July, August, September and October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for the same months. The back tax with the re-

ports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local can be rechartered without further delay. The membership list is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Financial Secretary Hanson, representing suspended L. U. 575, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said local owed tax for the months of June and October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local can be rechartered without further delay. The membership list is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Financial Secretary Loeffler, representing suspended L. U. 640, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said local owed tax for the months of May, June, July, August and October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for the same months. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local may be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Financial Secretary McCabe, representing suspended L. U. 1388, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed that said local union owed tax for the months of June, July, August and October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for the same months. The back tax and reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied by a complete membership list, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so that the local can be rechartered without further delay. The membership list is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

John J. Lyons, trustee, representing suspended L. U. 324, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said local owed tax for the months of June, July and October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for June, July, August, September and October. The back tax and reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals. This representative requested that the old charter number be again given to them at the time of consolidation.

Financial Secretary Pochart, representing suspended L. U. 375, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said local owed tax for the months of May, June, September and October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax and reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

Financial Secretary Thom, representing suspended L. U. 109, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said local owed tax for the months of June, July, August, September and October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for the same months. The back tax and reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local may be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

November 10, 1916.

All members present.

Business Agent Mahan, representing suspended L. U. 606, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. He was informed said local union owed tax for the month of October, as well as the reports of the Financial Secretary for May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax and reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

F. Frigiola and Financial Secretary Golagro, representing suspended L. U. 1565, appeared before the Board relative to the rechartering of that local union. They were informed the said local owed tax for the months of April, June, July, September and October, as well as the Financial Secretary's reports for April, May, June, July, August, September and October. The back tax with the reports mentioned must be sent to the General Office accompanied with a complete list of membership, giving the name, address and branch of the trade each member is following in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention so the local can be rechartered without further delay. The list of membership is to be used for consolidation purposes, outside men to be put in outside carpenter locals and inside men in millmen's locals.

The General Executive Board authorizes the General President to carry out the plan of consolidating the local unions in New York in compliance with the action of the Nineteenth General Convention.

The Board appropriated ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for organizing purposes in New York to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Tullahoma, Tenn.—The General Executive Board decided to continue payments to our men locked out until December 2, 1916.

Resolution No. 5 of the Nineteenth General Convention was laid over until the January meeting in 1917.

Resolution No. 16 was referred to the General President for investigation.

Resolution No. 23 of the Nineteenth General Convention was referred to the General President.

Resolution No. 25 of the Nineteenth General Convention was referred to the General President and General Secretary.

Resolution No. 32 of the Nineteenth General Convention was referred to the General President.

The Board adjourned to meet in regular session in Indianapolis, January 10, 1917.

FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary, G. E. B.

Fort Worth Convention Endorses Union Made Shingles

The following transcript from the proceedings of the Nineteenth General Convention shows the action taken by that body in regard to creating a demand for shingles made by union labor:

Resolution No. 12

INTERNATIONAL SHINGLE WEAVERS UNION OF AMERICA

Seattle, Wash., August 4, 1916.

Mr. Frank Duffy,
General Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We have just signed a contract, the enclosed being a copy, with the Lester W. David Lumber Company, of this city, whereby they are going to undertake the exploitation of shingles bearing the union label of our organization.

I am sure it is going to be of tremendous importance to us. The Brotherhood can be of great assistance to us in aiding to get the union label shingles introduced in local lumber yards throughout the country. We intend to send some one out over the country, somewhat as the cigarmakers do, and we shall instruct these men to get in touch with the business agents of the Brotherhood.

I am sure it will require nothing but the moral support of the Carpenters' Union to cause a great demand to be created for union label shingles. We are going to see to it that all shingles having the label are A No. 1 in quality. This will make their introduction easier.

I am writing to ask if it would not be possible to get an expression of moral support from the Brotherhood at your coming Fort Worth Convention. It would be most helpful if it could be secured.

The mere endorsement of the idea would serve to give publicity to our new proposition, and just at this time when the start is being made, this would be a big factor.

Thanking you in advance for your interest in the matter, and with kindest regards to all your General Officers whom I had the pleasure of meeting last year, and with the same to yourself, I am,

Fraternally yours,
J. G. BROWN, International Pres.

We have done well this year, and now have a good, live movement here on the coast as well as in the lake district.

AGREEMENT

This agreement entered into this second day of August, nineteen hundred and sixteen, by and between Lester W. David Lumber Company, a Washington corporation, with its principal place of business in the City of Seattle, County of King, State of Washington, party of the first part, and the International Shingle Weavers Union of America, with its principal place of business in the City of Seattle, County of King, State of Washington, party of the second part:

Witnesseth, That in consideration of the covenants and premises hereinafter contained and other valuable considerations, the party of the first part and the party of the second part do mutually agree one with the other as follows, to-wit:

SECTION I

It is mutually understood and agreed by the parties hereto that both parties to this agreement shall do all possible to create a demand for union label shingles, to which end the party of the first part agrees to send out circulars, and to make calls upon the retail dealers in market centers, and the party of the second part agrees to mail circulars to and make calls upon the various carpenter unions, building trades councils and labor unions generally in such places where a possible or profitable market for such union label shingles may be found.

SECTION II

The party of the first part agrees to act in the capacity of sales agent for the various shingle mills using the union label and agrees to place such orders secured by it for union label shingles and cedar products with said mills using the union label.

The party of the first part further agrees to pay the full wholesale price for said red cedar shingles and other cedar products, plus fifty per cent of whatever premium that may be obtained as a result of the joint efforts of the parties hereto.

This section to apply to all mills using the union label without regard to whether they be co-operatively or privately owned and operated.

The party of the second part further agrees

to withdraw the use of the union label from any manufacturer should it be shown upon inspection that shingles and other cedar products manufactured by them and bearing the union label are more than three per cent. below the grades as shown by the brands thereon according to the grading rules now in effect or hereafter adopted by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

SECTION III

It is further understood and agreed by the party of the second part that the use of the union label shall be given only to mills having a full union crew so far as the skilled shingle mill employes are concerned, and who shall first agree that all shingles upon which the union label is used shall be sold to or marketed by the party of the first part in this agreement, providing the said party of the first part is able to procure a market in accordance with the terms as set forth in Section II of this agreement.

SECTION IV

The party of the first part further agrees to use its best endeavors to secure the signing of agreements between shingle manufacturers and the party of the second part in accordance with the provisions hereinbefore mentioned.

SECTION V

It is also understood and agreed by the parties hereto that no shingle manufacturer who shall agree to conform to the conditions set forth in this agreement shall be denied the use of the union label.

SECTION VI

It is understood and agreed by the parties hereto that this agreement shall be binding and shall remain in full force and effect for a period of two (2) years from the date hereof.

In Witness Whereof, The parties hereto have caused these presents to be executed by their presidents and attested by their secretaries, and their seals to be affixed the day and year in this instrument first above written.

LESTER W. DAVID LUMBER COMPANY.

Witness ..... By .....
President.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHINGLE WEAVERS' UNION OF AMERICA.

Witness ..... By .....
President.

Witness ..... Attest: .....
Secretary L. W. D. Lbr. Co.

Witness ..... Attest: .....
Secretary I. S. W. U. of A.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 14

Whereas, The International Shingle Weavers Union of America is the organization which represents the skilled workers, in the shingle mills of the United States and Canada, and whereas, in the pursuit of the effort to organize all these skilled workers, this organization has entered into a contract with some large wholesale lumber dealers, who in turn are going to put the official union label of the International Shingle Weavers' Union of America on the product of as many mills as an agreement can be reached with covering its use; therefore be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in regular Convention assembled endorse the effort to make possible a discrimination in favor of union made shingles by the application of the union label on the part of the International Shingle Weavers' Union of America; and

Further Resolved, That this Convention gives its moral support to increase the consumption of union made shingles by creating a demand for shingles bearing the union label.

Further Resolved, That copies of these Resolutions be printed in "The Carpenter" together with such other proceedings of this Convention as are printed therein.

B. W. SLEEMAN.

L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.

The committee recommends concurrence in Resolution No. 14.

Local Unions Chartered In October

Medicine Hat, Alberta, Can.
Pittsfield, Mass. (Shopmen.)
Hartford, Conn. (Millmen.)
Orange, Tex. (Ship Carpenters and Caulkers.)
St. Helens, Ore. (Shipwrights.)

Thomasville, Ga.	New York, N. Y.
Bay City, Tex.	Rice Lake, Wis.
Centralia, Wash.	Pearson, Ga.
Provinceton, Mass.	Faribault, Minn.
Eveleth, Minn.	Greenville, S. C.
Thermopolis, Wyo.	Spartanburg, S. C.
Rantoul, Ill.	Knox, Ind.
Butler, Mo.	Kellogg, Idaho.
Tipton, Ia.	Chloride, Ariz.
Plumfield, Ill.	Superior, Ariz.
Jerome, Ariz.	Bellville, Tex.

Total, 27 Local Unions.

There is no beautifier of complexion or form of behavior like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us. —Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING OCTOBER, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
27335	August Hoppman	5	17	4	Abscess of lungs	$200.00
27336	Lizzie G. Ingersoll	9	10	5	Heart failure	75.00
27337	Martha D. Athey	22	26	3	Pneumonia	75.00
27338	Harriet Wert	22	3	5	Carcinoma	75.00
27339	Herbert L. Pool	26	6	11	Accidental drowning	300.00
27340	Rudolph A. Lindroth	95	9	7	Brain tumor	300.00
23741	Frank Jones	55	13	10	Nephritis	125.00
23742	Sadie Byrne	62	9	4	Tuberculosis of intestines	75.00
27343	Dolly Johns	165	16	10	Nephritis	75.00
27344	Mary E. Peecher	169	8	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
27345	Raymond J. Brink	251	6	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27346	C. Fulton Hobbs (Bal)	345	..	..	———	134.00
27347	Anna W. McNorton	430	4	3	Carcinoma	75.00
27348	I. N. Austin	514	17	7	Myocarditis	125.00
27349	Annie Hogan	711	5	10	Suicide	75.00
27350	Edith H. Trefethen	921	5	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
27351	F. W. Frantz	1369	5	2	Nephritis	300.00
27352	John A. Skogsberg	1922	13	5	Carcinoma	125.00
27353	James Hart	10	29	6	Myocarditis	300.00
27354	Sarah J. Andrews	25	26	1	Hepalitis	75.00
27355	Nelson Brown	36	8	4	Nephritis	75.00
27356	William H. Robinson	49	4	11	Nephritis	50.00
27357	Elsie Bendiesen	58	14	8	Pneumonia	75.00
27358	Margaret Rominger	75	9	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
27359	Charles E. Brockett	125	20	10	Myocarditis	300.00
27360	Nannie M. Reel	184	11	1	Goiter	75.00
27361	Barbara Killebrew	198	6	..	Vomiting (Starvation)	75.00
37362	Caroline Thomson	265	13	11	Diabetes	75.00
27363	George Parry	273	25	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
27364	Florence Kuersteiner	594	9	10	Sarcoma	75.00
27365	A. J. Archer	929	9	4	Cancer	75.00
27366	John Abt	1116	9	10	Anemia	300.00
27367	Annetta G. McCoy	1538	1	8	Accidental poisoning	50.00
27368	Kathie Piskac	1596	4	4	Rupture of uterus	75.00
27369	Joseph J. Gillis	1653	1	..	Fall	50.00
27370	Rudolph Skocir	1786	9	10	Heat prostration	300.00
27371	Frank Konig	1786	8	1	Pulmonary phthisis	200.00
27372	Alexander J. Dalgleish	176	26	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
27373	Alfred Stoll	252	13	11	Cardiac asthma	300.00
27374	Sarah E. Van Middleworth	306	14	10	Edema of lung	75.00
27375	James Cummings	386	6	5	Fall from building	300.00
27376	Lena M. Pell	1352	6	5	Peritonitis	75.00
27377	Katherine D. Schner	1366	4	2	Puerperal hemorrhage	75.00
27378	John D. Carr	198	11	2	Pneumonia	300.00
27379	Frank Lavoiy	260	6	10	Fall	300.00
27380	John Van Horn	1162	10	1	Heart disease	300.00
27381	Lena Downs	52	4	2	Nephritis	75.00
27382	Mike Novotny	54	6	4	Accidental drowning	300.00
27383	John T. Bohlayer	132	13	3	Gastric ulcer	300.00
27384	George Coombs	207	22	3	Apoplexy	300.00
27385	Mary S. Sickles	215	6	9	Nephritis	75.00
27386	Frank L. North	595	14	4	Motorcycle accident	300.00
27387	Frank A. Cael	626	13	3	Cancer	125.00
27388	J. D. Jones	731	1	9	Nervous exhaustion and insanity	50.00
27389	Susan Carter	957	14	7	Cancer	75.00
27390	Robert McKinnon	1548	11	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27391	Harry L. Underwood (Dis.)	867	5	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
27392	Mary Fexel	1108	1	11	Tuberculosis	50.00
27393	Jacob Stults	1297	13	6	Carcinoma	125.00
27394	C. H. James	1394	2	2	Nephritis	100.00
27395	James M. Anthony	6	10	3	Cardiac failure due to shock	125.00
27396	Anton Swanson	10	18	10	Carcinoma	300.00
27397	Jennie Layer	11	3	3	Tuberculosis of lungs	75.00
27398	Annie Gaudett	43	24	9	Nephritis	75.00
27399	Charles Lund	58	12	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
27400	John S. Wilson	73	3	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
27401	O. A. Engholm	87	17	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
27402	Ada Woodhouse	122	10	1	Heart disease	75.00
27403	August Olsen	199	22	8	Heart disease	300.00
27404	Levi M. Fadley	200	13	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
27405	Charles Hughes	218	8	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
27406	Edward Lustic	515	10	10	Fractured skull	300.00
27407	Charles Volkman	611	14	9	Apoplexy	125.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
27408	Isaac Benoit	624	11	4	Heart trouble	125.00
27409	Augusta Schultz	661	16	7	Nephritis	75.00
27410	Eugenia J. Gilliland	750	11	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
27411	Loula B. Churchman	1028	5	5	Ectopic pregnancy	75.00
27412	Wm. Metrulius	1094	1	1	Motorcycle accident	50.00
27413	James J. Smith	1704	11	..	Carcinoma	125.00
27414	Andrew Rood	7	6	10	Heart disease	200.00
27415	Teckla F. Smith	7	12	..	Carcinoma	75.00
27416	Ada F. Rigor	10	12	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
27417	Christin Jewell	36	7	4	Consumption	75.00
27418	Henry A. Galen	72	17	5	Endocarditis	300.00
27419	Cameron Cummings	76	25	..	Nephritis	300.00
27420	Fred C. Hart	84	13	10	Nephritis	300.00
27421	Paulina Miller	91	6	4	Pneumonia	75.00
27422	Jessie Sickles	99	9	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
27423	Jennie Rowland	119	30	5	Nephritis	75.00
27424	Rose Lannon	129	16	7	Septicemia	300.00
27425	Conrad Heiser	129	16	2	Sarcoma	75.00
27426	Josephine Jehle	132	13	2	Carcinoma	300.00
27427	Eugene Lamothe	134	7	6	Nephritis	75.00
27428	Mary J. Evans	139	13	7	Gastritis	125.00
27429	Theodore C. Meyer	161	11	1	Suicide	50.00
27430	Fortunato Ferina	167	1	7	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
27431	Erwin J. Murray	229	14	5	Carcinoma	75.00
27432	Helen T. Marion	230	16	11	Sarcoma	75.00
27433	Sarah E. Gill	241	12	7	Arterio sclerosis	50.00
27434	George I. Wolf	287	1	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27435	Charles A. Souerhoff	318	24	4	Nephritis	300.00
27436	Daniel DeCamdry	318	32	7	Nephritis	75.00
27437	Minervy Corey	322	1	4	Anaemia	300.00
27438	John H. Dewan	323	9	6	Pneumonia	300.00
27439	George E. Hannah	342	6	11	Stricture of oesophagus	400.00
27440	Samuel Hawkins (Dis.)	345	11	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
27441	Winfield S. Fort (Dis.)	352	17	9	Accidental injuries	300.00
27442	Leon Quenneville	390	11	3	Epilepsy	125.00
27443	George M. Paris	396	16	9	Heart disease	200.00
27444	Nils Carlson	438	4	1	Carcinoma	75.00
27445	Mildred A. McIntyre	443	15	7	Diabetic coma	300.00
27446	Geo. Monroe	493	6	1	Myocarditis	125.00
27447	H. J. Fowler	512	12	3	Pneumonia	400.00
27448	J. M. Kilgore (Dis.)	526	8	5	Accidental injuries	300.00
27449	Frank R. Pushard	554	29	7	Nephritis	300.00
27450	Charles J. Block	558	15	3	Apoplexy	300.00
27451	Wm. S. Watson	599	7	2	Ulceration of stomach	75.00
27452	Marie L. Giguire	632	14	3	Tuberculosis of lungs	25.00
27453	Maud McPhee	654	1	2	Rheumatism	300.00
27454	Henry Gerding	661	15	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
27455	John Person	*673	1	11	Accident	300.00
27456	William Dunlap	674	13	1	Meningitis	125.00
27457	Levi Kohr	677	15	..	Cirrhosis of liver	100.00
27458	William Fischer	687	2	9	Railroad accident	125.00
27459	James Coultrap	716	12	..	Senile dementia	75.00
27460	Rose A. Blouin	730	4	4	Puerperal fever	300.00
27461	Marshall M. Luther	732	5	4	Cancer	75.00
27462	Jennie Clooney	759	18	10	Diabetes	125.00
27463	Wm. H. Frey	843	13	11	Mitral regurgitation	50.00
27464	Louis J. Roswell	895	1	4	Acute anterior poliomelitis	50.00
27465	Howard Kimble	1058	4	10	Dropsy	75.00
27466	Florence E. Dille	1186	14	..	Lost compensation	75.00
27467	Lillian G. Fortner	1198	14	1	Operation for stenosis	75.00
27468	C. P. McConnell	1198	8	..	Cancer	200.00
27469	Nick Nelson	1167	3	11	Suicide	75.00
27470	Ida L. Stone	1393	5	..	Hemorrhage	75.00
27471	Bertha L. Dailey	1434	4	3	Tuberculosis of lungs	75.00
27472	Jennie L. Drew	1600	3	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
27373	Martha Stevens	1678	13	2	Dilitation of heart	300.00
27474	Carl Humboldt	1748	17	4	Myocarditis	300.00
27475	Frank Klickmann	1784	9	10	Old age	200.00
27476	Wm. W. McNeal	1835	4	1	Jaundice	300.00
27477	Frank Susanick	1922	13	9	Suicide	400.00
27478	E. B. Skely	1552	10	3	Accidental injuries	75.00
27479	Minnie V. Rogers	3	16	..	Bright's disease	300.00
27480	Arthur B. Hendershot	3	15	3	Heart disease	50.00
27481	Alex. Cochrane	19	4	11	Fall from building	400.00
27482	Charles Conrad (Dis.)	1151	11	5	Fall from scaffold	75.00
27483	Jennie Mondragon	1187	15	3	Myocarditis	400.00
27484	Michael Olsen (Dis.)	1456	14	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
27485	Henry Plenz (Dis.)	1922	19	4	Accidental injuries	300.00
27486	Conrad Martin	11	17	2	Suicide	50.00
27487	Conrad Alber	78	2	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27488	Sanford B. Cleveland	86	..	..	Fall down stairs	300.00
27489	Thomas Gilmore	117	16	4	Heart failure	75.00
27490	Emma C. Brandon	171	17	8	Anaemia	75.00
27491	Lena Anderson	181	23	4	Carcinoma	75.00
27492	Martha O. Knudson	181	23	9	Arterio sclerosis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
27493	Charles Bedell	253	3	2	Typhoid fever	200.00
27494	John Wilson	449	31	10	Peritonitis	300.00
27495	George C. Lee	453	25	4	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
27496	Otto Onnen	633	4	4	Fall down steps	195.00
27497	J. F. Alexander	648	15	11	Cancer	300.00
27498	Fritz Weisback	874	1	5	Murdered	200.00
27499	George Otto (Dis.)	1143	12	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
27500	John Schmidt	1367	19	3	Endocarditis	300.00
27501	John A. Walquist	1367	8	10	Electric shock	300.00
27502	Louise C. Hodge	1582	6	7	Railroad accident	75.00
27503	Joseph Lemoine	1630	2	7	Embolism of brain	50.00
27504	Thomas Carroll (Dis.)	94	29	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
27505	Wm. H. Harlacher	122	7	3	Dilitation of heart	75.00
27506	Henry Brasseur	334	4	..	Cancer	200.00
27507	Anne E. Goddard	831	2	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
27508	Herman Pett	1367	9	9	Gastritis	300.00
27509	Alfred Anderson	80	15	7	Pneumonia	125.00
27510	John J. Walsh	167	18	3	Apoplexy	300.00
27511	Leonard Duell (Dis.)	303	19	7	Accidental injuries	400.00
27512	John Porozinski	504	9	..	Murdered	300.00
27513	Zenon Rivest	685	13	5	Myocarditis	300.00
27514	Eulema Monfette	801	4	1	Shock following confinement	75.00
27515	Mary Britz	9	17	1	Cancer	75.00
27516	E. P. Brooks	26	17	11	Uremia	125.00
27517	James E. Shea	223	8	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
27518	Frederika Wilken	264	30	4	Nephritis	75.00
27519	F. W. Kellerman	523	12	3	Heart disease	125.00
27520	Josie F. Manter	624	10	3	Pyloric obstruction	75.00
27521	Mary B. Caldwell	1005	14	5	Heart disease	75.00
27522	Fremont Youngs	1107	14	1	Cancer	300.00
27523	Wm. J. Lundin	1257	4	..	Pneumonia	200.00
27524	John Benko	1596	2	2	Consumption	100.00
27525	James Smith	1846	2	3	Septicaemia	100.00
27526	Alexander Angus	43	30	4	Carcinoma	300.00
27527	Alpheda Perron	1125	9	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
27528	Sam Krawetz	1782	3	4	Pneumonia	200.00
27529	Stanillas Bienvenue (Dis.)	408	16	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
27530	Margaret Codd	10	24	7	Ulcer of stomach	75.00
27531	Carl O. Broden (Dis.)	58	14	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
27532	Wilhelm Brester	60	17	1	Concussion of brain	125.00
27533	W. P. Ferguson	69	15	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
27534	Geo. W. Taylor, Jr.	122	14	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27535	Holland E. Ripley	146	11	5	Carcinoma	300.00
27536	Fred W. Butler	171	5	3	Cancer	300.00
27537	John Eich	239	11	11	Odema of lungs	125.00
27538	Henry Thau	309	21	..	Pneumonia	300.00
27539	John Blomgren	461	9	8	Railroad accident	300.00
27540	Albert Holland	465	9	5	Cardiac dilatation	300.00
27541	Charles Engelke	511	13	6	Aortic insufficiency	117.00
27542	Frank E. Palmer	538	7	5	Pneumonia	75.00
27543	Alonzo Fort	591	19	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27544	Giles A. Noyes	1055	6	7	Apoplexy	75.00
27545	Henry Holter	1367	5	7	Meningitis	165.00
27546	Amelie Kriczman	1786	10	..	Bronchial asthma	75.00
27547	John Zvonik	1786	17	7	Carcinoma	300.00
27548	Howard Fazenbaker (Dis.)	3	1	10	Accidental injuries	100.00
27549	Franklin M. Noll	8	32	4	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
27550	Wm. R. Lewis	8	16	6	Endocarditis	300.00
27551	Ida C. Fink	8	15	11	Carcinoma	75.00
27552	Celina B. Brodeur	23	15	11	Apoplexy	75.00
27553	Adolph Reckling	181	14	6	Uremia	300.00
27554	Adam Martak	795	7	..	Diabetes	300.00
27555	Johanna A. Thrane	1	13	..	Apoplexy	75.00
27556	Christ Fiswirth	5	10	2	Dilatation of heart	300.00
27557	Fred Herman	11	7	11	Angina pectoris	300.00
27558	Caroline Madsen	76	14	10	Apoplexy	75.00
27559	Minerva J. Jones	200	16	5	Cancer	75.00
27560	Lee D. Wilson	244	9	2	Cancer	75.00
27561	Harold Gustavsen	265	4	5	Heart disease	200.00
27562	Rebecca Astel	227	17	..	Bright's disease	75.00
27563	Alfred P. Boulanger	595	15	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
27564	John H. Veeder	996	16	4	Heart disease	125.00
27565	Thomas Sheridan	1297	13	10	Sarcoma	300.00
27566	Bernhard Hiller	1748	21	3	Asthma	300.00
27567	S. A. Hammer	131	3	11	Fall down elevator shaft	200.00
27568	Emma S. O'Reilly	884	10	5	Nephritis	75.00
27569	Sam Schwartz	1191	4	..	Suicide	200.00
27570	John Harold	47	12	4	Hypertrophied prostate	125.00
27571	Isadore Maggolis	254	3	3	Crushed under wall	150.00
27572	Carl W. Trott	523	13	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27573	Annie Bergschmidt	755	7	9	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
27574	Thomas J. Montgomery	1044	7	2	Typhoid fever	75.00
27575	Chas. H. Orne (Dis.)	1093	2	10	Accidental injuries	200.00
27576	Wm. Walters	1596	8	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27577	Henry Marinier	62	23	5	Pneumonia	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
27578	Jacob Doerflein	120	25	3	Cancer	300.00
27579	Michael Lamp	146	18	5	Apoplexy	300.00
27580	John M. Evans	283	6	8	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
27581	Martha J. Inman	334	12	2	Cancer	75.00
27582	Walter Vollmer	334	3	3	Accidental blow on head	50.00
27583	Mary E. Kaneene	1093	3	4	Appendicitis	75.00
27584	Betty Wedell	58	5	2	Gall stones and heart disease	75.00
27585	Jas. B. Holbrook	136	13	5	Suicide	300.00
27586	Levi J. Brilhart	255	14	..	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
27587	Mary E. Schemeck	81	7	3	Diabetes	75.00
27588	W. L. McKibben	220	8	3	Diabetic coma	300.00
27589	H. L. Fowler (Dis.)	61	8	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
27590	Dora V. Barte	87	15	10	Fibrosis of uterus	75.00
27591	Thos. W. Moroney	94	1	11	Fall from building	50.00
27592	William Hines	94	32	6	Nephritis	300.00
27593	May Deike	483	18	4	Heart disease	75.00
27594	Melanie Lavanier	2	18	5	Uremia	75.00
27595	John A. Losness	36	2	3	Malignant growth on stomach	100.00
27596	Joseph Galinsky	954	13	10	Sarcoma	300.00
27597	John J. Heffernan	26	2	7	Fall from building	200.00
27598	A. M. Church	115	16	11	Pneumonia	300.00
27599	H. T. Mitchell	515	10	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27600	George B. Timms	719	4	11	Suicide	200.00
27601	George L. Morey	1015	14	6	Heart disease	300.00
27602	John R. Wren	1342	5	8	Nephritis	75.00
27603	John G. Dueringer	1856	2	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
27604	Celeste Smet	21	10	5	Operation for cancer	75.00
27605	William Brindenfeld	42	7	7	Carcinoma	130.00
27606	Morris Kanter	519	1	2	Pleurisy	50.00
27607	Victoria Fontaine	1125	14	3	Apoplexy	75.00
27608	Cyprian Pearce	10	18	1	Pneumonia	300.00
27609	Matilla Griffith	264	2	2	Nephritis	50.00
					Total	$50,741.50

130	Full beneficial claims	$33,991.50
86	Wife claims	6,300.00
41	Semi-Beneficial claims	3,950.00
17	Disability claims	6,500.00
	Total	$50,741.50

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR OCTOBER, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
2981	Frank A. Lawson (Dis.)	171	2	4	Not filed within 2 years	$400.00
2982	James Johnson	1456	9	7	Three months in arrears	300.00
2983	Courtney Reese	1687	..	11	Semi-Beneficial; not a member 2 years	.....
2984	Joseph Hruza	54	10	4	Three months in arrears	300.00
2985	Marguarette L. Meeker	231	3	3	Three months in arrears	75.00
2986	Dennis M. Doran	717	4	7	Alcoholism	300.00
2987	George Menard (Dis.)	961	12	11	Disease not result of accident	400.00
2988	Frances Borowicz	1367	7	9	———	75.00
2989	Julius F. Sassi (Dis.)	1582	7	2	Not filed within 2 years	400.00
2990	C. Anderson (Dis.)	62	19	5	Disease not result of accident	400.00
2991	Charles O'Hagen	117	13	10	Three months in arrears	300.00
2992	James Sands	119	8	11	Six months in arrears	75.00
2993	William C. Young	1295	..	10	Not a member one year	50.00
2994	Josephine Loderman	1747	6	11	———	75.00
2995	Mary Halligan	13	19	6	Three months in arrears	75.00
2996	Oscar F. Reynolds	927	14	9	Six months in arrears	125.00
2997	Elizabeth Schumaker	1786	12	10	Six months in arrears	75.00
2998	Andrew Dorber	1093	4	1	Committed suicide while under the influence of alcoholic liquors	200.00
2999	Frank W. King	224	13	..	Violation of Section 43	300.00
3000	John H. F. Conrad	87	9	11	Three months in arrears	75.00

Correspondence

L. U. 603 of Ithaca Awake!

Editor The Carpenter:

The delay in sending matter for publication in our Journal is due in a great measure to a misunderstanding as to who should write, as our local has no regular scribe appointed. However, it was thought by many of our members that the work accomplished by Brother Botterill, general organizer, during his visit last May was worthy of mention.

It will be remembered that an agreement was reached between the masons and carpenters whereby the two organizations were to co-operate and try, as far as possible, to eliminate the non-union element, but making rules is one thing, to bring them down to a working basis, however, is quite a different problem. How these rules may have worked in other cities is not known, at least by the writer. How they are working at the present time in Ithaca can be attested by the greatly increased membership in our local. The situation here required considerable diplomacy and Brother Botterill was the right man in the right place. A man who can be aggressive without giving offense, is surely a diplomat.

The largest contracting establishment in Ithaca, Driscoll Brothers & Co., were the first to sign our agreement followed by eleven others, representing a working force of one hundred and seventy-five carpenters. Our efficient business agent and financial secretary, Brother F. C. Thompson, was a potent factor in helping to adjust all differences. Meetings were held between regular meeting nights for the purpose of examining applications; regular meetings were devoted to the initiation of candidates. Brother Botterill was on the ground. On his first appearance at our meeting he talked to twenty members, his final and last address was delivered to a packed house. On that occasion a souvenir was presented to him as a slight token of the esteem of all the members. We trust that its possession will ever bring pleasant memories of his visit to Ithaca and its results.

Many new members are still being received. The last quarterly meeting, October 6th, was one of the largest in the history of our local. Thus as we eliminate prejudice and bitter opposition, we witness the dawn of a brighter and better day for organized labor.

Fraternally,

E. A. WHITING.

Duties of a Good Union Man

Editor, The Carpenter:

A good member observes the following:

1. He attends meetings whenever he can without great inconvenience. In fact, he makes a special effort to be present at every meeting, and when he cannot he sends his officers notice to that effect.

2. The good member is always with the majority. He may fight as long as the fight is on; when it is settled, he joins the ruling side and adjusts himself to conditions, even though they may be more or less distasteful to him.

3. A good member is in every sense a good unionist. He believes in and practices the union principles. He respects his vows and solemnly promises that they are to be observed in the spirit as well as the letter.

4. A good member is never a knocker. He may not fully agree with all the policies of his organization, but outside of the local he has something good to say of it. But he is not merely negatively good, he boosts. He puts his shoulder to every piece of constructive work that is proposed and does not only his share, but a little more, if necessary.

5. A good member never speaks of the organization as "it," or the manage-

ment as "they." He recognizes the fact that he has just as big an interest in his union as anybody else has, that his duty is just as solemn as is that of the highest officer.

6. A good member is willing to give a fair share of his time and effort to the promotion of trade unionism, because he recognizes that when he advances the interests of organization he also advances his own interests.

7. A good member never permits his dues to lapse. Neither does he expect the Business Agent to make two or three trips for each monthly payment. He understands that the Business Agent's time is valuable and that the small compensation paid by the union does not provide a fund for the rehabilitation of footwear worn out in trying to collect dues.

There are doubtless many other things that a good member would do, or does do, but it is fair to say that the union man who measures up to the specifications herein will seldom have occasion to receive a reprimand from the good unionist.

Be a regular union man, and not a four-flusher.

Fraternally,

C. M. COOK,

L. U. 948, Sioux City, Ia.

Savin' the Country

(Continued From Page 20.)

unfair employers has yet to be met and overcome, and that undertaking in itself presents a problem that can only be successfully coped with by energetic, brainy men. Many of our leaders are men who are capable of earning several times the amount of their present salaries were they to bend their energies in other directions. That they are willing to sacrifice personal benefits for the good of their fellow-workmen in general augurs well for the labor movement. They are accomlishing a great work, and that in itself must be a source of tremendous satisfaction to them, even if it doesn't fill the family larder with Angel food and other delicacies.

The dreamer of the crossroads store or the city bar, or even the head of a society for the promulgation of the art of breeding green fishes with red, white and blue tails, may not appreciate the labor leader at his true worth, but over two million workingmen and women in the United States alone will testify in his behalf, and that ought to convince the most skeptical. He may not be exactly "Savin' th' Country," but today he is materially assisting the millions who toil therein, and he's keeping an eye on old Daddy Time while he is hustling himself.

Insist on the Label

Each of us can do an effective bit of work for the union label around Christmas time by insisting on the union label being on the purchases we make whenever such is possible. If the 2,072,702 members of the American trade unions, together with their families and sympathizers, were to keep this well in mind the cause of the union label would be greatly advanced.

Under the Holly Bough

Ye who have scorned each other
Or injured friend or brother,
In this fast fading year;
Ye who, by word or deed,
Have made a kind heart bleed,
Come gather here.
Let sinn'd against and sinning,
Forget their strifes beginning,
Be links no longer broken
Be sweet forgiveness spoken,
Under the Holly bough.

Ye who have lov'd each other,
Sister and friend and brother,
In this fast fading year;
Mother and sire and child,
Young men and maiden mild,
Come gather here.
And let your hearts grow fonder,
As memory shall ponder
Each past unbroken vow
Old loves and younger wooing
Are sweet in their renewing
Under the Holly bough.

Ye who have nourished sadness,
Estranged from hope and gladness
In this fast fading year.
Ye with o'er burdened mind
Made aliens from your kind,
Come gather here.
Let not the useless sorrow
Pursue you night and morrow,
If e'er you hoped—hope now—
Take heart: uncloud your faces,
And join in our embraces
Under the Holly bough.

—Charles Mackay

Casual Comment

Christmas 1916, approaches!

* * *

Here, boy, page Mr. Santa Claus!

* * *

We trust the "old gent" will satisfy the seasonal wishes of all U. B. members.

* * *

As the years spin along on the axle of time, the progress of the labor movement becomes more marked.

* * *

Once again the warm handshake and the time-honored salutation, "Merry Christmas!"

* * *

On the threshold of the festive season we wish our members one and all heartiest yuletide greetings.

* * *

From the distractions of party politics, let us now turn to the contemplation of that stern reality—our collective strength.

* * *

Is it too much to hope that we shall have added 100,000 new members to our ranks by the time the Butte, 1918, Convention rolls round?

* * *

Nothing succeeds like success, so let us work for a bigger and more influential Brotherhood embracing all the members of the woodworking craft.

* * *

Economic power is the basic source of our strength—say what you will, the little old "union card" is Santa Claus' one best bet so far as the wage earners are concerned.

* * *

When all is said and done, old "nineteen-sixteen" was rather helpful to the wage earners of the country, generally speaking—he kept things humming and the wheels of industry moving.

* * *

Let us hope that his successor may make his debut with a silver spoon in his mouth. Prosperity, more prosperity—and then some—that's the universal ticket!

The labor movement looks with calm confidence to the birth of another year, conscious of the righteousness of its cause, and encouraged with the success gained thus far.

* * *

The Fort Worth Convention did something tangible, something helpful for our aged members—it now remains to be seen whether the membership has approved of its efforts in that direction.

* * *

The Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., held at Baltimore, Md., last month, as expected, was fruitful of much wise deliberation and counsel for the cause of labor.

* * *

No, Evangeline, dear, we are quite unable to clear up the mystery as to whether old man Santa Claus was originally a carpenter or a bricklayer. (What a question for a kid to ask!)

* * *

Still, his partiality for chimneys may have been acquired while working at the bricklayer trade. Now, if it had been windows—but we leave it go at that.

* * *

Anyhow, Christmas is Christmas, and what's the use of ruffling harmonious trade relations at such a festive season by quarreling over old Santa's trade affiliations.

* * *

It is very true, as the annual report of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. points out, that during the past year the wage earners have secured a more fitting recognition for the part they have taken in national life and development.

* * *

If circumstances permit you the seasonal luxury of buying Christmas presents, do your Christmas shopping early and thus prove yourself eligible for membership in the society for the prevention of cruelty to store assistants.

* * *

What has become of the movement to get the European soldiers out of the

trenches by Christmas. In a few short days a third Christmas shall have passed without that much desired aim being accomplished.

* * *

Twenty-eight months of unprecedented slaughter and still no immediate signs of peace! Is it not enough to make one doubt whether, after all, we are living in a civilized world.

* * *

Our old acquaintance, the high cost of living, is still with us and is showing no disposition of being about to vacate the premises, which causes us to remark, where would we be only for the union?

* * *

Trade unionism has been of valiant service in bringing wages up to the point of meeting the cost of the necessities of life for the wage earners; without it the condition of the workers would be hopeless.

* * *

But the rapid advance in recent months furnishes another problem for labor. If commodities keep advancing skyward at the present rate, something must be done in the way of an all-around wage increase to meet the situation.

* * *

Apropos of this question it is interesting to note that since 1914 the cost of living has increased 20 per cent, while wages have increased on an average of only 10 per cent and salaries only five per cent.

* * *

In the previous five years, 1909 to 1914, commodities increased 36 per cent., while wages increased only 21.5 per cent. and salaries only 17.5 per cent. And yet many wonder why union men demand more wages.

* * *

Another immigration menace faces the northern states as the result of the wholesale shipping of negroes to northern points from the south. It is said that the south is facing a serious shortage of negro labor as a result of it.

* * *

The majority of these men are being sent to the mining fields of Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Virginia and to large industrial centers to replenish the stream of European labor now at low ebb owing to the war.

* * *

The monthly bulletin of the bureau of immigration gives the number of immigrants that arrived during September as 36,398, quite a reduction as compared with the month of July which showed 91,408. The largest number from any one country came from Italy.

* * *

The death of Thomas F. Tracy, late secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. removes from the ranks of trade unionists a tireless worker in the cause of labor and a conscientious official.

* * *

The work of popularizing the union label and of pointing out to trade unionists that it is their duty to support it was undertaken by Secretary Tracy with characteristic zeal and the measure of success gained in the work shows that he did not labor in vain.

* * *

As the time for New Year resolutions is at hand, we wish that we could reach the ears of all non-unionists and tell them that the best resolution of the kind they could possibly make would be to resolve to join the trade union of their craft.

* * *

Men who wilfully remain outside the union of their craft or calling constitute a drag on their fellow workers, depriving them of making the most of their collective opportunities. And yet such parasites usually benefit by every advance gained by union labor.

* * *

It was the poet, Byron, who said: "Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not, who would be free themselves must strike the blow!" and yet this self-evident truth falls on deaf ears so far as the non-union workers are concerned. Will they ever learn from experience?

* * *

President Wilson has selected Major General Goethals, Edgar E. Clark, of the

interstate commerce commission, and George Rublee, of the commerce commission as members of the board created by Congress to investigate the railroad eight-hour law.

* * *

Besides observing the operation and effect of the institution of the eight-hour work day this commission will conduct a general investigation of "the facts and conditions affecting the relations between such common carriers and employes."

* * *

After an inquiry of not more than nine nor less than six months after the law goes into effect the commission will make a report to the president and Congress. Within such a period of time the commission should be able to make a comprehensive report.

* * *

We note the New York Central railroad has filed suit to test the constitutionality of the law on the ground that it "is in no sense a regulation of commerce but a temporary and arbitrary increase in wages for the Brotherhood men."

* * *

An idea of how far the railroads intend to go to combat the law may be gained from the statement of the counsel for the New York Central, that as soon as an answer to the suit is filed an injunction against the operation of the law would be asked.

* * *

The answer of the railroad Brotherhoods to this, as expressed by President Lee of the Railroad Trainmen, is the emphatic assertion that should the railroads fail to put the law into effect on January 1st, they will find themselves with a strike on their hands.

* * *

However, the Brotherhood heads do not believe the law will be declared unconstitutional but in case of such a contingency they will depend upon President Wilson to have framed another act which will withstand the attacks of hostile counsel.

Compulsion in any shape or form is foreign to the ideals of labor. Founded on liberty and freedom the trade union movement believes in working out its salvation in its own way. Compulsory arbitration laws it neither needs nor desires.

* * *

It is but to be expected that as the labor movement increases in power its enemies should throw their influence on the side of compulsory arbitration in an attempt to limit its progress. Herculean efforts of this kind are being made by the interests today.

* * *

Labor must be on the alert to defeat such attempts to limit the freedom of the toilers. One by one the barriers which have impeded labor's pathway have gone down before its onward march and it is unthinkable that more formidable ones could now be erected.

* * *

A recent issue of the United Mine Workers' Journal commenting on the present excessive prices of commodities says: "We have a right to demand that the government shall thoroughly investigate and discourage unnatural price boosting in living necessities that is making our adherence to our working agreements increasingly burdensome upon us."

* * *

We are sure the members of our organization would welcome such action. President Wilson could not give the workers of the nation a more acceptible New Year's gift than the assurance that such an investigation would be instituted. Price boosting and cornering of foodstuffs have reached a point where it is necessary that something effective be done.

* * *

In this connection we are glad to note that the recent A. F. of L. Convention went on record urging the creation of a Federal commission to investigate all phases of the increased cost of living. The resolution adopted demanded "measures designed to remedy this situation and to prevent its recurrence." This is a step in the right direction.

Craft Problems

Perspective Drawing

(By A. Edward Rhodes, Architect).

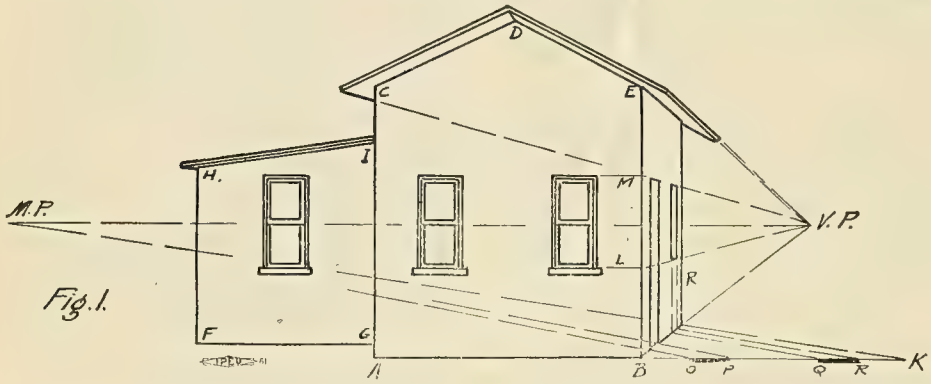
Perspective drawing is supposed by many young draftsmen to be something exceedingly difficult to learn. I am submitting a method I use and call Easy Perspective and which may be used for almost any building. I have just finished a drawing in water colors, of two large apartment houses, which completely filled a sheet of paper 2½x4 feet, and showed, as nicely as could have been done by any other method, all the bay windows, porches and other irregular shapes.

The best way to thoroughly familiarize yourself with this principle is to make a drawing like that of Fig. 1.

To do so, lay off to scale the lines "A," "B," "C," "D," "E." Draw lines from "B" and "E" to the "C-V-P." Lay off "B-K" equal to the depth of the front of the house, and draw a line from "K" to the measuring point "M-P," this gives the position of line "R."

Draw lines "F-G-H-I." By making the line "F-G" slightly above the corner "A" you make the rear part of the building "appear" father away.

Draw the three windows in the end of the house. Continue "M" and "L" to the corner "B-E" and then draw to "V-P" for heights of door and window in the front. Lay off "O-P" and "Q-R" on line "B-O-P-Q-R-K" and draw lines to the "M-P" for the perspective widths of the door and window in the front as shown. All other lines will be easy to locate and draw.



"Framing Collateral Braces

(By George L. McMurphy, L. U. 470).

I am not the British Columbia carpenter referred to by Brother Mowray in the May issue, but having waited till now for him or some other brother to come forward with a solution of Brother Mowray's "collateral brace" problem, and none having appeared, I offer the following as one solution thereof.

Fig. 1 shows an elevation of the "bent" with the braces in place. Figs. 2 and 3 show the braces "laid out" ready to frame. I have used Brother Mowray's dimensions, twenty-one feet, ten inches, and fourteen feet, six inches, of which the diagonal which gives the length of the brace from "A" to "B," Fig. 1, as taken from the square is twenty-six feet, two and one-half inches. It will be seen that I have used the same letters and numbers to indicate the same lines and cuts on all the figures, i. e. "D-E" indicates the plumb line or cut on all three Figs.

Mark the point "A," Figs. 2 and 3 for the end of the finished brace as shown in Fig. 1, then lay off the length of the brace twenty-six feet, two and one-half inches, with the steel tape along the line "A-B," being sure the point "B" is the same distance from the edge 2 that the point "A" is from the edge 1, then through the points "A" and "B" strike the line "A B," which will be the work line from which the bevels and cuts are laid off. It will be seen from the elevation,

Fig. 1

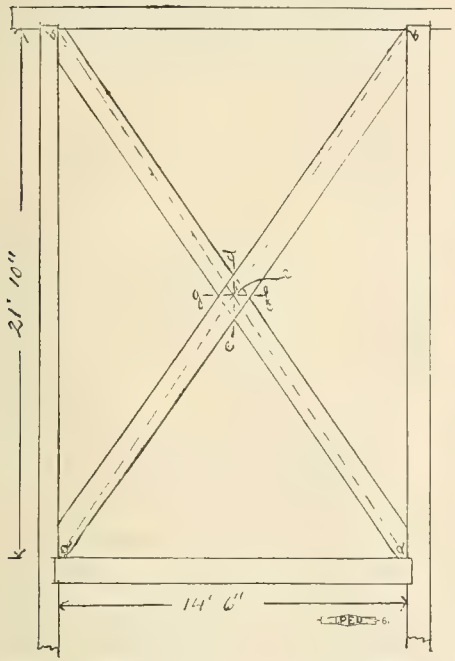
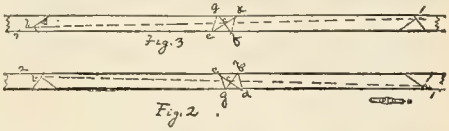


Fig. 1, that the edges of the braces do not run parallel with the diagonal on which the braces are framed, hence the necessity of working from the "work line."

Through the points "A" and "B" on each brace lay off the plumb and level cuts as shown on Figs. 2 and 3, using fourteen and six-twelfths inches on the tongue and twenty-one and ten-one-hundred and twenty-eighths on the blade of the square marking by the tongue for the level cuts and by the blade for the plumb cuts, being sure to apply the square to the work line, not to the edge of the timber. Then mark on the work line the center of the brace as at "C," and through "C" mark the plumb and level lines "D E" and "F G" (Figs. 2 and 3), connect the points "E G" and



"F D," which will give the cuts where the braces halve together where they cross.

I shall await with interest Brother Mowray's solution of this same problem.

Door Transoms

The following information in regards to these sashes will be found useful.

Opening In Opening Out
Applied to Center-hung Transoms

Fig. 1

NOTE: Whenever possible, it is desirable that, with orders for transom lifters in special positions, drawings or tracings should be sent, showing a cross-section of the transom and door casing.

When this is impracticable, carefully considered answers to the following will generally be sufficient:

First: Is transom hung from top, from center, or from bottom?

Second: What is the distance from the bottom of the transom to the floor?

Third: What is the height of the transom only?

Fourth: What is the "recess"? (Distance inward from face of door casing to face of transom.)

Hinged at Bottom Hinged at Top Applied to Hinged Transoms

Fig. 2

Fifth: What is the "reach"? (Distance from center of rod, in position, to nearest edge of transom.)

Sixth: Do any mouldings or projections stand in the path of the transom lifter? If so, send rough sketch showing their position, dimensions, etc.

The sashes if thick must be beveled on top and bottom edges so as to swing clear and work easy without sticking, say about 1-16 or 1-32 of an inch to give clearance for any paint or varnish, liable to make them stick. To be air-tight, neat fitting is requisite, always.

The Steel Square And How To Use It

(By Dwight L. Stoddard).

From the many words I have received by mail, it is very evident that some of my brother carpenters are reading my articles on the square with a good deal of interest and therefore I have decided to go on with the articles. Before I go further, however, taking up the roof framing of uneven pitches, ogee roofs, octagon or other polygons, I want to deal at some length with these different forms, and show not only how they compare with our more common square building, but also to show to some extent

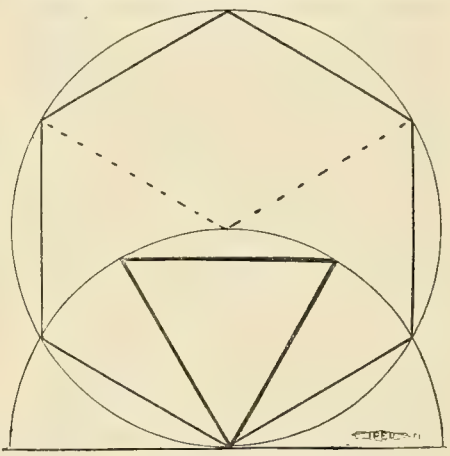


Fig. 1

at least, the part the steel square plays in handling these forms. The more we realize just what these forms are and how they compare with the regular square, the quicker we realize that all roof framing is easy if only fully understood. I shall dwell more on octagon than any other for the simple reason that my experience in actual work during the past thirty years has been that outside of the square building there is more octagon to roof than all the rest put together, and then again after becoming familiar with the framing of the octagon or polygon it will be easy to grasp how to frame any other.

Now, just for a moment let us take up the framing of polygons without any thought of what part the steel square might play. It is true that sometimes

polygons are made as big as possible in a given form or circle but more often a polygon is made with a certain length side often the size of a window four or five feet. Now suppose we want a polygon of seven sides which is commonly called a Heptagon and suppose we want the sides five feet, take a stick and drive a nail in it just five feet from the end and with your pencil at the end form a half circle as illustrated, divide into seven equal parts and the two bottom ones will give you the two bottom sides. Drive your nail back anywhere near three feet for convenience and form an inner circle, then from the next to bottom points place your nail and swing

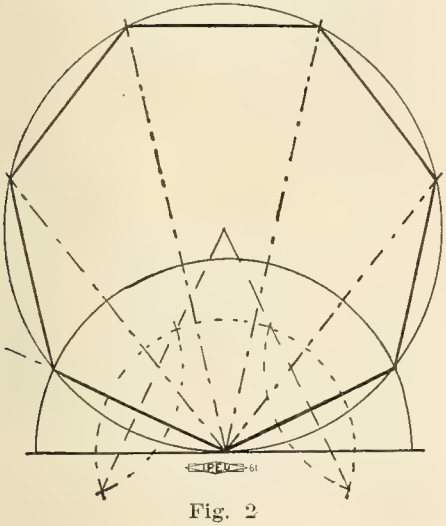


Fig. 2

our pencil round as the dotted lines show. Bisect these and it will give you the center of your polygon, as indicated by the dash lines, while the dash and dot lines show that to get your number of sides you can divide your complete circle or the half circle, it matters not which.

I illustrate a Triangle and a Hexagon which can be formed the same way as well as any number of sides; I make some dotted lines in the Hexagon to show that it can be laid out as a cube, yes, and even a six-sided figure is on the square when fully understood.

Now, let us take up our old square and on the majority of them on the tongue is an octagon scale. This is not so much for laying out buildings but more for squaring timbers. Make a center line on your timber and take the number on your square to correspond with the number of inches, the timber is wide and mark there and it will give you the de-

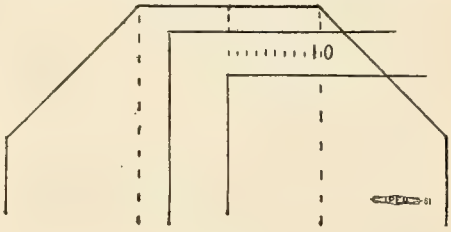


Fig. 3

sired point or take your full two-foot square and lay it across the timber as I have illustrated and mark at 7 and 17 and you have it even easier and with a little care you will have no trouble in getting your timber a true octagon.

Note, also, that an octagon figure is nothing but a square figure with the corners cut off, or as we think about roof rafters as two buildings one diagonally through the other. Note how an octagon is laid out, with the square an octagon just two feet in diameter, the length of the two-foot square giving each side laid on diagonally gives the corners. Of course, if it were ten feet square all measurements would be simply five feet from the center. Let us think for a moment about the length of the sides: If the diameter as shown in the illustration is two feet, the diagonal of the entire square would be practically ten

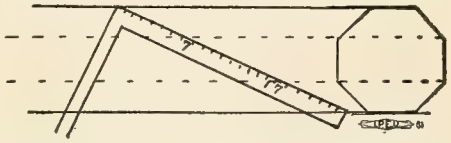


Fig. 4

inches more, which is the length of the sides of your octagon. Now let us give that again for it is worth understanding: Suppose we were laying off a twelve-foot octagon building, the diagonal of twelve we know is practically seventeen or five feet more, therefore the sides would be practically five feet, I say practically, for the simple reason we know

it is not quite the full five feet as the diagonal of twelve is not quite seventeen.

Note at the bottom I have illustrated the square laid on to give the octagon miter cut which is as you will see 5 and 12 cut on 5, the cut to lap at the corner is square miter or 12 and 12.

Hexagon miter cut or lap cut are both the same and are 7 and 12 cut on 7, while the Heptagon miter is 5¾ and 12; Nonagon, 4 5-16 and 12. Decagon, 3 ⅞ and 12, Dodecagon, 3¼ and 12, which you will notice is getting down to pretty small figures. In that case, where the 3¼ looks too small I gener-

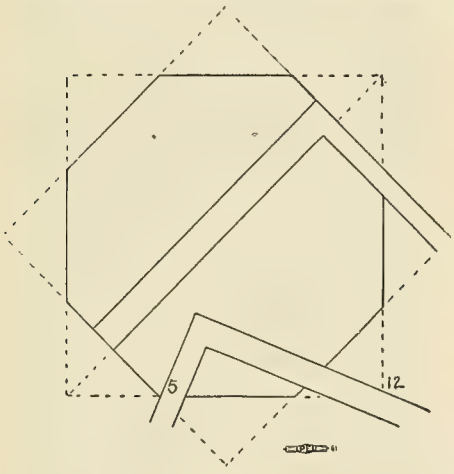


Fig. 5

ally double it same as I do all the rest when I have a full two-foot square and find the cut with 24 instead of 12, which in this last case would be 6½ and 24. I always like to use as large figures as I can on the square, but as everything is condensed nowadays, many do not bother to have a full two-foot square with them and, then again, as everything is generally figured from 12 I think it best to give the cut that it takes figured from 12 instead of from 24.

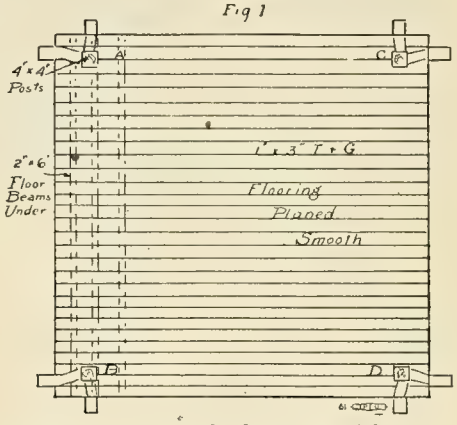
How to Build a Portable Platform.

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

It frequently comes within the province of carpenters to have to build portable platforms and stagings which may be required for open air functions, such as the laying of foundation stones, dedication of monuments, political meetings and such, where these small temporary structures are so adaptable.

To properly and safely sustain moving bodies of say from twenty-five to

PLAN
Fig 1



fifty persons the platforms must be constructed of good, sound timber in a workmanlike and mechanical manner.

In this article readers will glean some idea as to how to figure up the necessary materials and rapidly execute the carpentry work essential to the job. Let us then assume that the sketch Fig. 1 is a floor plan of the platform, viewed from the top, with its four main corner posts 4x4 inches, A, B, C and D, the solid horizontal lines representing the joints of the 1x4-inch flooring and the vertical dotted lines the 2x6-inch beams underneath spaced 16 inches on centers.

Fig 2

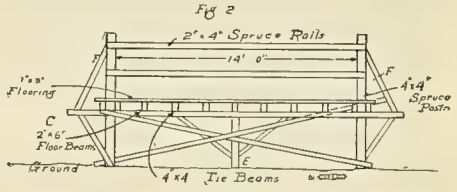
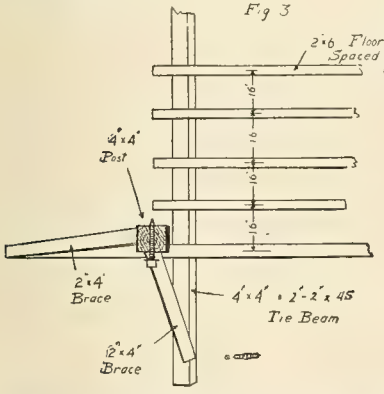


Fig. 2 will convey a clear conception of how the two opposite "bents," or ends, are framed together, with all the different pieces marked as they should be placed.

The main 4x4-inch corner posts are first sawed about 5 feet 6 inches long and laid side by side on the ground, or

horses, closely together, and 3 feet up from the bottom end they are notched out 1 inch and 4 inches wide to receive the 4x4-inch crossties, or bearers, which are bored and bolted to the posts with two half-inch bolts and washers. These posts are 14 feet apart, which will be the clear inside dimension of the platform. When this is done the two long reversed diagonal braces below are placed and similarly bolted, care being taken that the crossties and posts are square to each other, which can be verified by the application of a steel square, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3.

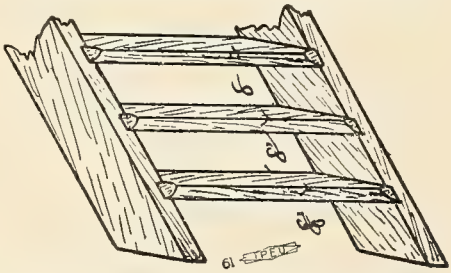
When the two end bents are ready they are raised upright and the two right and left outside 2x6-inch floor timbers set against the posts and bolted thereto, the posts being braced as before with diagonal 2x4s from the bottom



ends, as in Fig. 2, which having been done, the intermediate floor beams are set and spaced 16 inches on centers or 14 inches apart, all being carefully sized and leveled to give a smooth floor surface on top, which flooring can next be laid, commencing with a good, straight board on one side and working across to the other, getting the joists tight and smooth.

The 2x4-inch spruce nails may then be bolted or nailed on and the 4x4-inch post braces, which will complete the platform, and a simple flight of portable steps made of 2x6-inch lumber can be added to gain access to the platform by simply notching the strings in the manner shown at Fig. 4, and as the platform is 3 feet and 4 inches high from the ground line, there will be four steps, 8 inches, in risers, which will be a comfortable steps to walk if the ladder be laid out on a miter of 45 degrees.

It will be noticed that all of this platform can be built of 16-foot stock, which should be dry and well seasoned, free



from knots and of a No. 2 or merchantable grade. By using this dimension stuff much cutting and fitting is avoided and the platform will be stronger, more rapidly put together, take up less space in handling and packing for transportation or storage and cheaper in cost than in small pieces.

How to Set Timber Post Foundations

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

All houses of whatsoever materials they may be constructed, must have full, sufficient and dependable foundations; which rule or axiom applies just as much

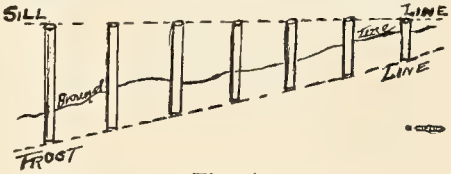


Fig. 1

to the shack or shanty dwelling as to the mansion or palace.

The wooden post or pile is the simplest and cheapest form of foundation for light frame building, tool houses, shops, bunkhouses, bungalows and such like, on

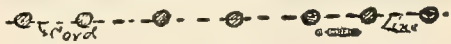


Fig. 2

account of its handiness, ease of obtaining, rapidity of handling and placing and economy of time and material.

Primarily, the posts should be simply of the branches or trunks of locust, chestnut, cypress or oak trees, if possible and with the bark left on. They should measure not less than 6 inches in diameter at the smallest butt or end and they should be well seasoned, without checks, twists or sap, and be straight and sound in every respect.

It is a fixed and wise rule which good builders practice to sink their posts into holes dug not less than 3 feet in depth. Three feet, 6 inches being still better, as

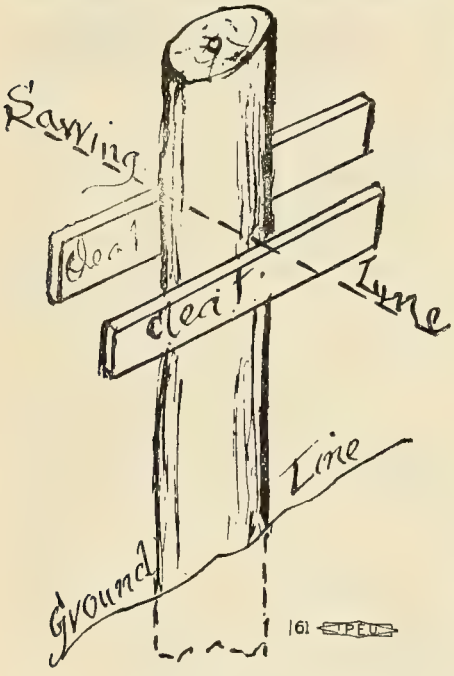


Fig. 3

the post in winter time, especially in the very cold northern climates invariably penetrates at least 2 feet, 6 inches or 3 feet into the ground, which must of necessity thaw and soften when the warm spring weather returns; so that the bottom ends should rest on solid ground or stone, so that they will not become loose, sink nor move, when mild weather comes.

If the ground or site for the proposed building be comparatively level, this will be an easy task and the piles or posts may be of the same length, but if it be sloping or of a hilly character, then the posts must be supplied longer, and set to suit the grade as represented in Fig. 1 of the sketches, where it will be seen

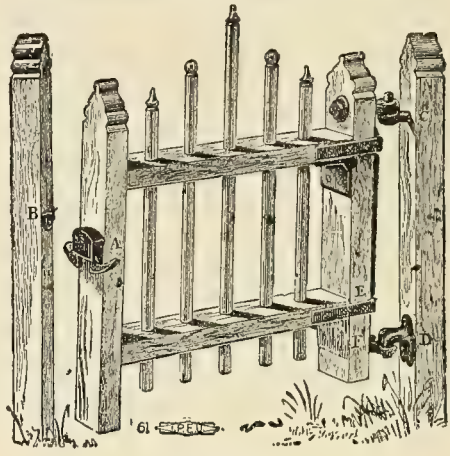


Fig. 4

the ground dips to such a quick pitch that the seventh or last post to the left is two and one-half times longer than that to the right, but the average length of the posts inserted below the ground's surface or depth of 3 feet of the holes is still maintained.

If obtainable, good, flat stones equal to the diameter of each posthole, might be laid in the bottom and the post ends surrounded with small stones, before filling in the soil, which should be done gradually, each shovel full first being thoroughly rammed and tamped down solid, at the same time keeping the post plumb all the way around, which can be done by walking to different sides of it, using either a plumb bob and string or if experienced, the naked correct eye.

Rows or long series of posts, in fact those of more than three should be set to a line or straight edges to preserve their straight alignment, and, in order that the timber sills set on top of them, should rest on each and every post as near the center as possible and have full bearing support. They must also be sawn off to the same exact level height as shown in Fig. 1 with the long cross-cut timber saw by nailing cleats on both sides in the manner illustrated at Fig.

3, where these are drawn set level. Some only use one cleat, but two are better on thick posts as they give steadier and more accurate cut.

Finally the usual care, skill and patience must be employed and it is essential that the ground be dry, firm and free from swamp or quicksand.

Trade Union Benefits

(Continued From Page 24.)

ment or other benefit features of their own independent of those paid by the international union. Such benefits are recognized as belonging to the jurisdiction of the local unions alone and consequently they are not included in the reports of benefits made by the international.

If statistics could be compiled showing the activity of the local unions as well as international unions in this direction, the totals mentioned above would be greatly increased, but the figures serve to give a good idea of what is being done. The disbursement of such large sums are made at a minimum of cost to the membership and generally at a maximum of efficiency. In addition many internationals have instituted old age pensions, built homes for the care of their aged members and in many other ways attend to the welfare of their members.

In the realm of the instruction and education of their members many unions also have taken an advanced stand and are constantly adopting ways and means of increasing educational facilities for their apprentices. Furthermore, the American trade union movement has taken an unequivocal stand in the interests of vocational training for the youth of the nation. All of which is but another forcible reminder of the protective power of trade unionism and of the zealous care which it exercises in the interest of its members. It has consistently lived up to the motto: "an injury to one is the concern of all" and its beneficient activities sensibly affect not alone union men and women but all who toil whatever their trade or calling.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, F. H. Knollman, 1325 W. Alameda ave., Denver, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, A. N. Despain 1212 Grant Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st. Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 400 B ave., West Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, W. B. James, 609 North Fifth st., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Kansas—Secretary-treasurer, O. E. Farley, 302 Fifth ave., West Hutchinson, Kas.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, O. G. Fernandez, 3020 Royal st., New Orleans, La.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, Fred C. Zink, 1825 N. Payson st., Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts—President, John Morgan, 30 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.; secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Michigan—President, Garrit Verburg, 7 Oakes st., Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President, Samuel Botterill, 124 Steuben st., E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 642 Newark ave, Jersey City.

New York—President, Frank M. Connor, 78 Sanford, st., Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal st., Youngstown, O.; secretary-treasurer John W. Beam, 550 Jarvis st., Toledo O.

Oklahoma—President, W. T. Maxwell, secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, John Briggs, 59 Chatham st., Hamilton, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tenison Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can., secretary-treasurer, Pierre Lefebvre, 301 St. Dominique st., Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

The Carpenter

Literature and the Building Craft

Few occupations have been as much applauded in literature as those of the architect and the builder, says a writer in "The Building Age." Lawyers and doctors have not fared as well in the esteem of authors and poets as have those who are engaged in useful constructive work. God is often typified as the Great Judge, or the Great Physician, but oftener as the Master Builder.

Long before the advent of Christ and Joseph into sacred history, the occupation of the carpenter and of the stone mason had come to be regarded as one of the highest utility to mankind, and of dignity. The Bible witnesses that the members of those trades were looked upon as honest and industrious men, by referring to the building of "sure" and "goodly" houses, and by crediting the builders of Tyre with having "perfected its beauty." The Book vouches for the faithfulness of ancient craftsmen in several places where it is mentioned that great chests of money were "laid out to the carpenters and builders." "Howbeit," reads one passage, "there was no reckoning made with them of the money that was delivered into their hands, because they dealt faithfully."

In other words, in those "good old days," a builder of a church does not seem to have been required to file a mechanic's lien to obtain payment for his services, nor to have been obligated to give a bond to secure performance of his contract. It does appear, however, that there was some danger to workmen other than of being assaulted, for the Bible speaks of builders with "swords girded by their sides."

Longfellow thus pays his compliments to the ancient builders:

"In the elder days of Art
Builders wrought with greater care,
Each minute and unseen part,
For the Gods see everywhere."

Coming to modern literature, we find architecture referred to by Schelling as "frozen music." He doubtless deemed it harmonious music, but Burns recognizes the fact that there may be an occasional discord in building when he says:

"Windows and doors in nameless sculpture drest
With order, symmetry, or taste unblest;
Forms like some bedlam statuary's dream,
The crazed creation of misguided whim."

Carew sees the power of an architect to make a home comfortable:

"Here the architect
Did not with curious skill a pile erect
Or carved marble, touch, or porphyry,
But built a home for hospitality."

The work of builders has been thus glorified by Emerson:

"The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
He builded better than he knew."

And Milton wrote:

"The hasty multitude entered, and the work some praised, and some the architect: his hand was known in Heaven by many a tower'd structure high."

Ruskin places architects on a plane with painters and sculptors: "No person who is not a great sculptor or painter can be an architect. If he is not a sculptor or painter, he can only be a builder."

But all the genius of building is not to be monopolized by man, according to Pope, for he enjoins upon us that we "the arts of building from the bee receive," and Mulock speaks of the makers of a wren's nest as "its merry architects so small."

Just as the clanging of the blacksmith's anvil has been music to the poet's ear, Walt Whitman found music in the plane:

"The carpenter dresses his plank—the tongue of his foreplane whistles its wild ascending lisp."

The antiquity of the carpenter's disposition to "talk shop," and of his apron and rule is suggested by these lines from Shakespeare:

"He talks of wood; it is some carpenter."
"Speak, what trade art thou?"
"Why, sir, a carpenter."
"Where is thy leather apron and thy rule?
What dost thou with thy best apparel on?"

Humorous reference was made to the trade by Dickens in "Martin Chuzzlewit, as follows:

"A man who could build a church, as one may say, by squinting at a sheet of paper."

Labor Day Lecture to University People

Will J. French, past president of the San Francisco Labor Council and member of the Industrial Accident Commission, addressed the students of the University of California at the Labor Day exercises. His subject was "Trade Union Ideals," he said in part:

"This is the day the trade unionist takes stock. He looks back to estimate the gains for which his union is responsible and faces the future with a realization that his only hope of participating in his working conditions is by combining with his fellows.

"The ideals of the trade union are too frequently overlooked. The critic is prone to emphasize short-comings and neglect the larger view. Human beings and institutions are imperfect and in this respect there is no difference between organizations of employers and employes.

"It must not be thought that the trade union confines its activities or interests merely to wages and hours. Practically all elevating movements have the union as supporter.

"The war against child labor has had the firm support of organized labor. When President Wilson signed the child labor bill on September 1st he referred to the long struggle to secure the legislation and what it was going to mean to the health and vigor of the country and also to the happiness of those affected. In every state all down through the years trade unionists have persistently and energetically fought for such measures, not for selfish reasons, but because each dwarfted child represents a distinct liability to the state and nation. Reasonable educational facilities for the children of this land, added to insistence that they shall not lose vigor of health and mind by entering employments during childhood, mean more than can be told here and are monuments to organized labor.

"The trade union ideal is that women shall have limited hours of work, sanitary surroundings and an equal wage for equal work with men. Tens of thousands of women obliged to work in this country and who are unaffiliated with trade unions reap the benefits of legislation enacted as the result of union energy. Another quality favored is the right to vote as a matter of simple justice.

"What objection can reasonably be advanced in opposition to the ideals of one day's rest in seven; the eight-hour day; a fair and fixed wage rate; protected machinery; the conservation of health; abolition of the forms of servitude that have surrounded seamen; an income during disability from industrial accident; proper factory sanitation; benefits for old age, sickness and unemployment, and many other ideals that will readily come to mind? For nearly all of those, if not all, the union stands as sponsor and advocate. The man or woman unidentified with organized labor can hardly realize the tremendous cost of ability, time and money contributed by those affiliated with trade unions to the attainment of these ideals. Non-unionists reap the advantages in many ways by reason of the standards set.

"Beyond the ideals mentioned, the union believes in adequate provision for old age, for the abatement and prevention of poverty, the solution of the land problem and all the gains that come from legislation founded on economic and social justice.

"The main trade union ideal is the union shop and the open union. Without collective bargaining it is impossible to utilize the legitimate power of combination.

"College professors universally concede the merit and necessity of selling labor collectively. Such men as John Graham Brooks, John R. Commons, F. W. Taussig, Richard T. Ely, Sidney Webb and, I believe, all those connected with the economics department of this university, are on record as in accord with the contention of trade unionists.

To love them that hate us, that is easy; but to love whom we hate, that is another thing.—Leo Tolstoy.

News Notes

Lowell, Mass. District Council.—Conditions at the present time in the jurisdiction of this District Council are very satisfactory. Work is plentiful, new members are coming in steadily and prospects look bright for the winter. During the last ten years a great change has occurred in the trade situation in Lowell and today there is only one non-union contractor and one non-union shop in the city. The union card is recognized and there is a steward on every good job. Our current scale is 50c per hour but some jobs are paying 55c and 60c. M. A. Lee, Business Agent.

* * *

Sharpsburg, Pa., Members Celebrate

L. U. 1832 of Sharpsburg, Pa., held an old fashioned love-feast at Sons of Veterans' Hall, Sharpsburg, on October 30. A record breaking crowd was present and were royally entertained. Among the many features offered were Hilliah's band of fun makers; songs by Roy Hemenay and a boxing bout, smokes and refreshments of all kinds. The lovers of euchre were not forgotten and several very fine presents were awarded, one of which was a silver watch won by Ed Vilsack, of Millvale. Chas. G. Laber was master of ceremonies and was ably assisted by Ed Lutz and Billy Pfusch. Much praise was bestowed on these hustling members of L. U. 1382, who are pushing this local to the front.

* * *

The Attack On the Adamson Eight-Hour Law

As we write numerous suits against the Adamson law for railroad train service employes have been started by railroad companies throughout the country and in one case Judge Hook, United States District Judge at Kansas City has decided the law unconstitutional. However, the latter ruling is shorn of any definite significance it might have had when it is remembered that what was sought by both sides was not so much a decision on the merits, as action that would pave the way for an immediate appeal to the Supreme Court.

The real test regarding the constitutionality of the law will, it is believed, be decided by the latter tribunal and it is also understood that the fifth amendment to the Federal constitution, which declares that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, will be the principal refuge of the attorneys for the railroads. This amendment is the regulation defense of every reactionary influence in its opposition to social legislation.

Observing trade unionists, however, believe that these suits are only a part of the general strategy of railroads to secure legislation from congress that will tie to their jobs all workers employed in interstate transportation service.

The railroads would especially welcome the passage of a law similar to the Canadian industrial disputes act, which prohibits a strike of workers employed in a public utility until after a government investigation. This law was denounced by the last convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, after a nine years' trial, and the Dominion government was called upon to repeal same.

Other legislation desired by the railroads would empower the interstate commerce commission to fix wages of railroad employes.

These two proposals would result in fastening a worker to his job and take from him the right to sell his labor power.

To secure this legislation the finest strategy is necessary, in view of the declared hostility of the A. F. of L. and the railroad brotherhoods.

Because of this fact it is essential that an atmosphere of uncertainty be created in the mind of the public, through numerous court suits and agitation by big business for a commission. The railroads are hopeful that a public opinion will be developed that will justify their friends in Congress demanding that the matter be "straightened out" by turning the whole question over to a commission and deny workers the right to strike pending an investigation.

Information Wanted

Information is desired concerning Otho Rhodes, formerly a member of L. U. 646, St. Louis, Mo. When last heard from about April 15, 1916, he was in Denver, Colo. Anybody able to furnish particulars of his whereabouts will please communicate with his brother, Guy Rhodes, 6216 Carlsbad Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of J. P. Tucker, formerly a member of L. U. 362, Pueblo, Cal., who disappeared from his home in Sacramento, Cal., leaving his wife without means of support. It is thought Tucker may have gone in the direction of Pueblo. Any information concerning the missing brother should be sent to F. T. Howard, R. S., L. U. 362, 1109 Clarmont St., Pueblo, Cal.

Edward George Anderson of L. U. 501, Stroudsburg, Pa., is missing since July 24. He left home on that date with 50c to go to a drug store for medicine and has not been heard of since. Anderson is 33 years old and

about 5 feet, 8 inches tall. He weighs about 145 pounds, is brown eyed, has dark brown hair and is crippled in the little finger of his right hand. News of his present whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife, Mrs. Edward A. Anderson, 726 Monroe St., Stroudsburg, Pa.

J. Pat Crelley, formerly of L. U. 331, of Norfolk, West Va., who has been living in Philadelphia since last March, left October 1, presumably to take a position at Bethlehem, Pa., as carpenter. Since that time he has not been heard from and his wife has been left with three children, aged respectively 3½

years, 2 years, and 3 months old. Information concerning Crelley should be sent to Mrs. J. P. Crelley, 1650 N. 55th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Michael J. Gomley, a deaf-mute, who was a member of L. U. 830, Oil City, Pa., disappeared from his home on the evening of October 14, taking with him his clothes and tools and without informing his wife, who is also afflicted, of his probable destination. Gormley was formerly a member of L. U. 81 of Erie, Pa. Information regarding him should be sent to Mrs. M. J. Gormley, General Delivery, Oil City, Pa.

S. B. Hale, a member of L. U. 641 of Fort Dodge, Ia., has been missing for several months. He left Fort Dodge to work for the Smith Lumber Company, telling his wife he was going to Dubuque. The only information his family has had since was a letter from Muscatine, Ia., saying that Hale had been drowned, signed by Charles W. White. The Muscatine authorities have no record of the drowning and an investigation failed to furnish the identity of the writer of the letter. Hale is described as a man of 55 years, of dark complexion, with a heavy mustache; he talks loud and is hard of hearing. His height is 5 feet, 11 inches and he weighs 190 pounds. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will please inform his son, W. E. Hale, Box 438, Fort Dodge, Ia.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Protokoll der dritten vierteljährlichen Sitzung des G. E. B., 1916.

(Fortsetzung vom letzten Monat.)

York. Die Appellirende beansprucht die volle Beisteuer, die für unterstützungsberechtigte Mitglieder bewilligt wird, wohingegen die Akten zeigen, daß der verstorbene Bruder Davis ein zu nur halber Unterstützung berechtigtes Mitglied war und daß die regelrechte Bewilligung für Mitglieder seiner Klasse dem Benefizienten ausgezahlt wurde. Die Entscheidung des G. S. wurde bestätigt, auf die in derselben angegeben Gründe hin, und der Appell wurde fallen gelassen.

Davenport, Iowa.—Appell von S. C. Sorensen, Mitglied der L. U. No. 4, von der Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters in Nichtbewilligung des Anspruches auf Beisteuer für Arbeitsunfähigkeit, in Sachen von S. C. Sorensen. Die Entscheidung des G. S. ist bestätigt, auf die in derselben angegebenen Gründe hin, nämlich, daß der Anspruch nicht vor Ablauf von zwei Jahren vom Datum des Unfalles, durch den die Arbeitsunfähigkeit veranlaßt wurde, eingereicht war. Der Appell wurde verworfen.

St. Louis, Mo.—Appell der L. U. No. 86 von der Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters, der nur eine Beerdigungs-Beisteuer im Todesfalle von Henry Schultz bewilligte, ehemalig ein Mitglied der L. U. No. 86. Auf Kraft des Vertrages, unter dem die Schiffszimmerleute der V. B. beitraten, ist die Entscheidung des G. S. umgestoßen und der Rest des Anspruches zur Zahlung angewiesen worden.

St. Louis, Mo.—Appell der L. U. No. 86 von der Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters in der Bewilligung von nur einer halben Unterstützungs-Beisteuer im Todesfalle von Jos. Pretcboire, ehemalig ein Mitglied der L. U. No. 86. In Bezugnahme in die in dem Schultz Aufsprüche unternommenen Schritte ist die Angelegenheit an den G. S. zurückerwiesen.

New York, N. Y.—Appell von P. Stadt gegen die Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters in Nichtbewilligung der Beerdigungs-Beisteuer beim Tode seiner Frau; Herr Stadt ist ein Mitglied der suspendirten L. U. No. 48 der Stadt New York. Die Entscheidung des G. S. ist bestätigt, auf die in derselben angegebenen Gründe hin, nämlich, daß der Anspruch nicht innerhalb sechs Monaten vom Tode eingereicht wurde, wie von Gesetze vorgeschrieben. Der Appell ist verworfen.

New York, N. Y.—Die gegen General-Präsident Hutcheson von Eldridge H. Neal, Sekretär = Schatzmeister des suspendirten Distrikt Councils des Größeren New York und Umgegend, erhobenen Anschuldigungen zu Gunsten des genannten Councils, wurden dem G. E. B. unterbreitet. Die Behörde entschied daß, da der genannte Distrikt Council durch den Präsidenten suspendirt wurde, weil es sich weigerte die Gesetze der V. B. zu befolgen, sowie auch die Anordnungen der G. E. B., hat derselbe keine Gerechtsame in der V. B., wenn Anschuldigungen erhoben werden, und können solche Anschuldigungen nicht berücksichtigt werden noch können solche Schritte in Sachen des suspendirten D. C. erlaubt sein, vornehmlich in Anbetracht der Thatsache, daß der genannte Eldridge H. Neal in Sachen des genannten D. C. an die Gerichte um einen Einhaltsbefehl appellirte, ehe er alle Gelegenheiten benutzt hatte, die in der Konstitution und den Nebengesetzen der V. B. geboten werden.

New York, N. Y.—Das Komitee in Vertretung der suspendirten Lokal-Unionen der Stadt New York erschien abermals vor der G. E. B. und sagte, man könne den von der G. E. B., als Mittel zur Beilegung der New Yorker Kontroverse gemachten Vorschlag, nicht annehmen. Sie gaben zu, daß als Komitee sie nicht die Autorität besäßen die Streitfrage zu erledigen und ersuchten daher den G. P., zusammen mit einem Komitee der G. E. B. sofort nach New York reisen zu lassen, um eine freidliche Beilegung herbeizuführen. Die G. E. B. entscheidet, daß man, sobald die New Yorker Lo-

kal-Unionen den General-Präsidenten benachrichtigen, daß sie ein Komitee ernannten, das volle Macht besitzt die bestehenden Streitfragen auszugleichen, der G. P. und ein Komitee der G. E. V. sobald wie nur möglich mit dem genannten Komitee in New York in Sitzung treten wird, um Friede und Eintracht im Gewerbe wieder herbeizuführen. Das Komitee dankte der G. E. V. für die ihm während der Verhöre der New Yorker Trubel erwiesene Zuvorkommenheit.

15. Juli 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

New Haven, Conn.—Der G. S. unterbreitet der Behörde die neuesten Mittheilungen vom D. C. in New Haven, bezüglich des in der Stadt bestehenden Streiks. Die Behörde bewilligte $138 für die Unterstützung der von demselben Betroffenen.

New York, N. Y.—Vollständige Abrechnung traf ein von der L. U. No. 1456 für die in 1915 und in 1916 zur Unterstützung der am Streik sich befindenden Männer. Der Sekretär ist beauftragt, die Streikliste mit der Mitgliederliste zu vergleichen und der nächsten Sitzung der G. E. V. zu berichten.

Lynn, Mass.—Appell des Lynn D. C. von der Entscheidung des ersten General Vize-Präsidenten Cosgrove bezüglich der Löhne, die Zimmerleute berechnen dürfen, wenn sie Arbeiten für andere wie legitime Zimmermeister oder Kontraktoren verrichten. Die Behörde entscheidet, daß der Lohn pro Stunde, den Mitglieder des Lynn D. C. berechnen, wenn sie für andere wie legitime Kontraktoren arbeiten, mindestens ebensoviel betragen soll, wie die Kontraktoren berechnen.

New York, N. Y.—Appell des suspendirten Distrikt Council des Größeren New York und Umgebung an die G. E. V. gegen die Suspendirung des genannten Distrikt Council durch General-Präsident Hutcheson wurde der Behörde vorgelegt und nach gründlicher Besprechung beschloß man, daß der Appell nicht berücksichtigt werden kann, da der genannte D. C. den Bestimmungen der V. V. nicht folgte, bevor er seine Sache den Gerichten übertrug.

New York, N. Y.—Die Appelle der Lokal-Unionen No. 12, 32, 34, 40, 48, 109, 126, 138, 147, 175, 214, 219, 247, 258, 291, 309, 324, 326, 375, 381, 387, 451, 457, 464, 471, 476, 478, 489, 497, 507, 513, 567, 575, 593, 601, 606, 613, 639, 640, 707, 724, 1008, 1347, 1388, 1674, 1715, 1717, 1747, 1790, 2523, 2524, 2527, 2528 und 2530 des Größeren New York und Umgegend an die G. E. V., gegen ihre Suspendirung durch General-Präsident Hutcheson, wurden der Behörde unterbreitet, und nach reiflicher Besprechung der ganzen Angelegenheit beschloß man, daß die Appelle nicht berücksichtigt werden können, da die Lokal-Unionen den Gesetzen der V. V. nicht nachgekommen waren.

17. Juli 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Brüder Obergfell, Keugler und McGraw, die Exekutiv-Behörde der Internationalen Union der Vereinigten Brauereiarbeiter von Amerika vertretend, erschienen vor der Behörde bezüglich eines Uebereinkommens, das zwischen ihrer Organisation und der U. B. of C. and J. of A. im April getroffen wurde, und der aus demselben entstandenen Mißverständnisse. Brüder Potts, Duffy, Cosgrove und Lakey wurden an ein Komitee ernannt, um mit den Vertretern der Brauereiarbeiter zu konferieren und der G. E. V. das Ergebniß der Konferenz zu berichten.

New York, N. Y.—Das folgende Telegramm wurde aus New York empfangen:

New York, 17. Juli 1916.
Wm. L. Hutcheson,
222 Ost Michigan Str.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Zimmerleute in New York erwählen Fünfer-Komitee zur Konferenz mit der Exekutiv-Behörde, laut Entscheidung vom 14. Juli.

(Gezeichnet) E. H. Neal.

General-Präsident Hutcheson ernannte Brüder Cosgrove, Duffy und Guerin, um ihn als Komitee der G. E. V. nach New York zu begleiten, um mit dem von den suspendirten L. U.'s ernannten Komitee zu konferieren, einen Ausgleich zu erlangen.

Das Komitee der G. E. V., welches ernannt wurde, um mit den Vertretern der Brauereiarbeiter zu konferieren, berichtete der Behörde das Ergebniß der Konferenz. Die G. E. V. ersucht die Brauereiarbeiter, dem im April 1916 getroffenen Uebereinkommen in allen Einzelheiten nachzukommen und ihr unter Datum des 15. Juli erlassenes Cirkular zu widerrufen.

18. Juli 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

St. Catherines, Ont., Can.—Auf Information hin, die von der L. U. No. 38 einlief, bewilligte die Behörde $72 zur Unterstützung der am Streik sich befindenden Männer.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Ersuchen des Buffalo D. C. um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung für eine Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 50c auf 55c pro Stunde, in Kraft zu treten am 1. September 1916, für die im Freien arbeitenden Leute. Die Behörde genehmigt die verlangte offizielle Genehmigung. Die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie der Fond zuläßt, wird erwägt, wenn die Berichte an die G. O. gemacht werden.

Beaumont, Tex.—Der G. S. unterbreitete der Behörde ein offizielles Verzeichniß von Fragen und andere Auskunft, bezüglich einer vorgeschlagenen Gewerbe-Bewegung. Offizielle Genehmigung kann nicht gewährt werden, da der Theil von Sektion 58 der General-Gesetze, der 60 Tage Notiz an den G. S. im Voraus vorschreibt, nicht befolgt wurde.

Springfield, Mass.—Nachricht lief aus Springfield dahin ein, daß das Verlangen des D. C. gewährt wurde. Die Papiere in dem Falle wurden für spätere Referenzen ad actum gelegt.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Ersuchen der Marion County Vereinigung zur Verhütung der Schwindsucht, daß die Behörde eine bestimmte Summe jährlich feststelle, um die Vereinigung in ihrer Arbeit zu unterstützen. Die G. E. B. hat unter den Gesetzen der V. B. keine Macht, Gelder wie verlangt zu bewilligen.

Der Vorsitzer der G. E. B. ist ermächtigt, Applikationen für die Erneuerung der Bürgschaft des G. S. auszufüllen und dieselben der Offize der Bürgschafts-Gesellschaft nebst der Prämie zu übersenden.

19. Juli 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend, ausgenommen die Brüder Hutcheson, Cosgrove, Duffy und Guerin, die nach New York abreisten, um mit einem Komitee der suspendirten Unionen zusammen zu treffen.

Die Untersuchung und Nachrechnung der Bücher und Kontis für das am 30. Juni 1916 abgelaufene Quartal wurde vorgenommen und den ganzen Tag hindurch fortgesetzt.

20. Juli 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend, ausgenommen die Brüder Hutcheson, Cosgrove, Duffy und Guerin.

Die Untersuchung und Nachrechnung der Bücher und Kontis wurde fortgesetzt.

21. Juli 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend, ausgenommen Brüder Hutcheson, Cosgrove, Duffy und Guerin.

Der ganze Tag wurde durch die Untersuchung und Nachrechnung der Bücher und Kontis in Anspruch genommen.

22. Juli 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend, ausgenommen Brüder Hutcheson, Cosgrove, Duffy und Guerin.

Untersuchung und Nachrechnung der Bücher und Kontis fortgesetzt.

24. Juli 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend, ausgenommen Bruder Duffy, der durch Geschäfte im Osten gehalten wird.

Untersuchung und Nachrechnung der Bücher und Kontis fortgesetzt.

25. Juli 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend, ausgenommen Bruder Duffy.

Untersuchung und Nachrechnung der Bücher und Kontis fortgesetzt.

Erwägung über den zweijährlichen Bericht der G. E. B. an die 19. General-Konvention wurden zu dieser Zeit in Betracht genommen.

26. Juli 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend, ausgenommen Bruder Duffy.

Die Untersuchung und Nachrechnung der Bücher und Kontis wurde fortgesetzt und beendet. Der Bericht des Expert-Kontoisten wurde mit den Büchern der G. O. verglichen und die Bücher und Kontis korrekt befunden.

Boston, Mass. — Appell von John N. Jacobson von einer Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in Sachen von John N. Jacobson gegen den D. C. von Boston, Mass. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wurde aufrecht erhalten, der in derselben angegebenen Gründe halber, nämlich, daß Bruder Jacobson den Bedingungen des D. C. bezüglich der

Qualifikationen für Geschäftsagent nicht nachkam. Der Appell wurde verworfen.

Lynn, Mass.—Appell des D. C. von Lynn von einer Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten bezüglich der Aufsicht über Staffelarbeiten. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wurde aufrecht erhalten, auf die in derselben angegebenen Gründe hin, und der Appell verworfen.

Lynn, Mass.—Appell des D. C. von Lynn von einer Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, in der entschieden wurde, daß ein Mitglied der V. B. auch Mitgliedschaft in der Anstreicher-Organisation halten kann. Die Entscheidung des G. P. ist aufrecht erhalten, auf die in derselben angegebenen Gründe hin, und der Appell verworfen.

San Diego, Cal.—Der General-Präsident unterbreitete der Behörde Information bezüglich der A. S. Sektion, Lokal No. 2553 von San Diego, die zur Zeit nur vier oder fünf Mitglieder hat. Die Sache wurde dem G. P. und dem G. S. überwiesen, um dieselbe zur Notiz des Exekutiv-Council der Amalgamated Association zu bringen, in Uebereinstimmung mit dem Verschmelzungsplan.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Ersuchen des D. C. von Montreal um eine Bewilligung, um den D. C. in seinen gegenwärtigen finanziellen Schwierigkeiten zu unterstützen. Die Sache ist dem G. P. zur Untersuchung überwiesen.

Port Arthur, Tex.—Ersuchen der L. U. No. 610, indossirt vom Jefferson County D. C. um offizielle Zustimmung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 50c auf 62½c pro Stunde, in Kraft zu treten am 15. September 1916. Die Behörde bewilligt die gewünschte offizielle Zustimmung, die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen wie die Berichte an die G. O. gemacht werden.

Missoula, Mont.—Ersuchen der L. U. No. 28 um offizielle Zustimmung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $5.00 auf $6.00 pro Tag, in Kraft zu treten am 1. Januar 1917. Die Behörde gibt die gewünschte offizielle Zustimmung. Die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen werden wie die Berichte an die G. O. einlaufen.

St. Catherines, Ont., Can.—Auf einen von der L. U. No. 38 erhaltenen Bericht hin, über den Fortschritt des Streiks in jener Stadt bewilligt die Behörde die Summe von $60.00 zur Unterstützung der betroffenen Männer.

Lynn, Mass.—Ersuchen der L. U. No. 595 von Lynn um Erlaubniß, einen Appell um finanzielle Unterstützung zum Unterhalt eines erwerbesunfähigen Mitgliedes zu cirkuliren. Ersuchen verworfen.

Johnston City, Ill.—Ersuchen der L. U. No. 1029 um finanzielle Zustimmung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $3.50 auf $4.00 pro Tag; in Kraft zu treten am 25. Juli 1916. Offizielle Zustimmung gewährt.

Laramie, Wyo.—Verlangen der L. U. No. 1432 nach offizieller Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 50c auf 60c pro Stunde, in Kraft zu treten am 23. August 1916. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte offizielle Genehmigung, kann aber keine finanzielle Unterstützung im Falle eines Streiks gewähren, aus dem Grunde, daß die L. U. noch nicht für ein Jahr organisirt ist.

Meadville, Pa.—Der G. S. unterbreitete der Behörde Information von der L. U. 556 dahin lautend. daß die Erhöhung der Löhne von 37½c auf 45c pro Stunde am 1. Juli 1916 in Kraft trat, ohne Störungen zu verursachen.

Die Berichte des General-Präsidenten Hutcheson, ersten General Vize-Präsidenten Cosgrove und zweiten Vize-Präsidenten Lakey für das am 30. Juni endende Quartal wurden verlesen und wurde angeordnet, dieselben im „Carpenter" zu veröffentlichen.

New Orleans, La.—Auf Information hin, die der D. C. von New Orleans an den G. P. unterbreitet hatte, wurde die Summe von $200 für Organisationszwecke in jener Stadt angewiesen, die unter der Aufsicht des G. P. zur Verausgabung gelangt.

Der Ausarbeitung des Berichtes der G. E. B. an die 19. General-Konvention wurde weitere Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Departement Francais

Folie De L'Arbitrage Compulsoire.

Sans doute, quand les fraternités de chemin de fer refusent l'offre du patron d'arbitrer, ceux dont l'idée est de prévenir une grève seulement, changent d'idée quelque peu et pensent à quelque forme d'arbitrage compulsoire.

Le président Wilson lui-même eut cette pensée et recommenda au Congrès les passage d'une loi qui éviterait les grèves de chemin de fer engagés dans le trafic entre étâts jusqu' après une certaine période d'investigation. Ce qui veut dire qu' une investigation par certain bureau réputé impartial, deviendrait compulsoire avant qu' une grève se déclare, à moins que la grève n'ait lieu en violation de la loi.

Il est bien probable qu' on fera de nouveaux efforts pour légiférer en faveur d'investigations ou d'arbitrage compulsoire. Nous avions un surcroît de ces lois il y a quelques années quand celles de l'arbitrage compulsoire de la Nouvelle Zélande nous furent présentées comme modèles. Mais l'expérience a démontré que, loin de resoudre les troubles laborieux de la Nouvelle Zélande, les lois de l'arbitrage compulsoire ont produit plus de malaise que jamais en ce pays.

On nous avait vanté les beautés de l'acte d'investigation compulsoire canadien, s'appliquant particulièrement aux chemins de fer; mais l'expérience a prouvé que les travailleurs à gages du Canada ont, dans de nombreaux cas, ignoré simplement l'acte et défié ses provisions.

Le temps a démontré que l'acte canadien avait plus favorisé les chemins de fer que les travailleurs. Un des chefs d'une fraternité témoignait récemment à Washington que dans le cas d'investigations d'un chemin de fer canadien, ayant eu lieu d'après l'acte de la période de deux ans, la même question avait été réglée sur les chemins américains, et qu' alors, après l'expiration de ces deux ans, les investigations n'ayant pas réussi, une grève se déclara. Les employés canadiens attendirent deux ans et furent forcés de se mettre en grève quand leurs compagnons de travail américains avaient obtenu un réglement.

Ces lois compulsoires concernant le travail semblent avoir pour objet de mettre le fardeau sur le travailleur, donnant toujours l'avantage au patron. Ce n'est pas tout-a-fait une question de système, ou de savior s'il est sage de forcer quelque chose que le travailleur ne désire pas. Il y a toujours la question de droit. Quand une loi prétend forcer un individu à travailler, qu' il le veuille ou non, c'est de l'esclavage, ce qui est défendu par la constitution des Etâts-Unis.

Toutes ces formes d'actes rendant l'investigation ou l'arbitrage compulsoire sont indubitablement contraires à la constitution des Etâts-Unis. C'est la même chose au Canada, à la Nouvelle Zélande, ou dans tout autre pays. Dans tous les cas, que ce soit constitutionnel ou non, les travailleurs sur gages refusent d'être les esclaves de tels statuts et ne les accepteront pas. C'est folie pour qui que ce soit, même pour le président des Etâts-Unis, de parler de lois compulsoires de cette nature. Le Congrès, eu cherchant à légiférer pour prévenir la grève de chemin de fer, est assez sage pour omettre tout ce qui pourrait ressembler à l'arbitrage compulsoire ou à une investigation préliminaire à une grève.

Si les patrons désirent l'arbitrage, pu' ils soient honnêtes en reconnaissant les droits des deux côtés, et qu' ils se rendent dignes en étant fidèles à leur propre traité. L'arbitrage volontaire est un succès quand les deux côtés ont de la considération pour l'honneur et l'intégrité de leurs traités. L'arbitrage compulsoire est le paradis de l'insensé, qui ne peut jamais exister.

La loyauté envers le mouvement des unions de métiers et envers les étiquettes des autres unions, qui comprend une opportunité pour chaque membre de donner son support au mouvement presque chaque jour, par le moyen d'un acte positif, est une des principales vertus par lesquelles les membres d'une union peuvent montrer qu'ils sont dignes de se livrer au travail unioniste. La constante application de ce principe de loyauté constituera une très belle habitude à prendre pour la moyenne des membres d'union et le mettra sur un chemin qui le conduira à une activité féconde en résultats.

* * *

L'Enfer de Dante dans tout l'horreur de ses descriptions est bien faible à côté des horreurs que nous offre aujourd'hui l'Europe avec ses foyers dévastés, le désespoir et les larmes des veuves et des orphelins, l'hébétement et la misère qui vont suivre. La haine engendrée entre nations est un autre chapitre de l'histoire de la guerre actuelle qui ne présage rien de bon pour la paix et la prospérité de peuple dans le différents pays affectés. Les apologistes, les rhéteurs et les politiciens au pouvoir continuent à vanter l'héroïsme de la sanglante voucherie, en défiance du désir inhérent de la majorité des peuples d'une paix prochaine et de bonne volonté entre les nations.

* * *

La destinée des salariés est manifeste dans l'intelligence développée par l'unité d'action. L'union fait la force; elle est aussi la vitalité et l'énergie cristallisées; la discipline développe la virilité, la force de caractère et le pouvoir sur soi-même; l'organisation développe la prudence, le jugement et l'esprit pratique chez les dirigeants.

* * *

Les intérêts du labeur sont négligés dans bien des cas dans les salles législatives du pays, à cause de l'apathie et de l'indifférence montrées par la majorité des travailleurs organisés. Si on inondait les législateurs de lettres individuelles et de pétitions, les sentiments qu'elles exprimeraient ne sauraient être ignorés bien longtemps.

Tout travailleur individuel se doit à luimême à sa famille et à ceux qui dépendent de lui pour vivre, de se joindre à ses camarades dans l'unions de son métier pour s'assurer contre les pertes encourues par la manque de travail et en cas de maladie et pour laisser quelque chose aux siens en quittant la vie. Tout travailleur honnête est destiné par force à se protéger luimême et sa famille contre les vicissitudes et les hasards de la vie, en contribuant à un fonds qui lui assurera quelque soulagement dans toutes les situations inattendues dans lesquelles il peut se trouver placé. L'union de métiers est l'institution la plus solide et la meilleur marché qui accorde une protection de ce genre aux salariés.

* * *

Suivant la "Labour Gazette," un périodique publié par le département de statistique de la Bourse de Commerce de Grande Bretagne, 1,123 unions, enregistrées ou non, avaient, à la fin de 1914, un total de 3.959.863 membres contre 3.928.199 l'année précédente. Les unions les plus nombreuses se composent de mineurs de charbon, d'ouvriers en tissus, de machinistes et d'employés de chemin de fer. Les mineurs de charbon formaient un total de 882.204 membres.

"Les unionistes se sont entendu dire mainte et mainte fois que leur arme la plus formidable est la capacité d'achat de leurs salaires. Si chaque membre d'une union de labeur organisée montrait autant d'insistance à réclamer l'étiquette sur les articles qu'il achète en montre à exiger des salaires, des heures et des conditions d'union, la 'sweat shop, le travail des enfants et le labeur des prisons et tous les obstacles qui s'élèvent sur le chemin du progrès, seraient balayés et la marche en avant du travailleur serait un mouvement rapide, continu, qui ne s'arrêterait que lorsque les plus hautes aspirations des travailleurs se trouveraient réalisées."—Typographical Journal.

* * *

"Le bien de l'état exige que le labeur utile de chaque travailleur soit rèmunéré, comme minimum, par un revenu suffisant

pour le faire vivre confortablement lui-même, une femme et au moins trois enfants mineurs et, en sus, pour lui permettre de pourvoir à la maladie à la vieillesse et à l'incapacité de travailler. Dans aucune autre condition on ne peut s'attendre à voir se développer des citoyens forts, contents et capables. Dans l'état actuel des choses, une bonne moitié des salariés employés dans les industries ne reçoivent pas cette rémunération."—Rapport de la Commission sur les Relations Industrielles.

* * *

Les unions à bon marché de tout temps ont été des plaisanteries et pas autre chose. Comment un homme doué d'une intelligence moyenne peut être conduit à croire qu'elles peuvent faire vraiment plus que de jouer à l'organisation sur la somme ridicule de cinquante centins par mois est quelque chose qui dépasse entièrement notre compréhension. La marche des unions de métiers, depuis les plus réculés de leur histoire, est marquée par les épaves et les carcasses d'institutions à contributions minimes.

* * *

Toute personne qui est au fond du coeur véritablement unioniste, refusera de dépenser des salaires d'union pour des produits du labeur non unioniste. Chaque membre, quand il dépense ses salaires, devient indirectement un employeur de labeur. Dépensons chaque centin de nos salaires d'union pour procurer de l'emploi à des unionistes. Exigeons l'étiquette d'union sur chaque article que nous achetons qui soit fabriqué par des métiers dans lesquels on fait usage de l'étiquette d'union.

* * *

Des efforts spéciaux pour l'organisation sont nécessaires pour soutenir l'esprit d'organisation et raviver le sens de responsabilité et de devoir qui inspire les hommes et les femmes à sortir ce qu'il y ade meilleur en eux. Ils sont nécessaires pour conserver devant les gens la signification des devoirs de la vie journalière, si l'on ne veut pas que des détails insignifiants leur cachent les grandes réalités. Le succès s'entoure toujours de grands dangers. Il y a le danger de juger trop bas l'opposition, le danger d'oublier la vigilance sans sommeil et l'effort constant qui conduisent au triomphe, le danger du contentement qui cache le chemin menant à la plus grande croissance et à la plus grande victoire.

* * *

La loyauté envers la cause; la fidelité aux principes; l'activité dans l'organisation et l'agitation; la persévérance dans l'effort pour favoriser le bien général des salariés sont des choses essentielles dont on ne saurait se passer dans le progrès du mouvement des unions de métier.

* * *

D'après le rapport de la "Co-operative Wholesale Society of Great Britain," la puissance d'achat de vingt shillings a diminué pendant les deux dernières années jusqu'à ne plus être que de onze shillings en deux pence. Il faudra bien des augmentations de salaires pour surmonter les changements radicaux qui sont survenus dans la puissance d'achat effective du shilling.

* * *

Ceux qui sont employés dans les industries du monde dans la génération actuelle, doivent l'amélioration des conditions, les salaires plus élevés, les heures de travail plus courtes dont ils profitent dans leur labeur, aux efforts du mouvement des unions de métiers. Le labeur organisé a obtenu de meilleurs salaries par l'influence formidable de sa puissance organisée. C'est par conséquent le devoir tout indiqué de chaque travailleur d'aider à rendre plus forte toute union de métier et de labeur organisée sur ce continent.

* * *

L'homme d'union qui ne patronne pas les produits du labeur d'union, a de indirectement la distribution de marchandises faites dans les "sweat-shops" dans les conditions anti-hygiémiques, par des ouvriers travaillant durement pendant de longues heures et pour des salaires insuffisants. Il n'est pas enclin à s'aider lui-même et à aider ses camarades qui s'efforcent d'obtenir de meilleures conditions économiques et sociales.

How to Frame a House

By Owen B. Maginnis

A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising wooden houses in accordance with the best practice. It also includes an easily understood system of roof framing and shows the framing methods employed in connection with brick buildings. The author presents a very interesting and useful chapter on rustic carpentry and joinery, and a chapter on miscellaneous framing, which contains valuable suggestions and will give assistance in meeting unusual problems. A chapter on house moving is of great value, 169 engravings and simple text.

Contents: Biographical Sketch of Owen B. Maginnis. Chapter 1, Balloon and Braced Frame Houses. Chapter 2, How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House. Chapter 3, Framing Roofs. Chapter 4, Rustic Carpentry and Joinery. Chapter 5, Miscellaneous Framing. Chapter 6, How to Move a House. Chapter 7, Practical and Valuable Information for Carpenters and Framers. **Cloth, Price $1.50.**

Mail cash in registered letter, post-office or express order, or check to obtain any Building book to

OWEN B. MAGINNIS
510 West 172nd St., New York City

Not Much of a Creed

He didn't have much of a creed,
And his doctrine was not very deep;
His faith wasn't one he could read
In volumes expensive or cheap.
He helped all who asked, when he could,
He comforted all when they grieved,
He believed in the right and the good,
And he lived up to what he believed.

He didn't have much of a creed,
His doctrine was simple and plain,
But he seemed to have all that we need
To balance life's pleasure and pain.
He wasn't a fellow to shirk
With burdens that could be relieved,
He believed 'twas his duty to work,
And he lived up to what he believed.

He put out his hand here and there
To succor the weak and distressed,
And when he had burdens to bear,
He bore them by doing his best.
He refused to take profit or gain
That was won by another deceived,
He believed in a life without stain,
And he lived up to what he believed.

At Last! A Practical Home-Study Course for

CARPENTERS

and all men in the Building Lines

PLAN READING, ESTIMATING

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING, CONTRACTING, ETC.

A course for practical men. We send you live, up-to-date blue-print plans of buildings now being built or recently completed. Practical training, not book knowledge, is what you want—it s what we give.

TO SUCCEED in any branch of the building business you must have a complete knowledge of plans and specifications. You must be able to estimate closely the cost of material and labor. This knowledge is what makes successful *foremen, superintendents* and *general contractors.* This knowledge means money—thousands of dollars—to any builder—to you!

Your spare time is enough with this new, easy, quick method.

STUDY AT HOME. Hundreds of men are in daily attendance at this old-established college. In your own home you can do the same work these men are doing. The same experts that teach them will guide you toward the big job. They will prepare your instruction matter. Your work is examined and approved by them. These men know exactly the practical training you need, because they are in constant charge of big work. No books to sell.

For FREE information, mark and mail this Coupon.

☐ Builders' Course ☐ Architectural Drafting
☐ Plan Reading ☐ General Contracting
☐ Estimating (1070) ☐ Building Superintendence

Name_____

Address_____

Town_____ State_____

College or Home-Study Course_____

Chicago Technical College
1070 Lake View Building, Chicago, Ill.

Price List of Supplies Furnished by General Office

Constitutions, per hundred	$4 00
Members' Due Books, each	15
Official Note Paper, per hundred	25
Application Blanks, per hundred	25
Withdrawal Cards, each	50
Interchangeable Receipting Dater for F. S. Ink Pads, etc	1 00
Rec. Sec. Order Book, each copy	25
Treasurer's Receipt Book, each copy	25
One 100-page Ledger	1 00
One 200-page Ledger cloth bound	1 50
One 300-page Ledger, cloth bound	2 00
One 100-page Day Book	1 00
One 200-page Day Book, cloth bound	1 50
One Treasurer's Cash Book	50

I reckon when toiling is o'er,
And all our struggles are through,
When no one needs help any more,
And there are no good deeds to do,
When the last of life's dangers is braved,
And the judgment of all is begun,
Not by what we believed we'll be saved,
But by what, through believing, we've done.

—By E. A. Guest.

Nearly **one million men** have used **Taintor Positive Saw Sets.** Are **you** one of them?

Sold by leading hardware dealers everywhere. Send for book "CARE OF SAWS." Free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. CO., 95 Reade St., New York

Trade Mark

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

"Stamped with the Union label."

Do Union men prefer to buy auger bits Union made? This question is to be answered by all Carpenters' Locals this month.

The W. A. Ives Mfg. Co., Wallingford, Conn.

"The Carpenters Best Friend"

The Improved Gem Scriber and the Gem-Scriber. None genuine without bearing the name Fred Brais & Co.

Fred Brais & Co. Manufacturers and Distributers

1349 East Ninetieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio

"Mephisto Bits Endorsed

Messrs. W. A. Ives of Wallingford, Conn., manufacturers of the "Mephisto" augur bit, every department of whose factory is thoroughly unionized, are at present engaged in a campaign to popularize their product among union carpenters and we are glad to note are meeting with success. Many locals and individual members of the United Brotherhood have already gone on record and endorsed this staple union article in response to the following circular sent out a short time ago by the late Secretary-Treasurer Thomas F. Tracy, of the Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. The communication said, in part:

"The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor desires to officially inform the Local Unions, their officers and individual members, that the "Mephisto" auger bit is strictly union made. Every "Mephisto" auger bit bears the Union Label which has the endorsement of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

"The "Mephisto" auger bit is made by the W. A. Ives Manufacturing Company of Wallingford, Conn. Every department in their factory is thoroughly unionized, which includes the Metal Polishers, Machinists, Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, etc.

"They turn out the only bit that is made by union men, or bears the union label. Best of all it costs no more than other so-called high-grade bits that are made in the "open shop."

"These bits are used by Carpenters, Electrical Workers, Pattern Makers, Plumbers, and many others. Every one is guaranteed.

"The Manufacturers' Association is trying to prevent the sale of this bit. This was to be expected. But it is even going so far as trying to cripple the business of the Ives Company by urging both jobbers and retailers not to handle them. But the dealers will handle them and so will the jobbers if the union men will demand them.

"Your organization is hereby requested to take the following action:

"First: Pass a motion instructing every member to buy none but the "Mephisto" Auger Bit.

"Second: Have your local union appoint a committee to visit all hardware stores and dealers and demand that they handle this union-made bit.

"Third: Continue the agitation for all union-made products.

"We believe your members will patronize the union label; we also believe you will purchase a union-made article bearing the union label in preference to the scab or non-union make, and believe your organization will take effective and favorable action.

"Let every member of your local insist on being supplied with this union-made bit, and give their moral assistance to the international organizations whose members are employed by this firm under union conditions."

A Cypress "Pocket Library"

The Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association, of New Orleans, La., are the publishers of a "Pocket Library" which now consists of 42 volumes, each volume being devoted to a particular use for which "Cypress" is especially suited. The latest volume issued is devoted to the species of "Cypress" called the "Pecky Cypress." Any of these volumes will be mailed to members of the Brotherhood upon request direct to the above association, free of charge.

Ruskin said: "People, as a rule, only pay for being amused or being cheated. Five thousand a year to your talker, and a shilling a day to your fighter, digger, and thinker, is the rule. None of the best head work in art, literature, or science is ever paid for."

Catalog Sent Free to You

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY
Toolsmiths
Greenfield, Mass.

The Improved Third Edition of

How to Make and Read Drawings

Weighs 3 lbs. has 17 Chapters, pages 9½ x 12 in. 50 full page and 200 two-color, line and photo illustrations, and is a complete course in instrumental drawing.

I personally GUARANTEE that this book is the best for HOME STUDY and is worth $8.00. My price until further notice is only $3.00.

A. Edward Rhodes
ARCHITECT
9 Masoning Temple Wilmington, Del.

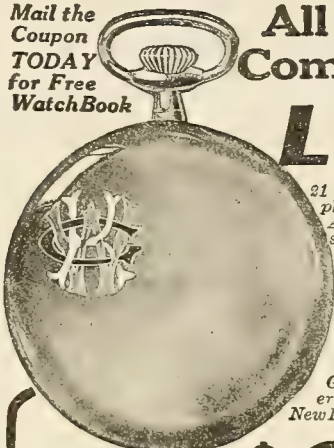
When Writing to Our Advertisers Kindly Mention Your Official Journal "The Carpenter"

The Burlington Smashes

Mail the Coupon TODAY for Free WatchBook

All Watch Competition

Look!



21 Ruby and Sapphire Jewels—
Adjusted to the second—
Adjusted to temperature—
Adjusted to isochronism—
Adjusted to positions—
25-year gold strata case—
Genuine Montgomery Railroad Dial—
New Ideas in Thin Cases

Every fighting vessel in the U. S. Navy has the Burlington Watch aboard. This includes every torpedo boat — every submarine as well as the big Dreadnoughts. Some have over 300 Burlingtons aboard.

Only $2.50 A Month

And all of this for $2.50 — only $2.50 per month—a great reduction in watch price—direct to you—positively the exact prices the wholesale dealer would have to pay. Think of the high-grade, guaranteed watch we offer here at such a remarkable price. And if you wish, you may pay this price at the rate of only $2.50 a month. Indeed, the days of exhorbitant watch prices have passed.

See It First!

You don't pay a cent to anybody until you see the watch. You don't buy a Burlington watch without seeing it. Look at the splendid beauty of the watch itself. Thin model, handsomely shaped—aristocratic in every line. Then look at the works! There you will see the masterpiece of watch makers skill. A timepiece adjusted to positions, temperature and isochronism.

Free Watch Book

Get the Burlington Watch Book by sending this coupon now. You will know a lot more about watch buying when you read it. You will be able to "steer clear" of the over-priced watches which are no better. Send the coupon today for the book and our offer.

Burlington Watch Co.
19th St. & Marshall Blvd., Dept. 1789
Chicago

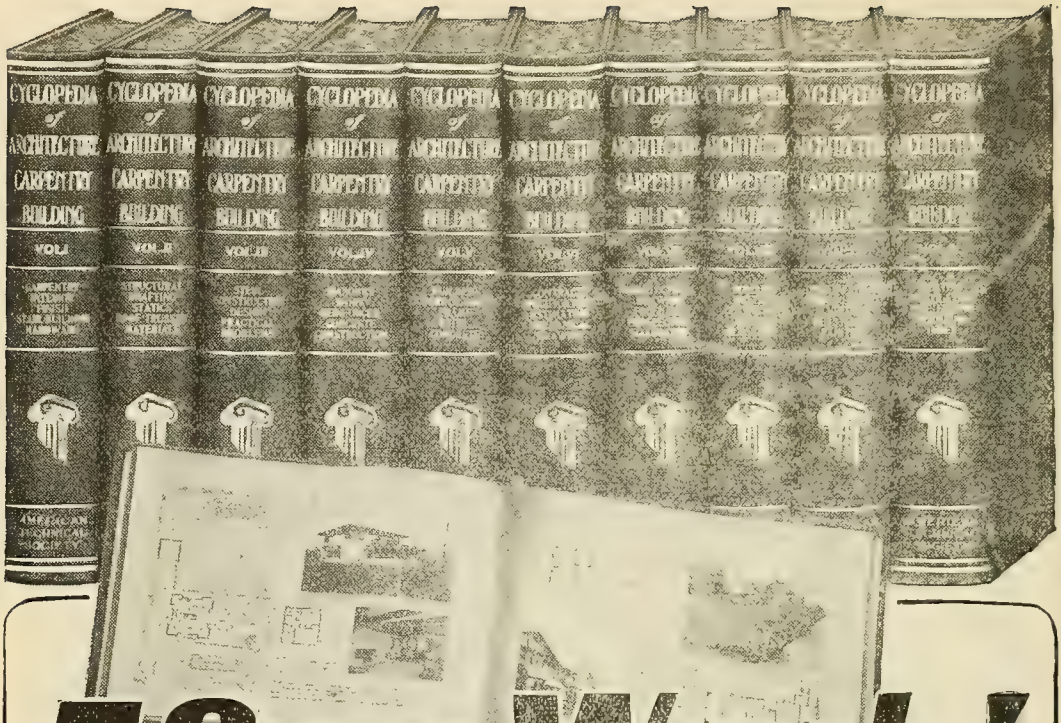
Free Watch Book Coupon
Burlington Watch Co.
19th St. and Marshall Blvd.
Dept. 1783 Chicago, Ill.

Please send me (without obligations and prepaid) your free book on watches with full explanation of your cash or $2.50 a month offer on the Burlington Watch.

Name.....

Address.....

Last chance at old prices—date prices go up will be announced—write at once for catalog.



50c a Week!

FOR this insignificant sum—less than most of us spend for tobacco—this ten-volume Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building is yours. Yes, and with every set is included—free of charge—a 224 page Plan Book and a year's Consulting Membership in the American Technical Society. The Plan Book contains plans, specifications and details, estimates for 116 different structures, including 426 illustrations. This valuable book measures 9½ by 12¾ inches, and is stoutly and attractively bound. The Consulting Membership gives you the privilege of submitting your perplexing problems to a corps of experts for a whole year free. This Consulting membership regularly sells for $12, and puts at your disposal a wealth of information and the knowledge of men high in the profession.

Fletcher Cunningham, Shreveport, La., writes: "After receiving the books I decided that with their help I could go into the contracting business for myself. I have just closed a contract on which I expect to clear about $112.00 for two weeks' work."

Partial Table of Contents

Mechanical, Free Hand, Perspective and Architectural Drawing, Lettering, Pen and Ink Rendering, The Orders, Superintendence, Strength of materials, Masonry, Reinforced Concrete, Carpentry, Stair Building, Hardware, Steel Construction, Roof Trusses, Practical Problems, Estimating, Contracts, Specifications, Building Law, Sanitation, Sheet Metal Work, Electric Wiring and Lighting.

Use Them Seven Days FREE

The entire ten-volume Cyclopedia, including the Plan Book, will be sent to you by prepaid express upon receipt of the coupon below. Don't send a single penny—just the coupon! Use the books for seven full days before you decide whether or not you want them. If you keep them, you may pay the special advertising price of $24.80 in easy monthly installments of $2.00—**50c a week.** The regular price of this massive set is $30.00. **Remember, if you don't want the books they may be returned at our expense and you won't be out a penny.**

Everything About Carpentry and Building

Contained in the Cyclopedia's ten splendid volumes is everything about carpentry and building, from the first rough sketch of the architect to the acceptance of the finished structure. They include wood, stone, steel and reinforced concrete construction; estimating and contracting; interior finishing and decorating, and modern house lighting and sanitation. Every line is written in plain, understandable language—every difficult point is made clear. The books are handsomely bound in half red morocco leather, gold stamped, and contain 4,700 pages (7 x 10 inches), and 4,000 illustrations, full-page plates, building plans, diagrams, etc. Every subject is cross-indexed so it can be referred to in an instant.

Just Send the Coupon

Don't send us a single penny. Just fill in and mail the coupon. Then we will send the books to you by prepaid express for seven days' free trial. Remember, you don't assume a single obligation—we are glad to have you see the books for yourself before you decide whether or not to buy. This offer is open to anyone within the boundaries of the United States and Canada. Send the coupon today—**now!**

American Technical Society, Dept. R1779, Chicago, U. S. A.

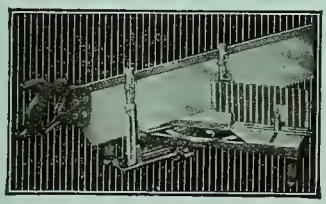
American Technical Society
Dept. R1779 Chicago

Please send Free Plan Book, also Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building for seven days' examination. I will send $2.00 within seven days and $2.00 a month until I have paid $24.80 for Cyclopedia (Plan Book, year's Consulting Membership included free), or notify you and hold the books subject to your order. Title not to pass until fully paid.

Name.....

Address.....

Reference.....



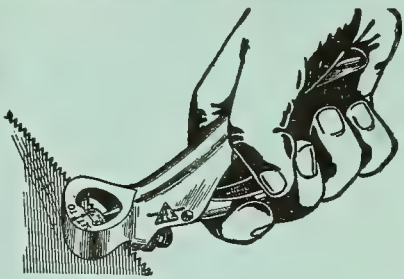
DO YOURSELF JUSTICE

Don't let poor mitering represent the quality of your work when you can just as easily get beautifully fitted joints with the

MILLERS FALLS
IMPROVED
ACME MITRE BOX

Recognized the country over as the standard mitre box for doing fine and accurate work. Saves you time, too. Has depth gauges, length gauges, an automatic device for holding the saw suspended over the work when desired—and a unique bottom support for preventing work from splitting at the end of the cut. Can be locked at positive or intermediate angles. Has unusual capacity range and rigidity of construction. Mechanic's Handbook containing much valuable mechanical information never before printed, and pocket catalog free on request.

MILLERS FALLS CO. "TOOLMAKER TO THE MASTER MECHANIC"
Millers Falls Mass., N. Y. Office 28 Warren St.



Morrill Sawsets

make saws run easy and cut clean. That's why they have been the standard for almost forty years.

Send 5 cents in stamps or coin for a copy of "Saw Points," showing you how to joint, set and file saws.

TRADE APEX MARK

Chas. Morrill
93 Walker Street
NEW YORK, N.Y.

There's Just ONE Flooring
That Combines
Beauty and Durability

When you *floor a building* with OAK FLOORING you can rest assured that you have done a distinct service that will always reflect to your own credit.

For bungalows and moderate cost houses three-eighths-inch OAK FLOORING—Clear Plain or Select Plain—is the *ideal flooring,* because it is very economical in cost and when laid has all the appearance of thirteen-sixteenths-inch OAK FLOORING.

Three-eighths-inch OAK FLOORING is very adaptable for covering old pine floors in old houses as well as in new houses over cheap sub-floors.

OAK FLOORING can be laid by *any carpenter* or handy man successfully, and during the slack season it makes a very *profitable line* for any carpenter.

All reputable lumber dealers sell OAK FLOORING. Write for booklet, "America's Best Flooring."

Oak Flooring Service Bureau
1357 Conway Building Chicago, Illinois

Don't Wear a Truss

BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern, scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. *Sent on trial to prove it.* Protected by U. S. Patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 252 State Street, Marshall, Mich.

Driver Agents Wanted

Ride in a Bush Car. Pay for it out of your commissions on sales. I am daily shipping cars to Bush Agents. 103 went out last April. Big profits for you. Write at once for my 48-page catalog giving full details of 1917 model. Address J. H. BUSH, Pres., Dept. 12-EF

BUSH MOTOR COMPANY, Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

When Writing to Our Advertisers Kindly Mention "The Carpenter"

The Reflections on a Good Saw

are lasting and pleasant. When your Saw cuts true to the line—when it sings through its work, rapidly—when its cutting edges hold for days and weeks without re-fitting—then you realize the pleasures of a really good Saw.

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

are thoroughly good Saws. The high quality of SILVER STEEL permits it to take a uniform hard, tough temper. The exclusive process of Tempering prevents hard and soft spots. It files readily and takes a keen, sharp cutting edge and holds it. TAPER GROUND—it runs easiest with least set.

The Easiest Running, Fastest Cutting Saws in the World

OUR FREE OFFER: Upon receipt of ten cents to pay postage, we will forward free of charge a splendid nail apron, our 32-page book called "SAW SENSE" on Saws and Saw Tools and our Time Book with table for figuring wages.

E. C. Atkins & Company, Inc.

Indianapolis, Indiana